ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, February 4, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their crests. In the case of modern crest the authority presumably first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 65, Park-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this more.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for six lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year: £4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BATY.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at Green Lawn, Oxton, Cheshire, to the wife of T. W. ASHE BATY—a son.

BROOKS.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at 27, Clarendon-road, Holland Park, London, to GUES, the wife of CAPTAIN W. H. BROOKS, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)—a daughter.

CLARE.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Leicester, to ALICE, wife of RALPH D. CLARE—a daughter.

COOKE.—On Feb. 1, 1930, to FRANCES EVELINA (*née* Hopkinson), the wife of GEORGE BRISTOW COOKE—a son.

COX.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Duke's Wood-avenue, Gerrards Cross, to PHYLLIS (*née* Darvill), wife of STEWART W. COX, B.Sc.—a son.

D'ERLANGER.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at 7, Portland-beach, to MYRTLE (*née* Farquharson), wife of ROBIN E. D'ERLANGER—a daughter.

DODGSON.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Gold Hill Cottage, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, the wife of H. C. DODGSON (late 20th Hussars), of a son.

EDMONDS.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at San Giuseppe Nursing Home, Milan, to WINIFRED, wife of H. R. O. EDMONDS—a son.

EDWARDS.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Lima House, Reading, to MERLYNE (*née* Griffiths) and PERCIVAL EDWARDS—a daughter.

FROST.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at "Redlands," Somerhill-avenue, Hove, to EDITH MABEL, wife of CAPT. G. G. FROST—a daughter.

GORE.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at Bovills Hall, Ardleigh, Essex, to ENID AIMÉE, wife of ADRIAN GORE, The Rifle Brigade—a daughter.

KING.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at Marks, Ewshot, Hants, to M. and Mrs. C. F. KING—a son.

MARSHALL.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at 6, Park-road, Southport, the wife of E. A. MARSHALL, of a son.

PALMER.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Newlands, Yeovil, Somerset, to WILFRID and HELEN (*née* Webb) PALMER—a son.

PEARCE.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at 117, Church-street, Chelsea, to ANNA, wife of C. MARESCO PEARCE—a daughter.

POTTER.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at the Fonthill Hotel, Reigate, to MARY (*née* Wolfe-Aylward), wife of H. W. M. POTTER—a daughter.

POWNALL.—On Jan. 29, 1930, to VERA (*née* Savill), wife of FLIGHT LIEUT. C. H. POWNALL—a daughter.

RAPER.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at 27, Palace-court, W.2, to RENÉE, wife of ALFRED BALDWIN RAPER—a daughter.

ST. AUBYN.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at 22, Wycombe-gardens, N.W.11, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. A. G. ST. AUBYN—a daughter (JILLIAN FLEUR TRENOWTH).

SHIFFNER.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at Overstrand, Burbidge-grove, Southsea, to PEGGY, wife of SIR HENRY SHIFFNER—a son.

STRETTON.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at Westwood, Kidderminster, to MARY, wife of JOHN W. STRETTON, F.R.C.S.—a boy.

TAPSELL.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at 30, Ventnor-villas, Hove, to JESSIE (*née* Hannay), wife of CAPTAIN E. B. TAPSELL, Straits Settlements Service—a son.

VINER.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Chorley Wood, Herts, to MONA (*née* de la Mare), wife of GEOFFREY VINER, F.R.C.S., of 4, Harley-street, W.1—a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—On Jan. 30, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. K. S. WILLIAMS, Newstead, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BATES : PYKE.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. Canon E. Brook-Jackson, RALPH BATES, F.R.C.S., (Eng.), only son of Mr. and Mrs. Bates, of Port View, Saltash, Cornwall, to EVELYN PYKE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., youngest daughter of the late Lionel Pyke, Q.C., and Mrs. Pyke.

BOUSFIELD : CASTENS.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Shanklin, Canton, JOHN KEITH BOUSFIELD, M.C., youngest son of W. P. Bousfield, K.C., F.R.S., to EDITH GWENDOLINE CASTENS, daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. E. Castens, R.A., Vancouver.

DRUMMOND-HAY : DOUGLAS-HAMILTON.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Salisbury Cathedral, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Salisbury and the Most Rev. the Primate of Scotland, assisted by the Rev. Colquhoun Clarke, JAMES DRUMMOND-HAY of Seggieden, eldest son of the late Co. J. A. G. R. Drummond-Hay and Mrs. Drummond-Hay, to MARGARET DOUGLAS-HAMILTON, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon.

EVERETT : MOTT.—On Feb. 1, 1930, quietly, at St. George's, Campden Hill, CAPTAIN PERCY BRIANT EVERETT M.C., late York and Lancaster Regiment, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Everett, of Halesworth, Suffolk, to PHYLLIS, daughter of the late Sir FREDERICK MOTT K.B.E. M.D., F.R.S., and Lady Mott, Boscombe, Hants.

FRANCIS : STEWART.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Guildford, by the Rev. Canon Kirwan, Dr. A. FRANCIS, 56, Queen Anne-street, W., to PATRICIA MARION MARGARET, only child of the late Major CHARLES J. STEWART and Mrs. Stewart, Chuarn, Guildford, and granddaughter of the late Colonel W. T. Stuart, Bengal Staff Corps.

FRASER : LUCAS.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at St. Simon's Church, Southsea, HUGH RONALD FRASER, of Holmcroft, Cobham, youngest son of the late George Fraser, of Reading, to MARY, younger daughter of the late THOMAS LUCAS, of High Wycombe, and Mrs. Lucas, 17, Marine-road, Southsea.

GARDOM : O'DWYER.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Hatfield, JOHN DALE GARDOM, youngest son of Mr. Gardom and the late B. W. Gardom, of Buenos Aires, to ROSALIE RITA, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JACK O'DWYER, of La Jacinta, Galarza, F.C.E.R.

GIBBERD : TAFFS.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at St. Mark's, Langley, Bucks, GEORGE FREDERICK GIBBERD to MARGARET ERSKA TAFFS.

HAINES : ATKINSON.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, GEOFFERY MINTON HAINES, only son of Mrs. Miles Brunton, of Shenley Cottage, Radlett, to EILEEN O'NEILL, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CYRIL ATKINSON, of 74, Oakwood-court, Kensington.

MILLAR : TROUTON.—On Jan. 25, 1930, in Kenya, THADAEN (PAT) MILLAR to VIOLET TROUTON, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Trouton, of Rotherfield, Sussex.

PITMAN : GREENWOOD.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at St. Ethelreda's, Ely-place, E.C., CLEMENT FOTHERGILL PITMAN, M.A., eldest son of the late Mr. Hayward Pitman and Mrs. Pitman, of Hamstead, to NORA IRENE GREENWOOD, daughter of the late Henry Sayles Greenwood, of Highgate.

RIDDELL : ELSWORTHY.—On Feb. 1, 1930, in London, ALEXANDER HERBERT OLIVER RIDDELL, 14, Bolton-street, W.1, to RUTH PERRY FISKE ELSWORTHY, 48, Grosvenor-street, W.1.

SIMMONS : LEMMEY.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at the Parish Church, Crowthorne, Berks, by the Rev. Canon Coleridge, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. A. P. Carr and the Rev. J. Warner, DICK IVIMEY SIMMONS, Royal Artillery, son of the late E. Ivimey Simmons and Mrs. Ivimey Simmons, of Treverbyn, Crowthorne, and OLAVE BARBARA, youngest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. LEMMEY, of The White House, Crowthorne.

STURGESS : WARNE.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at St. Mary at Finchley, by the Rector, the Rev. S. F. L. Bernays, M.A., ERIC JOHN STURGESS, of Singapore, youngest son of the late Tom Sturgess and Mrs. Sturgess, of Cairo, to ELEANOR MARGARET, younger daughter of H. E. WARNE, 42, Cyprus-road, Finchley.

TIGHE : GIBBS.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, DAN TIGHE, of Rossanagh, Co. Wicklow, to BEATRICE (BEE) GIBBS, daughter of Mrs. H. Gibbs and the late Mr. Harold Gibbs.

TYLER : REED.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, HENRY BIRKETT, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. TYLER, Temple Carrig House, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, to MARGARET OLIVE (PEGGY), third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. AUSTIN REED, The Toggery, Old Compton-street, W.1.

WELSH : BESWICK.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at Brompton Parish Church, by the Rev. Gordon Soames, assisted by the Rev. Prebendary Gough, GEORGE WELSH, of Funchal, Madeira, to THEO, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Beswick, of Christchurch, New Zealand, New Zealand papers please copy.

WILLIAMS : TAYLOR.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Sutton, HERBERT NEWBY, youngest son of the late PRINCIPAL WILLIAM WILLIAMS, D.P., and of Mrs. Williams (Edinburgh), to MARIE, daughter of the late HENRY TAYLOR, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and of Mrs. Hesse Taylor (Twickenham).

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Exmouth, COLONEL HERBERT CRAWFORD ADAMS, in his 79th year. Funeral service to-morrow (Wednesday), at Holy Trinity Church, at 12.15. Burial Littleham Church, at 1 p.m. the same day.

ALDER.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at Hargrave Park, Stansted, Essex, ARTHUR ALDER, youngest son of the late Gilbert Alder and of Mrs. Alder, of Hargrave Park, aged 58 years. Funeral Stansted Parish Church to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m.

ANDERSON.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at 81, High-street, Montrose, Mrs. ELIZABETH GRAY ANDERSON, widow of Peter Anderson, Draper, Montrose.

ANDERSON.—On Jan. 31, 1930, at a sanatorium, WILLIAM JOHN ANDERSON, M.A., youngest son of the late Peter Anderson and of Mrs. Anderson, Draper, Montrose.

ARBUTHNOTT.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at St. Raphael, France, EDITH MARION DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS ARBUTHNOTT, widow of Walter Charles Warner, 13th Viscount Arbuthnott. Funeral at Arbuthnott Church on Thursday, first at 2 p.m.

ARCHIBALD.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at Sunnybrow, Guildford, of pneumonia, MARION HAMILTON ARCHIBALD, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. (Ceylon papers, please copy.)

BOOTH.—On Jan. 31, 1930, at Felixstowe, EMILY FLORENCE, widow of WILLIAM HENRY BOOTH, of Ipswich, and only daughter of the late Hugh Massey, of St. Albans.

DEATHS (continued)

CARRINGTON.—On Jan. 31, 1930, at Oak Green House, Stockport, WILLIAM EDWARD CARRINGTON, J.P., eldest son of the late Samuel Ratcliffe Carrington, J.P., in his 80th year.

CHAPMAN.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at 2, Murrayfield-avenue, Edinburgh, FANNY MARY, widow of A. C. CHAPMAN, of Simla, India, aged 64. (Indian papers, please copy.)

CLABON.—On Jan. 28, 1930, at Southsea, LUCY SARAH FRANCES, daughter of the late JOHN MOXON CLABON, Interment at Sevenoaks Parish Churchyard to-day (Tuesday), at 2.45 o'clock.

CLAYTON.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at 14, Sussex-square, Brighton, AIMÉE GERTRUDE LADY CLAYTON, widow of Sir William Robert Clayton, sixth Baronet of Harleyford, Marlow, Bucks. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

CONGREVE.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at Hazelgarth, Grove-road, Sandown, AUGUSTA MARY, widow of JOHN CONGREVE, and daughter of the late Samuel Wittewronge Clayton, of Eastfield, Ryde, aged 71.

COXWELL.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at Lee, Kent, HANNAH ELIZABETH, widow of HENRY COXWELL, late of H.M. Customs.

CROLEY.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Montreux, after an operation, MOLLY CROLEY, the beloved adopted daughter of William and Muriel Tudor Owen, aged 16½.

DAVIDSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1930, suddenly, in Switzerland, LT.-COL. PERCIVAL DAVIDSON, C.M.G., D.S.O., late Royal Army Medical Corps, son of the late Percival Davidson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Funeral on Thursday, Feb. 6, at St. George's Church, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot, 3 p.m. Flowers to the church.

DAVIS.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at Bournemouth, CHARLES DANIEL DAVIS, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.Eng., of Mersham, Surrey, and late of Streatham Hill.

FINLAISON.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at "Marama," Clacton-on-Sea, ANNIE HILDA, wife of FRANK HENRY FINLAISON, in her 51st year.

FLAHERTY.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at 41, Wilton-road, Muswell Hill, N.10, WILLIAM GEORGE ABRAHAM HEATHER FLAHERTY, son of the late Reverend William Flaherty, Vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Parr Mount, St. Helens, and grandson of the late Reverend Dawson D. Heather, D.D., of Dublin, in his 66th year.

GALESTIN.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, 1930, at 12, Albemarle-mansions, N.W.3, of pneumonia, MARY SOPHIE, widow of T. M. GALESTIN and dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Paul, of 75, Redlington-road, N.W.3. Funeral 11 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday), at the Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green-road.

GNOSSPELIUS.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Summerhill, Hawkshead, Ambleside, ADA MARGARET, daughter of A. J. GNOSSPELIUS and dear sister of Hilda and Oscar Gnosspelius, aged 83.

GOLDBURG.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at 37, South Park-road, Wimbledon, MORRIS GOLDBURG, in his 71st year. Funeral at Willesden Jewish Cemetery to-day (Tuesday), at 11.45.

GOOD.—On Feb. 2, 1930, suddenly, HARDY VALDEMAR, dearly-loved husband of MURIEL GOOD, Sundown, Alford, Lincs.

GORDON.—On Jan. 30, 1930, in British Columbia, WILLIAM LINDSAY CARNEGIE GORDON, late Captain, R.A., eldest son of the late Colonel George Gordon, LL., aged 84.

HARTNELL.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Red Lodge, 23, Malcolm-road, Wimbledon, MARY, the beloved wife of FREDERICK HARTNELL, aged 84. Funeral Wimbledon Cemetery, 2.30, Thursday.

HARTSTONGE-WELD.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at 5, Rouhiois-avenue, Parkstone, Dorset, EDMOND CORSWALL BRADY HARTSTONGE-WELD, aged 83. Funeral St. Peter's Church, Parkstone, to-day (Tuesday), 2.30.

HEINEMANN.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Taunton Hospital, of pneumonia, ARTHUR BLAKE, son of the late Emil Heinemann, of Buckingham-gate, aged 58.

HICHENS.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at Almer Rectory, Blandford, the Rev. RABAN H. D. HICHENS, first Incumbent of Morden with Almer and Charborough, aged 66 years. Funeral at Almer on Thursday next, at 3.

HONE.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at The Elm, Petersfield, DORA HONE, fifth daughter of the late Venerable Archdeacon Hone, of Halesowen, in her 87th year. Funeral service Thursday, Feb. 6, at 2.45 p.m., at the Parish Church, Petersfield.

HUTCHINSON.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Stanwood, Lowestoft, DONALD HENRY ANKETELL HUTCHINSON, M.D., J.P., husband of Constance E. Hutchinson and eldest son of the late Colonel F. E. Hutchinson, C.S.I., aged 56 years. Funeral St. Margaret's Church, Lowestoft, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2 o'clock.

JOSEPH.—On Feb. 3, 1930, HYAM JOSEPH, Solicitor, of Hove, Sussex, aged 66. Deeply mourned by his devoted wife and son. Friends kindly accept this intimation.

KINSEY.—On Jan. 31, 1930, at Pension Quisisana, Bordighera, Italy, from heart failure following influenza, ANNIE MORDAN KINSEY, of 41, Brunswick-road, Hove. Funeral at Hove. Letters to Mrs. WAY, 8, Ridgway-place, Wimbledon.

KITCHING.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at 52, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, MARY HOWELL, the dearly loved daughter of BRIDGET and JOHN KITCHING, aged 16 months.

LANDON.—On Feb. 2, 1930, as the result of a motor accident, VICTOR GEORGE PALMER LANDON, youngest son of Harcourt Palmer Landon, of "The Lodge," Shenfield, Essex, aged 32. Funeral at Shenfield on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

LANE.—On Feb. 3, 1930, at 94, Lancaster-gate, W.2, the HONOURABLE PETER CHARLES LARKIN, P.C., High Commissioner of Canada in Great Britain, aged 73. Funeral arrangements later. No flowers.

LINSELL.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at New Milton, ANNE ELIZABETH DEANE, widow of FRANCIS LINSELL, in her 90th year.

LONGLEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 30, 1930, at a nursing home at Streatham, SOPHIA LONGLEY, widow of Frederick George Longley, aged 83.

MARCOSO.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, 1930, FANNIE, widow of EDWARD M. MARCOSO, 14, Lancaster-gate, W. Funeral leaves above address at 12 noon to-morrow (Wednesday) for Willesden Jewish Cemetery.

MURRAY-WICKHAM.—On Feb. 1, 1930, as the result of injuries received in a motor accident, MURIEL BEATRICE (MU), the beloved wife of JOHN MURRAY-WICKHAM, of Parkstone Cottage, Wadhurst, Sussex, passed away peacefully in her 36th year. Interment St. John's, Buckhurst Hill, Thursday, Feb. 6, at 2.30 p.m. Friends kindly accept this as the only intimation.

NAPIER.—On Jan. 31, 1930, at Southsea, MARY TERESA, widow of VICE-ADMIRAL R. H. NAPIER, R.N., aged 69.

NESBITT.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at a nursing home, suddenly, after an operation, DORA, the beloved wife of TREVOR MARTIN MIDDLETON NESBITT, of 32, Emperor's-gate, S.W., and Hollow Meadow, Chagford, Devon. No mourning. No flowers. Funeral private.

NOBLE.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at Tyneholme, Wealdstone, Middlesex, ANNIE MARGARET, widow of THOMAS ROBINSON NOBLE, of North Hylton Grange, Durham. Funeral at Wealdstone Cemetery to-morrow. (Wednesday), at 12.15 p.m.

PANAS.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at 90, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, Mme. MARY PANAS.

PEGRUM.—On Feb. 1, 1930, ALICE PEGRUM, for over 30 years the faithful servant and friend of the Misses Chittenden, Little Grange, Broxbourne, aged 62.

PICKTHALL.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Boston, Lincs, WILLIAM LESLIE, dearly loved husband of HELEN ISABEL PICKTHALL, of 21, Westfield-avenue.

REILY.—On Jan. 31, 1930, at 19, Gwendwyr-road, W.14, ALICE JANE REILY, much-beloved mother of Percy and Hilda Winter, and eldest daughter of late Captain John Lee, R.N., of Torquay.

ROBERTSON.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at "Pentlands," Ridgeview-road, London, N.20, EDWARD LESTER ROBERTSON, buyer with Messrs. Grosvenor, Chater and Co., Ltd., Paper Makers, 68, Cannon-street, E.C., and beloved husband of Helen L. Wilkie.

SCHOLFIELD.—On Jan. 31, 1930, at a nursing home, ELLEN SOPHIA, youngest surviving daughter of EDWARD SCHOLFIELD, of Sandhall, Yorkshire. R.I.P.

SCRASE.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at The Limes, Ditchling Common, Burgess Hill, "PATTIE," the dearly loved wife of the late ALFRED PRETTY SCRASE.

SHOULER.—On Feb. 1, 1930, BERTRAND PHILIP, the beloved husband of MARGARET ETHEL SHOULER and only son of the late Reuben Shouler. He is at rest, interment Hove Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3.30 p.m.

SIMMONDS.—On Feb. 3, 1930, EDITH F. SIMMONDS, for 26 years faithful nurse and devoted friend to the family of Dr. and Mrs. R. Timbery, "Forshem," Reading.

SMITH.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at her residence, 24, Red Hill, Stourbridge, ELIZA (KITTY), widow of W. WOODALL SMITH, The Hill, Netherton, Worcs.

STEWART-CARLILE.—On Jan. 26, 1930, suddenly, at his residence, "Wester House," Ifield, Sussex, JAMES STEWART-CARLILE, late of Burma.

STYLE.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at Liverpool, SYDNEY STYLE, formerly Solicitor, of Style, Lindsay, and Squarey, and for 21 years leader of the Positivist Community and head of the Church of Humanity in Liverpool.

SYMES.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at 39, Manor-road, Teddington, LUCY, wife of W. LEGGE SYMES.

THEOLOGO.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at her residence, 32, Lansdowne-road, Holland Park, W.11, POLYXENA THEOLOGO.

THOMAS.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at 12, Morton-crescent, Exmouth, REV. JOHN THOMAS, aged 84.

THOMAS.—On Feb. 2, 1930, after a short illness, at his residence, 23, Wilbury-gardens, Hove, FREDERIC HUGH THOMAS, Solicitor, of Brighton, beloved husband of Kathleen Thomas, aged 42 years.

TUCKER.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at 13, St. Leonards-road, Ealing, ERNEST HENRY TUCKER, Solicitor, of 2, South-square, Gray's Inn. Service at St. Saviour's, Ealing, on Thursday, at 12 noon.

WARD.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, 1930, suddenly, at her brother's residence, "Merton," Swanage, FLORENCE GEORGIA ("ETHEL") WARD.

WELLS.—On Feb. 1, 1930, at a London nursing home, KATHARINE EDITH, wife of DR. J. DOUGLAS WELLS, O.B.E., of Billericay, Essex, the much-loved mother of Charlie and Tony. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at Great Burstead Church, at 2.30 p.m.

WILSON.—On Jan. 31, 1930, at 4, West Hill-terrace, Chapel Allerton, Leeds, ANNE WAINWRIGHT-WILSON, widow of Richard Wilson, J.P., of Leeds, aged 81. Interred at St. Peter's Church, Bramley, Feb. 3.

WILSON.—On Feb. 2, 1930, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, ELIZABETH WILSON, in her 87th year. No flowers, by special request. Service at Highgate Cemetery, Thursday, Feb. 6, at 1.o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM

DIBLEY.—LILY, dearly loved sister. In tender memory, Feb. 4, 1929. Also THOMAS SMITH, beloved brother. Dec. 3, 1928.

GOODDEN.—In ever-loving memory of COLONEL JOHN ROBERT PHELIPS GOODDEN, who died on Feb. 4, 1929.—MINNIE.

HUNTER.—In ever-loving memory of WILLIE, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. HUNTER, 88, Barcombe-avenue, S.W.2. Taken Feb. 4, 1927.

MAXWELL.—In loving memory of MARY ELIZABETH MAXWELL (M. E. Braddon), who died Feb. 4, 1915. Always mourned.

MELLOR.—In loving and honoured memory of SIR JOHN PAGET MELLOR, Baronet, K.C.B., who died on Feb. 4, 1929.

ROSE.—In loving remembrance of G. H. ROSE, of Coulsdon, who entered into rest, Feb. 4, 1929. R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM (continued)

STEGGALL.—In ever-loving memory of our dearest Mother, ELIZABETH SELINA STEGGALL, who fell asleep Feb. 1, 1923. Always greatly missed.—

YOUNG.—In loving memory of our dear little sister MAGGIE, died Feb. 4, 1929. R.I.P.

FUNERAL

RABBIDGE.—The funeral of Mr. FRANK RABBIDGE will take place at Teddington Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3 p.m., leaving the Tower House, Strawberry Hill-road, Strawberry Hill, at 2.45 p.m., to which address flowers should be sent.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Paddi. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Estd. 1830. Telegrams "Undertaker, London."

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure Post Free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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PHILANTHROPY and BUSINESS COMBINED.—Many British people would like to assist in solving the unemployment problem. A large factory was successfully started last year, and its future was rapidly getting on to a satisfactory and paying basis, employing several hundred men, and making an article of first-class British workmanship which is in unusually great demand. The preparatory period was just too long for its funds to last out, and it had to close down solely for want of work for capital, in spite of having a proved product and ample orders in hand. £20,000 is wanted for a steadily low price. Will any wealthy person who is willing to take a reasonable business risk, which will probably bring a large profit, consider this business, and also really help the problem of unemployment?—Apply to ESMOND HARRIS, Private Investigation Agency, 42, Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.

TWO ENGINEERS, SOLICITORS, ACCOUNTANTS and Agents, wishing to establish firm of Chartered Patent Agents, removing to more convenient premises between Holborn Viaduct Station and Chancery-lane, can make EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATION for another firm with separate private office, attendance, use of library, &c. Inclusive rent, £175 per annum.—Write Box M.1262, The Times, E.C.4.

COURT DRESSMAKER.—Well-known established house is willing to SELL PART INTEREST to Lady with good clientele; capital required. Books audited.—Write Box Y.1, Solicitor, Box 03981, The Times, Regent-street, W.1.

BUSINESS to MANUFACTURER with strong backing is open to exploit a sound business proposition paying all initial expenses.—Write BM.FROM, London, W.C.1.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY offers for lady or gentleman having some capital to acquire interest in country hotel and take over management. State experience, remuneration required, and capital available.—Write Box V.1899, The Times, E.C.4.

BUILDING FINANCE.—LARGE FUND AVAILABLE for financing good class blocks of flats, shops, offices, and other important buildings in the city or West End. Particulars to: HERRING, SON & DAW (Dept. 3), 23, Broadway, S.W.1. Tel., Franklin 6725.

WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS. VACANCY Young Public School Man. ACTIVE DIRECTOR: qualification £2,000-£3,000; assured prospects.—Write Box F.120, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ALL BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants, all on WAY and WALKER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 31).

A PRIVATE HOTEL, LANCASTER-GATE (off).—60 rooms to be LET Furnished, £45 week, option buy.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street.

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE HOTEL, overlooking gardens, St. John's Wood; very tastefully furnished and well-appointed; dance-drawing room, lounge, large private sitting room, three baths; valuable long lease at low rental; good class clientele; taking £3,500 year; would increase under energetic management. Price only £3,000.—LUXFORD, 34, Oxford-street (Tudor Court, Tottenham Court-road).

BOND STREET. High-class BLOCK of FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS, fully let and producing over £50 weekly, exclusive of catering. The premises are excellently appointed and replete with all modern services including electric passenger lift. Purchaser must realize and would accept £4,500, including very valuable appointments.—ALAWAY and PARTNERS, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1. Museum 0336.

BRIGHTON FREEHOLD and FULLY LICENSED HOTEL and Off-Licence Premises, splendid position overlooking sea and close to Palace Pier; well equipped; increasing trade. Price £17,000, part might remain to approved purchaser. Full particulars to applicants' solicitors, Messrs. Rose, Flint, and Gask, of Bedford-row, London, W.C.1.

CAFE BUSINESS. Central position in Colchester; ample accommodation. Takings £20 per week. Good class goodwill, furniture, fittings, lease, stock and trade utensils. Suit two ladies or married couple.—PENN WRIGHT and Co., 146, High-street, Colchester.

CROYDON FREEHOLD HOTEL, beautifully refurnished and appointed throughout, with delightful garden; 18 letting bed rooms, drawing room, dining room, billiard room, staff rooms, and excellent accommodation for owner; garage for four cars. Lease 7 years at only £275 per annum; takings average £3,400 per annum; several permanent guests. Price £4,500 for everything.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

FANCY DRAPERY, London suburb; double-fronted shop and premises; 7 years' lease; low rent; rent £75; immediate occupation; lease, stock, fittings, &c., all at £600, part may remain.—Write Box V.1892, The Times, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD COUNTRY HOTEL licensed for SALE or on premises. Fine property; good connection.—Write Box V.1894, The Times, E.C.4.

FOUNDRY BUSINESS (old established) including freehold premises in Walworth-road, S.E.17, for SALE. Tenders February 14th.—Apply at once Charles Comins and Co., 54, Conduit-street, W.1.

HOUSE of BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES, supplying breakfast only, forming a beautiful home and income for lady; 20 rooms, all comfortably furnished and luxurious furnishings; running hot water and electric heating in every room; 30 years' lease. Price, including everything, £3,500.—HUNT and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 31).

LADY wishes to DISPOSE of beautifully FURNISHED GUEST HOUSE near Marble Arch; bed rooms fitted hot and cold water, basins, good sized bijou House, full furnished antique Provencal furniture; electricity, water, gas; 3 years' unexpired lease; owner's house; near Toulon, Hyeres; motor drive to Cannes, Marseilles; motor-coaches pass property; sold in magnificent condition; crops increasing yearly. Inclusive price, £5,000.—JOHN COURTS, Ltd., 295, Regent-street, W.1. Tele., Langham 3805.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL occupying prominent corner position, having in addition to spacious public rooms accommodation for TWENTY-FIVE GUESTS; PASSENGER LIFT. Takings average £55 weekly, certified by audited account. Price, including long lease, £3,250 all at; an attractive proposition, open to every investigation, and recommended by CHAWAY and PARTNERS, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1. Museum 0451.

THROUGH DEATH.—PRIVATE HOTEL, Queen's-gate; 18 bed, two baths, handsome public rooms. £2,250.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

UP-TO-DATE CAFE with Milk Business, 75 gallons daily. Good social district, Somerset.—GLADDINGS, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

WELL connected DRESSMAKER'S BUSINESS, First Floor, Bond-street, owing death proprietress; lease, goodwill, furniture, stock £500 inclusive for quick SALE.—Box 1259, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

£750.—KENSINGTON TEA SHOP, in splendid position, with practically no opposition; long lease; trade can be easily increased; splendidly increasing; price includes equipment, goodwill, &c.—WARD and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.—Mayfair 8022 (Extension 17).

£1,000 PER ANNUM net profit.—Old-established DAIRY BUSINESS, sunny Devon; suit gentleman to

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES, 1930.

By s.s. RANCHI, 16,600 tons.
s.s. RAWALPINDI, 16,600 tons.
s.s. VICEROY OF INDIA, 19,700 tons.

For Handbook, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. House (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. (City Booking Office: P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander	London.	M'seilles.
*‡Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	—	Feb. —
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
**‡Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*‡Karoa	16,500	Brook	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Moultan	21,000	Townsfield	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
**‡Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
‡Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malwa	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*‡Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
*‡Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander	From London.	To Melbourne.
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Chakdina	16,500	Griffin	Feb. 21	Mar. 27
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
‡Capitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malwa	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Menapdia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Chakdina	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

* Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.
‡ Taking passengers for Australian ports.
† Taking passengers for Algiers, ‡ Malta, § Port Sudan.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Padma (cargo)	7,736	—	Feb. 14	—
Bhutan (cargo) §	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000 §	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Kaiputana	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*Beltana (cargo)	11,167	—	Feb. 22	—
*‡Mulbera	8,060	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Bignell	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—

* Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
$DUMANA	8,427	—	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
$DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
$MUNDRA	7,275	Mar. 15	Mar. 24	Mar. 29
*MASULA	7,581	Apl. 12	Apl. 8	Apl. 19

* Cargo Steamer.
$ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MASHOBRA	8,324	—	Feb. 8	—
MANTOLA	9,066	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MANELA	8,303	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MATHANA	9,067	—	Feb. 14	Feb. 22	Feb. 22
MALDA	9,066	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3: Paris: Societe Francaise P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (C. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 110, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.M.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dodd House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland) Hall, Potter, and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.
Regular four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE (new motor vessel)	11,000	Mar. 14
MAHANADA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1. (Tele., Regent 6724.)

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver.	† From San Francisco.
MAKURA	‡	Feb. 19
NIAGARA	Mar. 5	—
TAHUTI	—	Mar. 19
AORANGI	April 2	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724) or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA,
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST RATE OF FARE.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BALLARAT	13,000	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO	13,000	13 Mar.	14 Mar.
*BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply 120, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	—	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
OROVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Canterbury	8,421	Feb. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,368	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of York	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	Bay, East London
City of Valencia	7,339	Apr. 12	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE LTD.
LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT & BLACK SEA
—For—
Steamer Closing London.

Gibraltar, Malta, Salonica, Smyrna, Istanbul (Constantinople)	Piraeus	Trentino .. Feb. 12
Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria	Seriano	Feb. 29

Loading Berth—West India Dock (Asphalt).
Taking goods by trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary), via Malta, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian coast Ports via Alexandria, Bourgas, Varna, Odessa, and Constanza, via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piraeus.
For freight or passage apply to
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
WESTCOTT and Co., 21, Canal des Brasseurs, Antwerp.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO PORT SAID, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Liverpool.	Marseilles.	Sailing Naples.
Lancashire	12,000	—	Feb. 8	—
Cheshire	12,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
Yorkshire	12,000	Feb. 21	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
Leicestershire	12,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 15	Mar. 17

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8056, 8057.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Feb. 7 and Feb. 21 D'ARTAGNAN
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
A. H. GIBSON Feb. 14 and Feb. 28 GEN. DUCROCQ
PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI Feb. 11 and Feb. 25 .. LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION Feb. 11 and Feb. 25 .. ANDROS
For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic	Wed., Feb. 12	Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19
Majestic	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK
via Queenstown.
(2)* Albertic Sat., Feb. 8 (2)*‡Doric Sat., Feb. 22
Baltic Sat., Feb. 15 Cedric Sat., Mar. 1
‡ Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.
Albertic .. Sat., Feb. 8 Doric .. Sat., Feb. 22

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.
Megantic .. .. Tues., Mar. 4
(Via Cherbourg and Cardiff.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Feb. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Feb. 1	Feb. 5
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4)* Westernland	.. ..	Sat., Feb. 8
(4) Pennland	.. ..	Sat., Feb. 22

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £3.
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40, London-Boulogne, 30s.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	.. ..	Mar. 1	Mar. 29
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	.. ..	Mar. 15	Apl. 12

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Feb. 22 | Mar. 22
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - FEB. 5			
ASCANIA .. Feb. 7	*ALAUNIA .. Feb. 14		
* Calls Cobh.			

LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.

†LANCASTRIA - FEB. 8			
*ANDANIA .. Feb. 15	ANTONIA .. Feb. 22		
* Calls Galway and Boston.			
† Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.			

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

ASCANIA - - FEB. 7			
*ALAUNIA .. Feb. 14	AUSONIA .. Feb. 21		
* Calls Cobh.			

LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.

ANDANIA - FEB. 15			
SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1	†LANCASTRIA .. Mar. 8		
* Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.			

WINTER CRUISES.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC & NORWAY, with a visit to RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (c)	Feb. 12	Feb. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Feb. 19	Feb. 27
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Feb. 26	Mar. 4

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(e) Fast Cabin and Second Third Cabin services.

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class). MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "ROUSSILLON" .. .. Feb. 24
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Mar. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 29, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

The quickest and best route to
ALGERIA and TUNISIA
is overland via Marseilles.
LONDON to ALGIERS IN TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

UNITED STATES LINES
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.
U.S.L. A.M.I.

From Southampton weekly. | From London weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From £58. Tourist Cabin. | One class only £20 10s. with bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 44, Regent-st., S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*‡ELYSIA .. Feb. 4 | *‡CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27
‡†TUSCANIA .. Feb. 11 | *CASTALIA .. Mar. 12
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
§ Leaves Marseilles Feb. 17.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11; MARSEILLES, Feb. 17
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
CALIFORNIA .. Feb. 7 | CAMERONIA .. Feb. 21
ANDANIA .. Feb. 15 | SCYTHIA .. Mar. 1
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.
8,000-ton Steamers.
S.S. JAMAICA MERCHANT From LONDON 18th Feb.
S.S. JAMAICA PRODUCER From LONDON 4th Mar.
S.S. JAMAICA PRODUCER From LONDON 4th Mar.
For further particulars apply to:—
Agents: KAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4967); or to West End Agents, Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094); or Local Agents.

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Feb. 14 from GENOA		"CONTE
" 15 " NAPLES		
" 17 " GIBRALTAR		BIANCAMANO"
		LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Feb. 28, Mar. 21, Apl. 4, Apl. 25, May 1.

Feb. 19 from GENOA		
" 20 " NAPLES		"ROMA"
" 22 " GIBRALTAR		N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Mar. 14, Mar. 27, Apl. 15, May 2, May 28.

Mar. 4 from TRIESTE		
" 7 " NAPLES		"SATURNIA"
" 8 " CANNES		COSULICH LINE, LTD.

Other Sailings: Mar. 25, Apl. 8, Apl. 29, May 13, June 3.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, OR:—
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE,
32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 5082.)

N.G.I. LINE: 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7972.)
COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.
LARGEST and LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO
BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA.
27,420 tons displacement. 14,450 tons gross.
SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE	.. Feb. 6
M.V. HIGHLAND MONARCH	.. Feb. 20

Full details on request to
Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

N.Y.K. LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

SIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Canada Line, 25-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SEA & LAND HOLIDAYS.
FOR SUGGESTIONS AND COST APPLY FOR OUR 1930 HOLIDAY CRUISE PROGRAMME. Holidays abroad from £11. Early application advised. HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE.
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla)	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,298	Mar. 13
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8

SOUTH OF FRANCE MONTE CARLO AND NICE
by
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
at special first-class rates, including return to
LONDON
by
BLUE TRAIN.

LONDON: America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

METAGAMA	.. ..	Feb. 20
MELITA	.. ..	Mar. 5
MONTROSE	.. ..	Mar. 13
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	.. ..	Mar. 22

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MELITA (B.G.)	.. ..	Feb. 7
MONTROSE (B.G.)	.. ..	Feb. 14
MINNEDOSA (B.G.)	.. ..	Feb. 21
MONTCALM (B.G.)	.. ..	Feb. 28

(B.G.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MELITA	.. Feb. 8	MINNEDOSA	.. Feb. 22
MONTROSE	.. Feb. 15	MONTCALM	.. Mar. 7

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver)	..	Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)		
EMPRESS OF ASIA (from Vancouver)	..	Mar. 29
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Mar. 14.)		

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian-Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA	.. Mar. 5	AORANGI .. Apr. 2

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Mar. 5
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apl. 2

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

†IONIC	12,951 tons from Southampton	28 Feb.	
*MARLOMA	12,500 tons from Southampton	12 Mar.	
†TAINUI	14,020 tons from Southampton	25 Mar.	
†LAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	25 May	
†CORINTHIC	12,347 tons from Southampton	20 June	

* Oil burner. † 1st and 3rd class only.
‡ Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to Huddart, Parker & Co., Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

" Patroclus "	11,314 tons from Liverpool	March 1st	
" Antenor "	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th	
" Hector "	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 26th	
" Automedon "	10,654 tons from Liverpool	May 24th	
" Sarpedon "	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st	
" Patroclus "	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th	

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ULYSSES	From Liverpool	8th FEB.	
(1) S.S. ANCHISES	.. Liverpool	22nd FEB.	
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	.. Liverpool	8th MAR.	

(1) First Class only. (3) First & Third Class passengers.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
London, Southampton.

‡‡LLANDOVERY CASTLE	.. Feb. 6	—
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	.. —	Feb. 7
‡SANDGATE CASTLE	.. Feb. 13	—
*SAXON	.. —	Feb. 14

* Via Madeira. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena. ‡‡Cargo only to Mauritius, via South African Ports.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

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INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA
Bookings by all lines effected. Earliest registration essential.
Independent travel, providing hotel accommodation, Train accommodation for all inland destinations reserved. Lee Commission vouchers accepted. Experts with a personal knowledge of India, Burma, and Ceylon may be consulted. Assistance of Overseas Branches.
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-STREET, W.1, and 300 OFFICES.

GLEN LINE
FORTNIGHTLY TO
STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.
NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

GLENBRAE	from London Feb. 15
MELSONTER	from London Mar. 1

For fares and full particulars apply
GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES.
from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	6 FEB.
BAHIA	S.S. "ORANIA"	27 FEB.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "GELRIA"	13 MAR.
SANTOS	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	27 MAR.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the Agents:—	

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

SUNSHINE VOYAGES ROUND THE WORLD.
112 GOLDEN DAYS OF TRAVEL.
First Class £257 10s. All Outside State Rooms.
Mediterranean-America. New York-California.
Trans-Pacific, Orient-Mediterranean.
Return from Egypt.
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE and AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
THE FAMOUS PRESIDENT LINERS.
FIRST-CLASS CUISINE AND SERVICE.
SIGHT-SEEING SHORE EXCURSIONS AS REQUIRED
For full particulars and accommodation apply to:—
T. L. DUFF and Co., General Agents,
22, BILLITER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3 (Tele., Mon. 2201), or to the Principal Passenger Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA.
EXPRESS SERVICE.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO, LISBON, AND TENERIFFE.
(By the Cap Arcona.)
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne Feb. 26
M.V. MONTE SARMIENTO, from Boulogne Mar. 15
S.

MOTOR-CARS (continued)

SPECIAL OFFERS.

NEW 1930 MODEL TALBOT. 14/45 H.P. 4-seater Sports Coupe Body; unregistered. Cost £675. PRICE £435

1929 MODEL ESSEX SALOON. Blue, wire wheels, mohair upholstery; Hendix good tyres; small mileage; one owner. PRICE £115

20/60 1928 BUICK Dominion Saloon, blue, furnished hide upholstery; good tyres; one owner; small mileage; perfect. PRICE £115

CHRYSLER "80." 1928 Enclosed drive Limousine, English body as new; 4,000 miles only; blue and black. Cost £1,400. PRICE £140

1929 AUSTIN, 14 H.P. Gordon Sunshine Fabric Saloon, brown and black; furnished hide upholstery; one owner; small mileage; perfect condition. PRICE £260

ARTHUR BRAY,
114, BAKER-STREET, W.1.
Welbeck 5406-7. Autostyles, Baker, London.

BALLOT Straight Eight, cost £1,140 July, 1929, only 4,000 mileage, perfect, better than new, all equipment, offer at bargain price of £600 for quick sale.—WEINER, 715, New Oxford-street, W.C.1. Telephone, Temple Bar 9393.

DAIMLER 20/70 1930 series Enclosed Drive Saloon Landaulette with partition and two occasional seats; makers guarantee will be transferred. Our price £750; SPECIAL DAIMLER AGENTS, 118/122, Great Portland-street. Museum 2963.

DAIMLER 20/70 1930 series Sportsman's Saloon Coachbuilt; mileage under 3,000; cost new £1,095; will accept £775; coupled with two and manufacturers' guarantee transferred.—WARWICKSHIRE MOTORS, Ltd., SPECIAL DAIMLER AGENTS, 118/122, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 2963.

DAIMLER 20/70 1930 series Sportsman's Saloon Coachbuilt; mileage under 3,000; cost new £1,095; will accept £775; coupled with two and manufacturers' guarantee transferred.—WARWICKSHIRE MOTORS, Ltd., SPECIAL DAIMLER AGENTS, 118/122, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 2963.

FIAT 1925 (in 1929 condition), 27 h.p., 6-cylinder, fitted with handsome saloon Landaulette; recently overhauled and resainted dark brown; Bedford cord upholstery, loose covers; fitted two occasional seats forwards; five-band rims, tyres, discs, t.w.b., &c.; taxed; privately owned; cost £1,300; offered at £225.—ARCHIE SIMONS and Co., 94-95, Great Portland street, W.1. (Mayfair 4143.)

HUMBER Snipe "Weymann Saloon; immediate delivery; £595. Terms and Exchanges.—LONDON and COUNTIES AUTO DISTRIBUTORS, Ltd., 18, Berkeley-street, W.1. Mayfair 7050.

LAWTON-GOODMAN, LTD., have on view at their Showrooms, 36, North Audley-street, W.1, the following amazing ROLLS-ROYCE BARGAINS:—Silver Ghost Prince of Wales type Cabriolet, appearance as new, £375. Silver Ghost Enclosed Limousine, £375. Phantom I. Enclosed Limousine, £375. Guarantee, for immediate delivery, £2,250.

NEW 32/34 h.p. MINERVA, fitted with magnificent 7-Windower Enclosed Limousine body; owing to change of plans owner will accept considerable reduction.—Or view WINDOVERS, Ltd., 475, Oxford-street, W.1 (near Marble Arch). Telephone, Mayfair 7043.

OWNER having purchased 6½-litre BENTLEY fitted with very beautiful double Enclosed Weymann body by Barker, with every conceivable luxury, having only 2,500 miles, finds himself unable to make use of the car, it has never been registered and is brand new in every respect. Prepared to sacrifice for £1,750.—Apply by letter only, Captain Greer, 19, Collingham-gardens, S.W.5.

ROLLS-ROYCE, late 1925, Phantom, 40-50 h.p., £750; one owner. Imperial Hotel, Russell-square, W.C.1.

VAUXHALL 20/60 1929 Model; latest improvements; Knightsbridge Saloon; mileage 2,500; 2 years' guarantee transferred.—WARWICKSHIRE MOTORS, Ltd., 118/122, Great Portland-street, W.1. Museum 2963.

40/50 DELAGE 1926 Connaught enclosed-drive Landaulette, in perfect condition; fully equipped. £400 cash. Apply 18, Adams-mews, W.1.

1928 DELAGE 18 h.p. 6-cylinder Weymann Saloon, body finished in blue with furniture hide upholstery, mileage only 6,000, in perfect condition, taxed to the end of the year. Accept £375. Seen and tried at Barretts Garage, 7, Gaspar-mews, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.

1928 20-H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE Coupé Limousine body, seating three comfortably, with Hide Chauffeur's seat, painted dark blue, fitted trifles glass; bumpers and disc wheels; car is as new and has been seen and tried by appointment with—ARTHUR J. MABERLY, Ltd., Devonshire House, Berkeley-street, W.1. Telephone, Grosvenor 3401.

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1930 BENTLEY 4½-litre special Maythorn Sportsman's Coupé Complete; two spare wheels; full Bentley guarantee; £1,525. Also four-door Sportsman Saloon, immediate delivery. Terms and Exchanges.—LONDON and COUNTIES AUTO DISTRIBUTORS, Ltd., 18, Berkeley-street, W.1. Mayfair 7050.

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DRIVE YOURSELF OR CHAUFFEUR-DRIVEN.
TO-TO-DATE CHRYSLER 75 and DE SOTOS, Saloons, Coupés, and Roadsters. Quiet and reliable. Write or 'phone for terms.

MILES HIRE, LTD.,
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CHRYSLER CARS for HIRE to drive yourself; all models; unlimited mileage; special low rates.—H. J. BAILEY, 85, Great Portland-street, W.1. Langham 2437.

FOR THE DAY OR HOUR.

Up-to-date Cars at your disposal for Theatres, Dances, Hours, &c. Liveried Chauffeurs. Corporate Control. Tariff: 10s. for 20 miles, 6.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.
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"DRIVURSELF." Hire Service.—Unlimited mileage and no deposit. London's lowest rates.—12, Woodstock-street, Bond-street, W.1. Mayfair 1637-8.

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS VACANT

2-lines 4s. 6d.; (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR required immediately for Wimbledon; knowledge of London and excellent references essential. Write, giving full particulars, G., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

CHAUFFEUR required as second man, age up to 35. Must have good driving knowledge of London and be used to gentleman's service, and be willing to assist in stables; ability to groom a knowledge of horses. Excellent private personal references essential.—Secretary, Lowndrum and Hartman, Limited, 296, Albemarle-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN requires experienced Chauffeur, not over 30 and of smart appearance; must have good personal reference.—Write Box F.125, The Times, E.C.4.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

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CHAUFFEUR (28), abstainer, clean licence; present Write Box M.1116, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR requires situation; country preferred; married, Fred. Reason, Roundhill Lodge, Esher; excellent references.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (30), married; any car; Town or country; two years last post.—Noel, 21, Gritticton-road, W.9.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, age 40, seeks post, with accommodation; no family; life experience.—Chigrove, Chichester, Sussex.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC (29); married; life experience; clean licence; abstainer; highest references; country preferred.—Write Box M.1283, The Times, E.C.4.

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CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Rolls, &c.; married; Continental experience; personal references; steady and reliable.—A. Cox, 7, Chesham-mews, S.W.1.

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FIRST-CLASS Chauffeur and Mechanic, smart man, 20 years' experience England and Continent; excellent references.—Stranton, 185, King's-road, N.W.1.

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MRS. John T. Daly hurriedly recommends her late husband's Chauffeur; Rolls experience.—Ainsworth, Haywood, West Drive, Streatham Park, S.W.16.

WEST-END Doctor thoroughly recommends his chauffeur, 34, married, two children; right years' character, clean licence; country or London.—Apply Blacker, 11, Montagu-mews North, W.1.

YOUNG ex-M.T. driver desires Post; private service, or commercial; good driver; exemplary character; town or country; married.—L. P., 76, Hornton-street, Kensington, W.8.

YOUNG Chauffeur seeks situation; would go as under; five in family.—R. Kemp, 63, Marlow-road, Anerley, S.E.20.

YOUNG lady requires post in London as Chauffeuse-Companion; expert driver; good needlewoman.—Write Wyerdale, Hare-street, Golden Park.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TO be LET from April to July or monthly very comfortable LODGE; salmon, sea trout, fishing two Locks; small river; autumn shooting.—Write Box M.1264, The Times, E.C.4.

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TWO SCHOOL DENTISTS REQUIRED. Salary scale, £410-£12-£610. Last date for receiving applications 10th February, 1930. Particulars from the Secretary for Education, Education Office, Salford.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH. ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE.
APPLICATIONS are invited from Engineers with experience of shift work in modern power stations for the APPOINTMENT of ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE. Salary (National Joint Board Scale, Class (F), Grade 8—£339 5s. 9d. per annum.
The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Council's Superannuation Act, and to the selected candidate satisfactorily passing a medical examination. Applicants must not be more than 40 years of age, and preference will be given to Ex-Service men.
Form of Application, with list of duties, may be obtained from the Engineer and Manager, Electricity Department, 505, Fulham Palace-road, London, W.6, and must be returned to the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Friday, 14th February, 1930, endorsed "Engineer-in-Charge."
Canvassing will disqualify.

Town Hall, Hammersmith, W.6. HUGH ROYLE, Town Clerk.
28th January, 1930.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The Senate invite APPLICATIONS for the UNIVERSITY CHAIR of GEOGRAPHY, tenable at Birkbeck College. Salary £1,000 a year.—Applications (12 copies) must be received not later than first post on 10th April, 1930, by the Academic Registrar, University of London, S.W.7, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.
DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of VETERINARY ADVISORY OFFICER for the Bristol Province under the Advisory Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary, The University, Bristol.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

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AGREEABLE, congenial and lucrative occupation, chiefly of an out-door nature. If you are looking for this and possess the following qualifications for an interview, please write to us for an appointment: (1) Public School man age 30-45; (2) Have personality, brains, and the ability to mix well with all classes. (3) Own and drive a car. (4) Live within 20 miles of Charing Cross. (5) Have had some business experience. No capital is required, but some small cash deposit for investing is necessary. Applicants essentials write to Box V.1908, The Times, E.C.4, and all others refrain.

AN ambitious gentleman required to represent a prominent firm; must be disengaged, possess the highest references, and be ready to commence duties at once; state experience, age, &c.—Write Box V.1885, The Times, E.C.4.

AND it Pays.—Selling is the coming profession, and necessary training and opportunity to make good. There is an immediate vacancy in London.—Write Electrolux, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, W.1.

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DISTRICT Representatives.—A progressive Colonial Life Office (ordinary) branch has vacancies for experienced and energetic Representatives whose appointment to District Representatives would be considered after a period of two months should results be satisfactory. Agents also required.—Write, giving full particulars, to the Superintendent, Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited, Canada House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ESTABLISHED manufacturers have a number of vacancies on their private sales organization, whole or part time; good remuneration.—Phone Victoria 4163, or write Box F.597, The Times, E.C.4.

FINANCIAL Chartered Accountant required for large provincial firm; recently through Finals of Joint Examination; salary Rs.750 to Rs.1,000.—Write Box F.590, The Times, E.C.4.

LARGE concern with many branches requires for important advertising and executive position engineer with works experience and sound chemical knowledge; age about 40; salary according to capacity; only first-class men need apply.—Write fully to Box 05892, The Times, E.C.4.

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SECRETARY required for 1st May for Southernd own Golf Club, Bridgend, South Wales.—Applications, stating age, previous experience, salary required, with copies of testimonials, to Secretary.

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WANTED, Salesman, to work in London, with experience of Metal Window industry; good education and good appearance essential.—Write, giving full details, together with age and salary required, to Williams and Williams, Ltd., Sardinia House, Sardinia-street, E.C.2.

WANTED, Chemical Engineer with experience in Gas Works Practice and conversant with latest developments in the Gas industry.—Knowledge of the design of coke oven plants essential. Preference given to applicant having an engineering, chemical, and coke oven plants essential. Preference given to applicant having an engineering, science degree.—Apply, giving references, age, and salary required, to Managing Director of experience, Foundry and Engineering Company, Limited, Darlington.

WANTED for commercial office, solicitor; well experienced; company law, commencing contracts, conveyancing; age 30-35.—Write, stating particulars, Box G.226, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, outside Salesman following areas, Brighton, Hove, Worthing, Bournemouth; 25-45; good appearance and address; must be married as a side line; excellent opportunity for right type of man prepared to work.—Write fully, stating only, to Staff Manager, 2, Moscow-road, Bayswater, W.2.

WANTED, youths and young men, ages 17 to 25, good education, good physique; to learn farming in Alberta, Canada. One month's training in agricultural school and lodging during training and must have £15 on arrival. Employment guaranteed after training. Sail in March. Free passages to youths under 19.—Full particulars from Agent-General for Alberta, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

WANTED by world-wide house of food manufacturers, a Young Man to start as Salesman-Representative and must be keen, strong, energetic, ambitious and anxious to learn. Straight salary, progressive increase according to ability. Must be well dressed and of smart appearance. Write, stating age, height, and full particulars, to Box 650 W., Homeacties, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2.

A Better Position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning Day, Evening, or Postal course, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A BUNDANT proof of the urgent need for trained salesmen is daily forthcoming. Salesmanship is now a profession in which first-class men can be sure of rapid advancement and excellent incomes. If you are capable of improving your present position and feel that you possess a flair for selling consult the British School of Selling and find whether you are suitable for the remunerative profession of salesmanship. All applicants will be advised as to the occupation most suited to their capabilities, and those we agree to accept as students will receive the benefit of the special offer now being made.—Call, write, or 'phone (personal visit preferred), British School of Selling (Salesmanship Institute), Ltd., 7, Southampton-street, High Holborn, W.C.2. Tel., Holborn 0904-0905.

ALL Those Seeking good Commercial Appointments are invited to write, without obligation, for the most interesting booklet, "The Way to a Good Job," by W. Leslie Ivey, Appointments Specialist, 140, Cannon-street, E.C.4; free and post free.

AMBITIOUS men read the following facts and figures relating to positions, among others, secured by Russell-trained men during the last five years:—Sales Managers, £1,000-£600 per annum; one Staff Trainer, £1,000 per annum; one Staff Engineer, £900 per annum; one Chief Engineer, £900 per annum; one Foreign Manager, £650 per annum; one Assistant Sales Manager, £600 per annum; one Works Manager, £600-£400 per annum; 15 Representatives, £350-£200 per annum; and many others at salaries up to £1,000 in addition to commission and expenses. These men studied the Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship in some of their spare time just as you can if you desire to succeed. The course is postal, and you keep your present job till qualified, when we undertake to introduce you to salaried vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men.—Send to-day for "Your Future—How to make it," The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations. Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide," offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S. 2/1, St. Albans.

SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young men of Public School education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 3, Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Brighton Wireless College offers the most successful system of Wireless Training. Any youth can qualify as a Wireless Officer in eight months; 11 successes last week.—Write for full details to B.W.C., 20, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDITOR required for important Provincial daily, Independent Conservative; must be thoroughly capable, experienced newspaper man, capable of organising and controlling staff and of taking part in public life of city.—Write Box V.1841, The Times, E.C.4.

KEEN young Journalist (either sex) with professional structor on the staff of a leading school of journalism; excellent opening.—Please write fully (in confidence), stating age and giving particulars of experience, Box V.1859, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Shorthand-Typist required by author-playwright; must be well educated; smart appearance; speed 120 easily; bright; be required to travel.—State age, accomplishments, salary; to Thespis, 19, Randolph-crescent, W.9.

A Secretarial Training for gentlewomen in cultured surroundings; individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 253, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

ATTRACTIVE posts for ambitious women.—Men of affairs are seeking competent personal Secretaries and Assistants in Canada. One month's training at practical school and lodging during training and must have £15 on arrival. Employment guaranteed after training. Sail in March. Free passages to youths under 19.—Full particulars from Agent-General for Alberta, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

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APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, S.W.3 (day and residential).—Founded specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile industry. Probationary term. Appointments for qualified students. Syllabus from Principal.

BRITISH Columbia.—Rancher has vacancies for premium pupils; cattle ranching with sidelines of fur farming, fish culture, and game bird raising on commercial scales; healthy climate; excellent sport; English Agency, 118, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Surveyor, F.S.I., London, has vacancy for Articled Pupil; premium partly returnable; per-first-class references.—Write Box G.188, The Times, E.C.4.

CITY Chief, Young man (29) earning £750, wants more suitable employment; experience activity and negotiating abilities; economics, finance degree; Parliamentary, civil service experience essential.—Write Box F.97, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERK, life experience, seeks position of trust; Clerk, Traveller, or Agent; would accept small business; own car; 22, Baillie-road, Guildford.

COMPETENT executive, extensively travelled, seeks responsible post in England, France, Spain, or elsewhere; closely acquainted with American, Belgian, British, French and Spanish business methods and practice; publicity (including writing of same), press and platform work, and outside organization; thorough knowledge of accounts and French.—Spanish; would interview visitor in Europe.—Write Rands, 17, Rue Pasteur, Le Vesinet (S. et O.), France.

E. Africa.—Gentleman, Public School, considerable experience sisal, plantation, factory, Swahili, requires position, or other.—Write Box F.95, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, 28, mercial experience, mechanical, structural, labour-saving methods; speaks organizer; expert to report responsible position home or abroad. Spanish; references.—For particulars write Box 08589, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Parisian, seeks responsible position as Hostess; thoroughly reliable; good conversationalist; commercial presentation; Salesman France, Belgium, Holland; experience in languages; also German.—Write Box G.216, The Times, E.C.4.

EVENING Work of any description, required by young man anxious increase income; clerical or otherwise.—Write Box 0413, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPORT.—Gentleman, with wide experience of marchocolates, pickles, jams, confectionery, desires to record and administrative and executive ability; desires change and responsible position as Export Manager. Principals only write Box G.237, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 27, good appearance, travelled, educated, seeks post Companion-Secretary; good linguist, generally useful; excellent references; knowledge French, Spanish, Portuguese.—Write Box M.1266, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN seeks employment in any capacity; good knowledge accounts and commercial office routine, knowledge shorthand and typing; excellent references.—Write Box V.1907, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, good public school education, age 34, position of honour or abroad in which there are prospects; has travelled throughout India, in Burma; excellent references.—Write Box M.1238, The Times, E.C.4.

I am now on leave from East, is aged 30, not responsible stand and would be willing to act as resident representative or travel for firm of repute, making four India and Burma; excellent references.—Write Box M.1238, The Times, E.C.4.

I ADVERTISER, experienced motor fitter, desires a change; adaptable; any capacity; good education.—Write Box F.86, The Times, E.C.4.

I ADVERTISER, retired Colonial Civil Servant (Customs), 43, single, seeks engagement as Clerk, Bookkeeper, Secretary, or supervising capacity; if you are looking for a man who possesses the following qualifications for an interview: (1) Public School man age 30-45; (2) Have personality, brains, and the ability to mix well with all classes. (3) Own and drive a car. (4) Live within 20 miles of Charing Cross. (5) Have had some business experience. No capital is required, but some small cash deposit for investing is necessary. Applicants essentials write to Box V.1908, The Times, E.C.4, and all others refrain.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

LADY desires post as Useful Companion, Housekeeper, or lady Cook; reliable, trustworthy, pleasant, (m.aid).—Write Box M.1329, The Times, E.C.4.

NEW Zealand.—Lady travelling view Zealand, March or April, offers services any capacity, return part passage; experienced chaperon.—Perry, Edgewood, Grange-over-Sands.

REFINED French lady desires post as Companion or Governess, French mainstay; art needlework; sports.—Write Box 7348, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

RUSSIAN Lady, widely travelled, many years Paris and Berlin, seeks position as quiet or good English house; finest French and German, fair English; rose-col (Berlin Conservatoire); experienced in household.—Nassia Meyer, Bambery, Bavaria, Crimenstr., 45.

SCOTTISH Lady as Companion-Secretary; thorough knowledge housekeeping, cooking, catering; would travel; confidence; testimonials.—Write Box 295a, The Times, 95, Wigmore-street, W.1.

THOROUGHLY experienced Nurse requires post baby's first baby; London or suburbs; good needlewoman; four years' reference; good wages; free March 15.—Write R., 56, Priory-road, N.W.6.

YOUNG German Lady, professor's daughter, seeks position governess-companion or as pair in good English family; fond of children; references.—Miss Bernet, 67, Belsize Park-gardens, N.W.3.

YOUNG German Lady, of good social standing, desires position of evening to England, wishes to engage as family as Lady's Companion or Nursery Governess; can name friends in London who will give any further information.—Write to L.C.3346, care of Rudolf Mosse, Cheapside, Germany.

YOUNG Lady, 28, would give real companions hip, sewing, correspondence, bridge, drive car, and do light housework; good needlewoman; moderate salary; £25 (where maid kept); references.—Write Box P.476, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, post in school, institution, or house as Matron, Housekeeper, or Lady-Help; experienced; used to numbers; control of staff; and catering; good salary.—Write Box M.1326, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN, domesticated, good cook, receiving paying guest; London or Birmingham preferred.—Write Box P.504, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Nurse, college trained, desires post.—J. Fee, 4, South Elm Lodge, New Haw, Addlestone.

LADY Nurse, temporarily; hospital trained; experienced babies, delicate children; needlewoman; excellent references.—Write Box P.505, The Times, E.C.4.

PART TIME Secretary by fully trained Nurse.—Write Box P.647, The Times, E.C.4.

CLEVER English Governess; personal reference, the Hon. Mrs. M.; botany, Latin, finest French, music, games; country companion.—Miss Mine Locke Steevens's Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Mayfair 1468.

COLLEGE-TRAINED Nurses, Nannies, and Nursery Governesses free now.—Nursery Information Bureau, 40, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 7271.

DAILY or Resident.—Experienced, qualified Governess seeks post immediately; usual subjects; music; successful with backward children.—Watts, 8, Kemplay-road, N.W.3.

DAILY or Part Day.—Certificated English Governess; moderate terms.—Write Box P.506, The Times, E.C.4. Also French, Italian, and Germans for lessons.—Miss Lennox Carr, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 7684.

DANISH Nursery Governess, speaks French, English trained; good sewer; disengaged by months.—6, London; £50-£60. Others, Swiss, French, Mothers' Helps.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street, Langham 3441.

ENGLISH Governess; 20; Mrs. Cox's four years' own pupil; methods; French, piano, games.—S., Miss Lennox Carr Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1.

HIGHLY recommended Nursery Governess; four years' reference; all elementary subjects; kindergarten, music, needlework, children's health.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

HIGHLY recommended Companion-Housekeeper; 38; 10 years' reference; cooking, drive car; gentleman preferred; needlewoman.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

MORNINGS or Lessons.—Charming French Governess, highly recommended; advanced or young pupils; also interested English ladies free.—Miss Locke Steevens's Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Mayfair 1468.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend Governesses, Nursery Governesses, Lady Nurses, Lady Helps and Working Housekeepers, Lady and Working Matrons, for colleges and institutions.—Tel., 3141 and 3142 Derby.

NORLAND Nurse requires post in or near London; 13 years' personal reference; kindergarten, Montessori, first lessons.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

NURSERY Governess, temporary, permanent, or abroad; large selection available; many personally known and recommended.—Cavendish Bureau, 29a, King's-road, Sloane-square. Sloane 5007.

WELL-recommended Governesses, Nurses, &c. Personal attention assured to every client. No booking fees.—The Cadogan Agency, 2, Ellis-street, Sloane-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

A8 Lady Help; domesticated, good plain cook; state all other help.—Advertiser, care of Mrs. Smith, Market-hill, Buntingford, Herts.

LADY undertakes Mending, Darning, Household Needlework, or to give any other assistance required; daily, or by arrangement.—Write Box F.2, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTHER'S Help.—Educated German young lady (at present in London), fond of children, seeks post London or district; good home more valuable than high salary; happy disposition.—Write Box V.1894, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Gentlewoman, thoroughly domesticated, good knowledge nursing, wishes to go to Canada or New Zealand; thoroughly familiar with poultry, animals, and farm life; personal interview.—Address F. J. 46, Sydenham-park, S.E.26.

YOUNG Lady, superior Domestic Help of any kind should apply to the Helpful Aid Service, 193, Regent-street, W.1. Regent 2969. Personal interest taken in all numbers. Hours 11 to 4 p.m.

YOUTH to help in small London Houses or Flats, with some help (overalls) can be supplied by Regina Bureau (Dept. 47), 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

A WELLIAN Nurse would go as Children's Nurse or as Attendant for voyage.—Write Box 0478, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Nurse; baby from month preferred; two children, country or permanent.—Norman, 6, Portland-road, Ottershaw, Surrey.

LADY recommends thoroughly experienced Nannie for baby's first baby from month.—Full particulars write Box 03612, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MRS. Wells recommends her very nice Nannie (22) for baby from month; Baby's Bible; Truby King methods; own nurseries, sewing, washing; has travelled; free when suited.—Berrington Hall, Cambridge.

NANNIE, disengaged; Roman Catholic; good references.—Write Box P.4696, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID; disengaged; superior, nice girl; 21; higher grade; Hampstead preferred; excellent references.—Write Box P.503, The Times, E.C.4.

PART TIME Housework by fully trained Nurse.—Write Box P.647, The Times, E.C.4.

CLEVER English Governess; personal reference, the Hon. Mrs. M.; botany, Latin, finest French, music, games; country companion.—Miss Mine Locke Steevens's Agency, 62, Brook-street, W. Mayfair 1468.

COLLEGE-TRAINED Nurses, Nannies, and Nursery Governesses free now.—Nursery Information Bureau, 40, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 7271.

DAILY or Resident.—Experienced, qualified Governess seeks post immediately; usual subjects; music; successful with backward children.—Watts, 8, Kemplay-road, N.W.3.

DAILY or Part Day.—Certificated English Governess; moderate terms.—Write Box P.506, The Times, E.C.4. Also French, Italian, and Germans for lessons.—Miss Lennox Carr, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 7684.

DANISH Nursery Governess, speaks French, English trained; good sewer; disengaged by months.—6, London; £50-£60. Others, Swiss, French, Mothers' Helps.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street, Langham 3441.

ENGLISH Governess; 20; Mrs. Cox's four years' own pupil; methods; French, piano, games.—S., Miss Lennox Carr Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1.

HIGHLY recommended Nursery Governess; four years' reference; all elementary subjects; kindergarten, music, needlework, children's health.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2191.

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ROYAL RICHMOND.
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Moorish from famous Park. Terraces and Bridge. Facing Ice Skating Rink. Station 'bus passes door. Overlooking River. View from all public rooms, verandah, gardens, many bed rooms incomparable.
The River view is admittedly unexcelled in Europe.
The Hotel is well furnished and enjoys a happy homelike atmosphere. All public rooms are spacious, gas fires in bed rooms. Cuisine claimed to be quite exceptional. Terms from 3gns. single per week.
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Ideal position, overlooking Park.
Most comfortably furnished throughout.
Splendid reception rooms. Central heating.
Hot water radiators in all rooms.
Sanitary arrangements entirely remodelled.
Constant supply of hot water in every bed room.
Numerous bath rooms, conveniently placed.
Electric passenger and service lifts to all floors.
Garage.
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Terms, including bed room, breakfast, tea, dinner and attendance, from 14s. per day, or 4½ guineas per week.
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Also at
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Nos. 21 and 22, MONTAGUE-STREET.
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Nos. 23 and 22, CORAM-STREET.
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Centrally situated, within easy access of all places of interest. Nearest to Merrick Park Golf Links. Garage. Suites of Rooms with Bath Rooms attached.
UNDER SAME PROPRIETORSHIP.

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Sheltered, due South. Terraces facing 250-acre Park. Cosy, warm bed and reception rooms. Renowned cuisine. FREQUENT DANCES. Cheerful company. Golf at the door. Hard tennis court. Billiards. Full licence. Lock-up garages. Hotel omnibus. All these amenities exist at
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FOREMOST ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD. Central for touring the Midlands. Advance Booking advisable.
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First class. Spacious grounds. Splendid scenery
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Central heating. Electric lift to all floors. Private Baths. Squash Courts. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf, Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level. Telephone, 7 Hindhead.
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Two ideals: excellent golf, excellent food.
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Betwixt London and the Sea.
Converted into a luxurious Hotel.
Central heating. Running water and telephones in all rooms and suites.
Golf and Hunting.
Glorious Views, 20 miles radius.
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ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, ST. LEONARDS, facing sun and sea; 100 rooms; electric lift and fires; best English food, a famous chef and vintage wines; warmth, comfort, and inclusive service from 4½ guineas.
SIDMOUTH, South Devon.—BEDFORD HOTEL, facing South. Finest position on the Esplanade. Adjoining Brine Baths.
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Centre of Devon and Cornwall. A most delightful all-the-year-round holiday resort. Golf, hunting, badminton. Souvenir tariff upon application.—W. I. Lake, Proprietor.
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Leading First-class Hotel. Exclusive Menu.
Choicest Wines. Orchestra. Reduced winter terms.
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WINCHESTER ROYAL HOTEL. Leading Family Hotel. Central but very quiet. Every comfort. Overlooking own garden. Central heating. Telephone 31.
WORTHING TEL. 1500. BEACH HOTEL.
A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Hi-spring Everyday Mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams, "Sunny," Worthing.

A CONVICTION QUASHED

The COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL—MR. JUSTICE TALBOT, MR. JUSTICE CHARLES, and MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS—yesterday allowed the appeal and quashed the conviction and sentence of Richard William Evens (otherwise William Richard Evens), who was convicted at the Glamorganshire Sessions of receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, MR. JUSTICE TALBOT, in giving the judgment of the Court, said that there was really no evidence whatever against the prisoner.

AMERICAN BANK CLERK ARRESTED

CLAUDE WILBURT DANIELS, 24, an American bank clerk, of Fresno, California, was remanded at Bow-street Police Court yesterday on a provisional extradition warrant, which charged him with embezzlement in the United States. Detective-Sergeant Rees, of Scotland Yard, gave formal evidence of receiving the accused in custody from the police at Liverpool. In reply to the charge he said, "Yes, that's right."

MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM made orders in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding up of Artandia, Limited; Acton Reporter Company, Limited; and A. Eglington and Co., Limited.

Law Report, Feb. 3

SUMMARY

The Court of Criminal Appeal—Mr. Justice Talbot, Mr. Justice Charles, and Mr. Justice Humphreys—dismissed the appeal of James Achew, who had been convicted at the Central Criminal Court on January 17 of the murder, on November 24, 1929, of a woman named Sybil Sarah da Costa, with whom he had been living. (REX v. ACHEW.)

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

A MURDERER'S APPEAL DISMISSED

REX v. ACHEW

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE TALBOT, MR. JUSTICE CHARLES, *and* MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS)

The COURT dismissed the appeal of James Achew, who was convicted on January 17, before Mr. Justice Avory at the Central Criminal Court, of the murder, on November 24, 1929, of a woman named Sybil Sarah da Costa—with whom he had been living—by cutting her throat, and was sentenced to death. The defence was that the prisoner was insane at the time he committed the act.

Mr. S. T. T. James appeared for the appellant; Mr. Eustace Fulton for the Crown.

MR. JAMES said that, in view of the frequent decisions of the Court that the question of insanity was for the jury, he did not think that he ought to ask to call further evidence, but on the evidence given at the trial, and notably that of Dr. Watson, one of the most experienced medical officers in the prison service, he asked the Court to say that the only possible verdict which the jury could properly have returned was one of *Guilty, but insane.* He asked the Court to exercise its powers by substituting that verdict for the verdict of *Guilty.*

Mr. Fulton was not called on to argue.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT, in giving the judgment of the Court, said that the appellant was convicted of the murder of a woman with whom he had been living for some time, but who was not his wife. When the police came to the house they found the woman with her throat cut and the man with a wound—doubtless self-inflicted—in his throat. His head was in the gas oven, and the gas was turned on.

The only question at the trial was whether at the time when the act was committed the man was or was not insane in the sense in which that word was used in law. A good deal of evidence on that question was called at the trial. There was the evidence of three people who spoke to the general demeanour of the prisoner as it appeared to the ordinary observer; and that of three medical witnesses, two for the Crown and one for the defence.

No doubt on that evidence the jury might have found that the man was insane, but the question for the Court of Criminal Appeal was whether the jury were bound to find that verdict.

After reviewing the medical evidence given at the trial, his Lordship said that there was the sharpest difference between what medical men, and perhaps ordinary men, called insanity and the legal definition of insanity such as to justify a verdict of *Guilty, but insane.* On the legal definition there was a definite ruling, which bound both the Judge at the trial and that Court.

His Lordship, having read the fourth answer of the Judges in McNaughten's case, said that the application of that rule to the present case was quite clear. The prisoner had an insane delusion that the murdered woman was unfaithful to him, and so persistently unfaithful that, if she had really done the things which he suspected, she would have been a most abandoned woman. There was, in fact, no ground even for rational suspicion. But, assuming that the dead woman had done all that the appellant insanely believed her to have done, it needed no statement that that did not justify a husband, or any other man, in putting an end to her life.

It appeared to the Court clear beyond all question that the appeal must be refused. That judgment, of course, could in no way affect any action which the Home Secretary, applying different considerations, might think fit to take.

Solicitors.—The Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal; the Director of Public Prosecutions.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

WINDING-UP PETITION ADJOURNED IN RE BRITISH TALKING PICTURES, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM)

His LORDSHIP made an order adjourning for one month this petition for the compulsory winding up of British Talking Pictures, Limited.

Mr. Cecil Turner appeared for the petitioners; Mr. Gordon Brown for the respondent company; Mr. Lionel Cohen, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Hunt for supporting creditors; and Mr. Heckscher for opposing creditors.

MR. TURNER said that the assets and liabilities of the respondent company were substantial. Notices in support of the petition had been received from creditors for £47,508, and notices to oppose had been given by partly-secured creditors for £94,000. A committee of creditors was appointed on January 15, and he (counsel) understood that a representative of the opposing creditors had now joined the committee. The committee were desirous of coming to an arrangement, and they believed that the assets could best be preserved for the benefit of the creditors by an adjournment and an arrangement rather than by a winding up.

Mr. LIONEL COHEN, for supporting creditors, said that they supported the proposal for an adjournment for a month and for the appointment of a provisional liquidator in the meantime.

Mr. HECKSCHER said that he agreed to that arrangement.

Mr. COHEN said that the company was carrying on active business, and it was hoped that as a result of the proposed scheme all the creditors would be paid in full.

MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM adjourned the petition for one month, and made an order appointing the Official Receiver provisional liquidator.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Simmons and Simmons; Messrs. Last, Riches, and Fitton; Messrs. Norton, Hugh-Jones, and Flinn; Messrs. Maxwell, Batley, and Co.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

120 DECREES MADE ABSOLUTE

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

The decrees *nisi* in the following 120 Matrimonial Causes were made absolute to-day:—

Wampson, M. J. v. Simpson, W.; Wain v. Wain and Humphries; Eldred v. Eldred and Allen; Arthur v. Arthur and McNeil; Thompson, D. U. Z. v. Thompson, H.; Needham v. Needham and Hill; Baker v. Baker and Smythies; King and Woodruff; Williamson, Mrs. J. M. v. Williamson, T. P.; Moody v. Moody and Page; Gough v. Gough and Prosser; Brooks, E. F. v. Brooks, R. T.; Swain v. Swain and Bridger; Bone v. Bone and Collins; Dockerty, M. v. Dockerty, B. J.; Beazley v. Beazley and Hardman; Sayle v. Sayle and Halsey; Pawson, G. A. v. Pawson, J. R. E.; Jones, J. A. v. Jones, L.; Foster, W. H. v. Foster, L. E.; Barnard v. Barnard and Cawley; Tribble v. Tribble and Reed; Wood, A. E. v. Wood, W. H.; Goldstone v. Goldstone and Sharp; Thompson v. Thompson and Scott; Foster v. Foster and Barker; Brewer v. Brewer and Berrange; Robbins, H. D. v. Robbins, C. G. H.; Hubball, W. H. v. Hubball, M. E.; Soley, A. M. v. Soley, H. R.; Kemp v. Kemp and Holt; Smedley, S. L. v. Smedley, R. T.; Weintrobe, C. A. v. Weintrobe, J.; Bradshaw v. Bradshaw and Knowler; Foster v. Foster and Dampier; Collinson v. Collinson and Simpson; Marshall, Fred v. Marshall, J.; Edson v. Edson and Edson; Lambirt v. Lambert and Brown; Raper v. Raper and Horsley; Herring, M. v. Herring, J. D.; Barraclough v. Barraclough and Stevens; Cotterell, A. v. Cotterell, C. J.; Wright v. Wright and Storrar; Gleadle v. Gleadle and Thompson; Skinner, L. v. Skinner, W. R.; Girling v. Girling and Windschiefl; Shipley v. Shipley and Foster; Laycock, A. v. Laycock, A. H.; Williams, E. v. Williams, F.; Mann v. Mann and Allen; Furness, M. K. v. Furness, J.; Bacon Dunham orse. Bacon v. Bacon Dunham and Sanders; Ward v. Ward and Butler; Griffin, E. P. v. Griffin, E. A.; Le Vack, E. v. Le Vack, H.; Barrett, M. J. v. Barrett, N. R.; Ritchie v. Ritchie and Hallett; Partridge v. Partridge and Schofield; Mote v. Mote and Hillier; Sparrow, K. F. v. Sparrow, H. W. P.; Annesley v. Annesley and Rickeard; Yates v. Yates and Wilson; Browne, H. T. v. Browne, M. E.; Roberts, E. M.; Gibbs, E. v. Gibbs, C. W.; Brough v. Brough and Press; Chambers v. Chambers and Bradshaw; Hills, E. K. v. Hills, J. G.; Gill, E. v. Gill, C.; Forestall v. Forestal and Elchelb.

Cases in District Registries.—Dury v. Dury and Wills; Arnold, E. A. v. Arnold, G.; Berridge v. Berridge and Garratt; Bramage, F. E. v. Bramage, W. A.; Clayton v. Clayton and Harman; Craven v. Craven and Quinn and Everall; Dalley, A. v. Dalley, F.; Doughty v. Doughty and Walsh; Elkins, E. v. Elkins, N. B.; Fowmes v. Fowmes and Greaves; Harding, E. v. Harding, T. S.; Harrison, E. v. Harrison, B. N.; Hooper, F. v. Hooper, W. J.; Horobin v. Horobin and Sutton; Ketch v. Ketch and Woodberry; Mosson, L. v. Mosson, L. E.; Offer, D. M. v. Offer, H. A.; Pettiford, A. M. v. Pettiford, F.; Tyler, S. O. v. Tyler, F. G.; Hogg v. Hogg and Gordon; Tyas, H. v. Tyas, W. H.; Swan v. Swann and Rollitt; Haller v. Haller and Mowbray; Withey v. Withey and Foote; Green, M. A. v. Green, C. M.; Langshaw v. Langshaw and Cassidy; Greenoff, S. R. v. Greenoff, J.; Allen v. Allen and Green; Andrews, L. v. Andrews, A. E.; Earnshaw, E. v. Earnshaw, D. C.; Woods, M. v. Woods, R.; Lord, P. E. v. Lord, H. A.; Taylor v. Taylor and Hewitt; Saxby v. Saxby and Saxby; Glaves v. Glaves and Snowden; Whitehead, S. M. v. Whitehead, J. G.; Holbrook, D. v. Holbrook, A. E.; Keane v. Keane and Thomas; Bisgrove, Y. A. v. Bisgrove, E. E.; Davies v. Davies and Amory; Jobling v. Jobling and Newton; Gibson, W. R. v. Gibson, J.; Davies v. Davies and Major; Hayes, M. G. v. Hayes, P.; Barnaby, E. M. v. Barnaby, G.; Moseley, E. M. v. Moseley, H.; Bleek, N. B. v. Bleek, K. E.; Blank v. Blank and Evans; West, E. v. West, H. S.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

POOR PERSON'S CERTIFICATE DISCHARGED

PINK v. PINK.

(*Before the* PRESIDENT)

This was a summons adjourned into Court in which the solicitors, nominated by the Poor Persons Committee of the Law Society to act for a husband petitioner for a decree of divorce, sought the discharge of the order admitting the petitioner to sue as a poor person.

It was submitted on behalf of the petitioner's solicitors that since the petition was filed last June letters written some years ago by the petitioner to his wife had been brought to their attention, entitling them to ask the Court to relieve them from the duty of conducting the case.

The application was granted.

Mr. J. Whyatt appeared for the solicitors.

JUDGMENT

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale), in giving judgment, said that the letters between husband and wife which had been disclosed were of such a character that the petitioner's solicitors thought it necessary to submit them to the Poor Persons Committee. The latter took the view that there were facts disclosed in the letters which, unless displaced or accounted for, made it improper to continue the case. The Registrar, being in doubt of the procedure in such a matter, referred the application to him (his Lordship).

Notice was served on the petitioner that the application would be heard and he had written that he would be unable to attend owing to his employment. He further wrote that he and his wife had lived together since the facts mentioned in the letters, and said that there had been condonation, but that after the condonation there was adultery on which the charge in the petition was based. That charge, said his Lordship, was not before the Court.

The petitioner's letters incited the respondent to set up an adulterous intercourse, if not with one person, then with

Sporting News

RACING

WARWICK MEETING

AN OUTSIDERS' DAY

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Racing at Warwick is always enjoyable even if it is seldom important. Yesterday's racing was no exception, but it could have been profitable to very few visitors, for several of the results were not in accord with general anticipation.

In the opening race, the Ashow Selling Steeplechase, the two best-backed horses ran out at the first fence in the country. Bruff Battle, who was also supported, however, was prominent and was in front when making the turn into the Straight. He was well clear of the opposition when jumping the last fence, but he was caught and beaten, by four lengths, on the run-in by Hennegouwen, who was ably ridden by Colonel Hill Dillon. The winner was without a quotation in the market on the race, starting with the "100 to 6 others."

The winner of the second race, the Amateurs' Steeplechase, started at even longer odds, for his starting price was 20 to 1 against, also with "the others." This winner was Persian Market, who caught Rathory on the Flat and won by two lengths. The Monk, who was a short-priced favourite for this race, was beaten a long way from the finish, and was so leg-weary when the last fence was reached that he had to be pulled up. Yet a third outsider, again without a quotation of her own in the market, was successful in the third race, the Lighthorne Selling Hurdle. This was Lady Wendeleen, who, ridden by Stott, won by two lengths from Prickly Heat, with Windora third. Odds were laid on Family Hope to win this event, but he was never going well, and on being pulled up was found to be lame. I understand that he pulled up lame after winning in a canter at the last meeting at Derby.

A favourite was successful at last when Flywheel won the Chandler Steeplechase. This event was named after a well-known steeplechaser who many years ago made a record jump, although where it was made or what was the distance covered by him I do not know. Flywheel made all the running, as he did when he won at Nottingham. Flywheel, who is only a five-year-old, is apparently a young jumper of much promise. He is by Flying Orb, who does not, as a rule, get horses capable of staying two miles and is not noted as a sire of jumpers. Flywheel was cheered as he went past the winning-post because he was the first favourite to win during the afternoon.

Another outsider was then successful in the Shuckburgh Hurdle, Hurricane James winning at 20 to 1 against and, like the earlier winners, being with "the others." Hurricane James was probably a lucky winner, for the favourite, Bob Stone, came to the last hurdles going very like a winner when he appeared to make no attempt to rise at the hurdles, and not unnaturally came down. In doing so he interfered with King Eagle and ruined his chance of success. Hurricane James coming with a clear run and winning luckily.

Porporino was a very easy winner of the Wicken Hurdle, with which the afternoon's racing was concluded. It is true that he won by only half a length from Bugle Call, but his rider never moved on him. Porporino started at odds on. The success of unconsidered outsiders can no doubt be explained by the heavy state of the going. Not a few of the local residents had misgivings about the possibility of racing after the heavy rains that had fallen during the week-end. The brook at the mile starting gate was full of water and some of the jumps had to be protected with straw on the landing side.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

HATTON SELLING STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Roman Hackle is still a fairly useful plater over fences, but he has been given quite enough weight here. Magic Bard won at Kempton Park, but taking a line through Newtown Wonder he is very badly handicapped with Lethan. Rita Fall has fallen in her last two races. On the handicap the best selection seems to me to be LETHAM; if absent, Little Wavelet.

CHESTERTON SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Tarsus after winning two selling hurdles failed last time out, but on his best form has a good chance here. Robbers' March has not run for nearly a year, but on that form was rather above selling-plate form, and so if started here he would have to be considered. Colenso and Marauder as recent winners have obvious chances. On Hurst Park form Marauder should at the weights beat Colenso. Theology, Wise Prince, and the selected from Wootton's stable are others who have fair chances. It is not easy to make a selection. Perhaps the winner will be MARAUDER.

UPTON STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Afrikander's penalty puts him out of the race. Pamperer has twice run well but has been given quite enough weight. Sultan of Wicken is very moderate and is not improving. Cornafulla failed at Manchester last week. St. Germaine fell when going well at Kempton Park, where he was well backed. Volce might run well. Some Toff has not run for some time and so may be in need of a race. Orange Plume has won over fences, as have Fog Horn and Moon Maid, but the form generally here is very moderate. The winner may be SULTAN OF WICKEN.

CHANDOS AMATEUR RIDERS' HURDLE (2m.).—Much here will depend on the riders, for amateurs are seldom seen over hurdles. The best of the probable starters on form seems to me to be SOBRINO, and as he will be ridden by Captain Weber—a capable rider—he seems to be the best selection.

NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—PAMPERER appears again here with a better chance than he has in an earlier event. If this is the race chosen for him he would, I think, win. In his absence the winner may be AVION.

WATERGALL HURDLE (2m.).—PORPORINO is apparently to be started again and seems the best selection. If, after all, he were not started, my selection would be Melanippe, who won last time out.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES, EPSOM OAKS, AND DONCASTER ST. LEGER.—Mi Henre, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

LINGFIELD PARK MEETING

FELCOURT HANDICAP HURDLE.—Uncle Woody, Historical, Carbineer, and Mercury.

PERSHORE SELLING HURDLE.—Uncle Woody.

MANFESTO STEEPLECHASE.—Swift Rowland and Rathrally.

TRESPASSER HANDICAP HURDLE.—Desert Chief, Fenimore Cooper, Carbineer, and Mr. Mac.

CLOISTER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap).—Rathcoole.

GUEST HALL SELLING HURDLE.—Bercadach and The Scribbler.

SURREY AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Fiddle Pin and Alike.

SUSSEX SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE.—Squire Simon.

GENERAL PEACE OPEN HURDLE.—Martenello and The Sirdar.

GOSHORN HURDLE.—The Sirdar and Ironclad.

WARWICK MEETING

NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE.—Her Last.

WATERGALL HURDLE.—Kudos.

AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Fiddle Pin.

CHANDOS AMATEURS' HANDICAP HURDLE.—Norman Duke.

GATWICK MEETING

HORLEYLAND SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE.—Squire Simon.

FOWEY CROSS NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE.—Gainsharp.

DUTCHETT HANDICAP HURDLE.—Fenimore Cooper and Bloodfield.

MAIDEN HURDLE.—Spiramonde and War Mist.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP HURDLE.—Rosalba and Ayr's Court.

(GATWICK NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE.—Mountain Slip.

COULSDON MAIDEN SELLING HURDLE.—Court News.

GATWICK ENGAGEMENTS.—Painters.

MISCELLANEOUS

WEST SELLING HURDLE AND TEDDINGTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (HURST PARK).—Bercadach.

WALTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (HURST PARK).—Mountain Slip and Great Cats.

HARBORNE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (BIRMINGHAM).—Smoke Cloud.

GRAVELEY MAIDEN HURDLE (BIRMINGHAM).—Rosyfield.

HALTLEY STEEPLECHASE (BIRMINGHAM).—Condamine.

COUNTY HURDLE (HAYDOCK PARK).—Rossmint.

ST. HELENS STEEPLECHASE (HAYDOCK PARK).—Condamine.

LINCOLN SPRING MEETING ENGAGEMENTS.—Fly Alone.

ROCKHAMPTON HANDICAP HURDLE (HURST PARK).—Fenimore Cooper.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES.—Spur, Bird Dog, and Andorra.

ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS.—Lamintone.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MRS. HARTIGAN'S NAME.—Sonny.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Kista, Royal Return, Cherry Bridge, and Court Spy.

WARWICK RESULTS

1.30 (1.31).—The **ASHOW SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles and 80 yards.

HENNEGOUWEN, br g. by Hainsult—Lizette (Mrs. J. Bellingham), aged, 11st. 5lb. Colonel Hill-Dillon 1
BRUFF BATTLE, b g. by Battle-axe, dam by Succoth (Mr. D. Forrester), aged, 11st. 5lb. J. Blagney 2
SOMEDAY, b g. by Glasgerion—Aix (Captain R. M. Thompson), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... F. Gurney 3
Little Wavelet (Mrs. E. Strong), aged, 12st. F. Brookes 0
Le Mont d'Here (Mrs. L. Panto), aged, 11st. 5lb. T. James 0
Fond Memories (Mr. J. L. Hall), aged, 11st. 5lb. G. Wilson 0
Mon Pere (Mr. J. B. Balding), aged, 11st. 2lb. J. Maloney 0
Angelo II. (Mr. T. F. Hepper), aged, 11st. 2lb. W. Stott 0
Smoke Screen (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 10st. W. Redmond 0
Take Notice (Mr. F. E. S. Groves), aged, 9st. 9lb. F. Wilkinson 0
Camperdown (Mr. D. A. Jackson), aged, 10st. 4lb. Owner 0

(Winner trained by P. Woodland, at Cholderton.)

BETTING.—11 to 4 agst Angelo II., 4 to 1 Le Mont d'Here, 6 to 1 each Bruff Battle and Smoke Screen, 7 to 1 Someday, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Take Notice was fourth and Mon Pere last.

The winner was sold to Mr. J. B. Balding for 80 guineas.

2.0 (2.3).—The **AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 120 sovs. Three miles.

PERSIAN MARKET, ch g. by Sting—Rathlin (Mrs. C. P. Bimmer), aged, 10st. 8lb. (car. 11st. 3lb.) Mr. Murless 1
RATHORY, b g. by Poet Laureate—Helen Fenton (Major H. E. Lyons), aged, 10st. 7lb. Mr. G. Bostwick 2
POLYPHONIA, b g. by Polyphonic—Maconis (Mr. F. Usher), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Mr. Whitbield 3
The Monk (Mrs. Vinsun-Thomas), aged, 12st. 11lb. Mr. Bennett 0
Punchinello (Mr. H. H. Davies), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. Mr. West 0
Arden (Mr. O. G. Moseley), aged, 10st. 10lb. (car. 11st.) ..... Mr. O. Moseley 0
Blennerhasset (Mr. Parker), aged, 11st. 1lb. Mr. Dutton 0
Spanish Grandee (Mr. E. Marlandale), aged, 10st. 11lb. Mr. Freeborn 0

(Winner trained by Bickley, at Tarporley.)

BETTING.—11 to 10 agst The Monk, 6 to 1 Polyphonia, 7 to 1 each Blennerhasset and Rathory, 10 to 1 Arden, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Blennerhasset was fourth and Punchinello last.

2.30 (2.31).—The **LIGHTHORNE SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

LADY WENDELEEN, b f. by Periosteum—Wendeleen (Mr. H. J. Brunton), 10st. 11lb. W. Stott 1
PRICKLY HEAT, br f. by Irish Battle—Twinthorn (Captain J. B. Powell), 10st. 11lb. W. Parvin 2
WINDORA, b g. by Viceroy—Ural (Mr. G. W. Hands), 11st. 4lb. ..... W. Speck 3
Family Hope (Mr. S. Wootton), 11st. 4lb. S. Ingham 0
Coal Tar (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge), 10st. 11lb. G. Pellerin 0
Miss Garma (Mrs. Bellville), 10st. 11lb. ..G. Wilson 0
Vain Glory (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), 10st. 11lb. D. Williams 0
Top Note (Mr. J. Pendarves), 10st. 11lb. ..F. Brookes 0
Stripanatit (Mr. G. Picken), 10st. 6lb. ..... N. Dixon 0
Kirk (Mr. F. W. Weeden), 10st. 11lb. ..K. Piggott 0
Talawa (Mr. W. R. West), 10st. 11lb. ..... Mr. West 0

(Winner trained by C. Piggott, at Cheltenham)

BETTING.—6 to 5 on Family Hope, 5 to 1 agst Prickly Heat, 7 to 1 K.G., 8 to 1 Windora, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Top Note was fourth and Talawa last.

3.0 (3.2).—The **CHANDLER HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 120 sovs. Two miles and 80 yards.

FLYWHEEL, b h. by Flying Orb—Eleni (Mr. E. B. Forwood), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Regan 1
CHEVALIER III., ch g. by Fair Knight, dam by Frontino (Major R. L. McCreery), aged, 10st. D. Williams 2
MISS GRIS, b m. by Royal Gris—Royaldale (Major H. Musker), aged, 10st. 4lb. ..... J. Harney 3
Ranger (Mr. H. R. Turner), aged, 12st. 7lb. Mr. Dutton 0
Wild Swan (Mr. D. Faber), aged, 11st. 10lb. F. Knight 0
Jim Langford (Mrs. Clegg), aged, 11st. 5lb. W. Parvin 0
Lomond's Double (Mrs. A. C. McCowen), 5 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... E. Foster 0

(Winner trained by Forwood, at Swinford)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Flywheel, 100 to 30 Chevalier III., 4 to 1 Jim Langford, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; 15 lengths separated second and third. Lomond's Double was the only other to finish.

3.30 (3.31).—The **SHUCKBURGH HANDICAP HURDLE** of 120 sovs. Two miles.

HURRICANE JAMES, b g. by Furore—Lucinda III. (Mrs. M. R. Forrest), 6 yrs, 10st. (car. 10st. 3lb.) ..... J. Moore 1
KING EAGLE, ch g. by Rol Hero—Trom Bird (Major A. W. Huntington), aged, 10st. 11lb. G. Pellerin 2
BACHELOR'S RUNNER, b h. by Indian Runner—Mrs. Boecham (Mr. J. W. Pidcock), 6 yrs, 11st. ..... Mr. W. Bissill 3
Bob Stone (Mr. R. E. Morel), aged, 11st. 3lb. Mr. Morel 0
Yarlington (Mr. G. Pryse-Rice), 6 yrs, 11st. 5lb. W. Stott 0
Silver Grail (Mr. G. Lees-Milne), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. E. Brown 0
Byron (Mr. G. Reed), 4 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..F. Brookes 0
Burley Adelia (Mr. S. S. Gaikwar), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. W. Speck 0
Friar Dominic (Dowager Lady Penrhyn), 6 yrs, 10st. 13lb. ..... J. Harney 0
Buck's Clover (Miss N. Paull), 4 yrs, 10st. 11lb. J. Delaney 0
Sandley (Mr. F. Sedgwick), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. W. Gurney 0
Sweet Ocean (Mrs. D'Arcy Baker), 4 yrs, 10st. W. Parvin 0

(Winner trained by Milnes)

BETTING.—5 to 2 agst Bob Stone, 9 to 2 Silver Grail, 7 to 1 Sweet Ocean, 8 to 1 Sandley, 10 to 1 each Burley Adelia, Bachelor's Runner, and King Eagle, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by four lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Yarlington was fourth and Friar Dominic last.

4.0 (4.0).—The **WICKEN HURDLE** of 120 sovs. Two miles.

PORPORINO, ch g. by Mighty Power—Princess Thello (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. Mr. Ingham 1
BUGLE CALL, b g. by Inkerman—Mouth Organ (Mr. E. T. Prichard), 4 yrs, 10st. 10lb. J. Harney 2
ST. GOWAN, b g. by Scipio—Eastbourne Queen (Mr. T. Luff), aged, 12st. ..... W. Holroyd 3
Slavedriver (Captain Emmet), aged, 11st. 9lb. Owner 0
Grey Shadow (Mr. C. L. Hooper), 6 yrs, 12st. Mr. Harry 0
Abbots Pride (Mrs. Martin), aged, 12st. J. Ward 0
Kirk's Pride (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. S. Leader 0
Nincompoop (Lord Portman), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. S. Duffy 0
Flambent (Mrs. G. Robinson), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. T. Gurney 0
Merry Poacher (Mr. E. M. Crosse), 4 yrs, 11st. E. Brown 0
Top Hill (Miss N. Paull), 4 yrs, 10st. 10lb. J. Delaney 0
Cantillius II. (Mr. V. H. Smith), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. J. Crickmore 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom.)

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Porporino, 7 to 1 agst St. Gowan and Merry Poacher, 100 to 8 Kirk's Pride, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; eight lengths separated second and third. Flambent was fourth, and Cantillius II. last.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.30:—Hennegouwen, WIN 40s. 3d., PLACE 5s.; Bruff Battle, PLACE 2s. 6d.; Someday, PLACE 6s. 6d.

2.0:—Persian Market, WIN 51s. 9d., PLACE 7s. 6d.; Rathory, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Polyphonia, PLACE 3s. 3d.

2.30:—Lady Wendeleen, WIN 43s., PLACE 5s.; Prickly Heat, PLACE 4s. 3d.; Windora, PLACE 2s. 6d.

3.0:—Flywheel, WIN 3s. 6d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Chevalier III., PLACE 5s. 6d.

3.30:—Hurricane James, WIN 190s., PLACE 31s. 9d.; King Eagle, PLACE 11s. 3d.; Bachelor's Runner, PLACE 7s. 3d.

4.0:—Porporino, WIN 2s. 6d., PLACE 2s.; Bugle Call, PLACE 3s. 9d.; St. Gowan, PLACE 3s. 3d.

SALE OF HUNTERS

A good average price was realized at the sale of hunters held by Messrs. Warner, Sheppard, and Wade, at the Repository, Leicester, 37 of the 80 horses catalogued selling for an aggregate of 7,003 guineas, the average thus being over 189 guineas.

Major and Mrs. Pope sold a draft of six for a total of 1,800 guineas, the individual prices being 450 guineas for Andrew, a seven-year-old bay gelding by Maccanna—mare by Red Prince II.; 410 guineas for Tilton, a six-year-old bay gelding by Ilston; 320 guineas for Drummer, an aged skewbald gelding; 310 guineas for Topsy, a six-year-old chestnut daughter of Top Covert; 160 guineas for Pilot, an aged chestnut gelding; and 150 guineas for The Chief, an aged bay gelding by Border Chief.

Mr. G. H. Drummond, of Northampton, received 450 guineas for the aged bay gelding Conolley, and 220 guineas for Hank, an aged bay gelding (by Devolution—Chatalga), that is, own brother to Popahead, the winner of eight races over jumps. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Cooke, of Creaton, Northants, who are going abroad, obtained 310 guineas for Christmas Box, a six-year-old bay gelding (by Passport—The Nun), and 10 guineas less for Tangerine, a seven-year-old chestnut unsexed son of Carnation. Mr. N. Dugdale (17th/21st Lancers), whose regiment is going abroad this summer, sold May Fly, a seven-year-old brown mare, for 400 guineas; his brother, Mr. E. Dugdale (11th Hussars) received 130 guineas and 82 guineas respectively for Bay Leaf and Scarlet Runner III.; Miss Dugdale sold Bucklow, an eight-year-old bay gelding, for 400 guineas; Shamrock, a six-year-old bay gelding, for 250 guineas; and Vixen, an aged bay mare (by Reynard—mare by Bacchus), for 94 guineas; and Major J. G. Dugdale, of Cirencester, accepted a bid of 250 guineas for Coosa (1921), a chestnut gelding (by Sunningdale—Pricotal).

C. K. Hill-Wood and R. Hill-Wood (Old Etonians) v. E. C. B. Butler and J. M. Harker (London Hospital); J. W. Buckland and J. F. Prickett (Old Reptonians) v. M. H. Shearme and L. J. Crook (Old Reptonians); H. G. Hartridge and G. S. Kevill-Davies (Old Malvernians) v. H. G. Slater and S. A. Eley (Old Citizens); R. N. Hewitt and C. W. Brown (Old Citizens) v. A. C. Feasey and K. J. Medhurst (Old Westminsters); C. H. Shepshanks and L. O. Chance v. J. W. Moir and O. Bewley (Harrow Masters); A. F. R. Carling and T. R. Miller (Old Aldenhamians) v. T. G. D. Lund and E. D. Strain (Old Westminsters); R. J. E. Pix and L. H. Whitlam Smith (Old Westminsters) v. C. W. Bower and A. B. B. Valentine (Old Cholmeleians); K. N. Graham and A. N. Other v. W. E. Gerrish and G. L. Oliver-Waite (Old Etonians); C. H. Gosling and A. N. Other v. D. M. Backhouse and D. N. Moore (Old Salopians); W. R. Cook and C. H. Cox v. (Old Citizens) v. A. R. Boney and P. Hucks (Old Cholmeleians).

D. S. Oscroft and Lord Ronaldshay; O. Stratford and M. Rickett; I. Akers-Douglas and D. A. Lambton (Old Etonians); A. Pilkington and D. Hill-Wood (Old Etonians); R. G. de Quetteville and R. A. Redhead (Old Etonians); J. L. H. Fletcher and G. Kell (Old Carthusians); C. H. Faber and J. Mourn (London Hospital); S. R. Allsopp and R. H. Y. Cavendish (Old Etonians); L. P. D. Locke and S. D. Trustham (Old Citizens); J. K. Reeves and F. W. Barnes (Old Cholmeleians); and H. S. Clarke and M. F. Clarke, byes.

WARWICK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The **HATTON SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
ROMAN HACKLE (Mr. W. R. West) ..... J. Hall	a	12	7
BRIDGEMORE (Mr. P. S. Akroyd) ..... Stubbs	a	12	7
MAGIC BARD (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. L. Hall) ..... J. Hall	a	12	5
aTEST MATCH (Mr. J. B. Balding) ..... G. Balding	a	12	0
G. R. (Major H. Musker) ..... Briscoe	a	12	0
aLITTLE WAVELET (Mrs. E. Strong) ..... Pendarves	a	11	12
EXPERT (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubberstey) ..... Rayson	a	11	7
GOLDEN DUKE (Mr. J. Scott) ..... J. Scott	a	11	7
LETHAM (Colonel A. C. Little) ..... Little	a	11	7
RITA FALL (Mr. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	11	7
SINGLECOTTE (Mr. L. White) ..... White	a	11	7
aAUKLOW (Mr. G. Beeby) ..... Beeby	a	10	13
AGRICOLA (Mr. E. B. Forwood) ..... Forwood	a	10	12
aBETYAR (Mr. J. Scott) ..... J. Scott	a	10	7
ANOTHER DUKE (Mr. F. Sedgwick) ..... J. Hall	a	10	7
PACTOLUS (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	10	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS:

TEST MATCH, Owner: G.R., Mr. Musker: LITTLE WAVELET, F. F. Brookes; AFRICOLA, Less; AGRICOLA, J. Regan; ANOTHER DUKE, G. Wilson.

2.0.—The **CHESTERTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
RAFNAM (Mr. J. W. Pidcock) ..... Bissill	a	12	7
EXCUSE MR (Captain Russell Wood) ..... R. Wood	a	12	7
TARSUS (Mr. J. A. Smith) ..... Briscoe	6	12	1
aRED COSSACK (Mr. J. P. Johnson) ..... Pendarves	a	12	0
START AGAIN (Mr. T. Harrigan) ..... O. Anthony	a	12	0
aJEHU (Mr. C. H. S. Dixon) ..... Beeby	a	11	12
ROBBERS' MARCH (Mr. R. C. Pearson) ..... Piggott	5	11	12
aACCELERATION (Mr. R. Hardinge) ..... Hardinge	a	11	12
aSOLYMELUS (Mr. J. Read) ..... Newey	6	11	10
MARAUDER (7lb. ex.) (Mr. R. Abrahams) ..... G. Bennett	a	11	10
aETOILE D'ARGENT (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	6	11	7
DU DU DU GUISE (Mr. G. A. Butchers) ..... Butchers	6	11	7
COLENSO (7lb. ex.) (Mr. F. Rands) ..... Thrale	a	11	5
aZADIO (Miss H. Cooper) ..... Larkin	a	11	5
aEMPHATIC (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Scott	a	11	5
WISE PRINCE (Mrs. B. Wilson) ..... Pulford	a	11	2
aBALLYKINLER (Mr. E. W. Merrell) ..... E. Payne	a	11	2
SIMKIN (Mr. F. L. Armstrong) ..... F. Armstrong	a	11	2
SUNDAY EVENING (Mr. P. Higgins) ..... Mcfarlane	a	11	0
ALWAYS BLUE (Mr. A. G. Dore) ..... Rayson	5	11	0
aTHEOLOGY (Mr. J. R. B. Cranage) ..... Cranage	a	10	13
aSPRING LAURY (Mr. J. Hill) ..... W. Smyth	a	10	12
SOUTHERN CALL (Mr. E. R. Thompson) ..... R. Thompson	a	10	11
SONNY BOY (Mr. W. J. Rinell) ..... T. Rinell	5	10	10
BEST OF LUCK (Mr. C. S. Green) ..... Cox	5	10	7
aAFRICAN MINE (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth) ..... Ainsworth	5	10	7
aTOP NOTE (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	4	10	6
aCOOLE (Mr. H. S. Lester) ..... J. Scott	5	10	6
CATLAP (Mr. Langlands) ..... W. Langlands	4	10	5
GOLDEN CHAIN (Mr. L. Cook) ..... Cook	4	10	3
HANSREUDY (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	4	10	3
aSPALDING (Mr. G. Flintham) ..... C. Lyall	6	10	2
aHORACE (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	10	2
SET FAST (Mr. S. B. Peek) ..... Hepper	a	10	1
DOMINICAN (Mr. A. Holmes) ..... L. Ward	a	10	1
SKIPTON (Mr. H. H. Davies) ..... J. Hall	5	10	0
IDOLATRY (Mr. E. W. Brook) ..... R. Thompson	a	10	0
SIDE GLANCE (Mrs. H. J. Morris) ..... Newey	5	10	0
WATER MELON (Mr. J. Scott) ..... J. Scott	a	10	0
MENARIO (Captain J. Rogerson) ..... Pease	a	10	0
GLEN OF IMAAL (Mr. H. J. Brueton) ..... Chamberlain	6	10	0
SHOOTERS HILL (Mr. H. R. Jeffree) ..... Pulford	6	10	0
CHIMPANZEE (Mr. G. A. Burton) ..... Holder	a	10	0
CLINCHER (Mr. J. Mosely) ..... Private	a	10	0
SWANNAKE (Miss) ..... Hartigan	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS:

TARSUS, J. McDonald; RED COSSACK, Owner; JEHU, Less; ACCELERATION, Mr. D. Thomas; SOLYMELUS, J. Hanney; ETOILE D'ARGENT, W. Crump; EMPHATIC, Ballantine; WISE PRINCE, Mr. Carey; THEOLOGY, W. Parvin; SHINING LIGHT, A. Escott; SONNY BOY, W. Speck; BEST OF LUCK, E. Foster; AFRICAN MINE, J. Turner; TOP NOTE, F. Brookes; COOLE, H. Grave; SPALDING, R. Lyall; HORACE, W. Redmond; SET FAST, W. Stott; SKIPTON, H. Whiteman; IDOLATRY, F. Gurney; MENARIO, S. Duffy; GLEN OF IMAAL, G. Goswell; CLINCHER, M. Burke.

2.30.—The **UPTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 120 sovs. Two miles and 80 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
AFRIKANDER (10lb. ex.) (Mr. A. Dorn) ..... C. Langlands	6	12	10
aBALLASPORT (Colonel H. A. Wernher) ..... I. Anthony	6	12	7
PAMPERER (Mr. H. Czarnikow) ..... Powell	a	12	4
aSULTAN OF WICKEN (Dowager Lady Penrhyn) ..... Withington	a	12	3
aSOME TOFF (Lord Allendale) ..... R. Gordon	a	12	2
aORANGE PLUME (Mr. J. B. Balding) ..... G. Balding	a	12	0
CORNAFULLA (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... In Ireland	a	12	0
(JASPER (Mr. C. H. Evans) ..... Private	5	12	0
aTHE LANGFORD (Mr. F. N. Clegg) ..... F. A. Brown	a	11	13
FOG HORN (Mrs. Tillery) ..... Sunday	a	11	13
aMOON MAID (Mr. G. Kenyon) ..... Bickley	a	11	12
aST. GERMAINE (Sir Linsard Gouldings) ..... Woodland	a	11	9
MINTO (Mr. G. P. Male) ..... Gilbert	a	11	9
BLOOD ORANGE (Wing-Commander P. K. Wise) ..... G. Hall	a	11	5
FLORIST (Mrs. L. Tate) ..... Tate	a	11	5
VOLEE (Captain G. Harker) ..... S. Bennet	5	11	2
THIRD CARD (Miss P. Bevan) ..... S. Bennet	5	10	7
aSUBLIME FIRE (Mr. J. Powell) ..... J. Scott	6	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS:

BALLASPORT, D. Williams; PAMPERER, W. Parvin; SULTAN OF WICKEN, W. Speck; ORANGE PLUME, Owner; FOG HORN, G. Donegan; MOON MAID, —; ST. GERMAINE, T. Cullinan; MINTO, J. Ward; BLOOD ORANGE, G. Wilson; SUBLIME FIRE, M. Scott; SOME TOFF, —.

3.0.—The **CHANDOS AMATEURS' HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 120 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
LE CHOIX (Mr. D. A. Jackson) ..... Poulton	a	12	11
aSOBRINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	a	12	4
aDODGRUMS (Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Hill-Dillon) ..... Woodland	a	12	4
BATTLESCARY (Mr. W. F. Ransom) ..... Ransom	a	12	4
SANSTROME (Mr. J. Burgess) ..... H. Hunt	5	12	1
SANPERE (Mr. A. Marsh) ..... A. Marsh	5	11	12
SQUARRILES (Miss E. Murray) ..... Scott	a	11	12
SOLIHULL (Mrs. E. Strong) ..... Pendarves	6	11	12
MISTLEY (Mrs. F. E. Peel) ..... Hurt	a	10	12
aACCELERATION (Mr. R. Hardinge) ..... Hardinge	a	10	12
CARAMONDI (Mrs. O. T. Greenslade) ..... J. Hall	a	10	8
KERMAN (Mr. W. R. Bissill) ..... Bissill	5	10	5
ZEBU HOUR (Mr. F. W. Merrell) ..... T. Merrell	5	10	5
SOUTHFORD (Captain H. R. Broughton) ..... E. Leader	5	10	5
aDRUMPHIR (Mr. H. Deterding) ..... E. Payne	a	10	5
aSPOT CASH (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... I. Anthony	a	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SOBRINO, Captain H. Weber; DODGRUMS, Owner; SANSTROME, Mr. H. Hunt; SANPERE, Owner; ACCELERATION, Mr. D. Thomas; CARAMONDI, Mr. West; DRUMPHIR, Owner; SPOT CASH, Mr. G. H. Bostwick.

3.30.—The **NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE** of 120 sovs. Two miles and 80 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
FINGLEY BRIDGE (Colonel H. Alves) ..... Pulford	a	12	5
aHANDSPIKE (Mr. J. B. Balding) ..... G. Balding	6	12	5
aPONTOON (Mr. W. J. Anthony) ..... I. Anthony	6	12	5
DUPLICATOR (Mr. G. R. Barker) ..... Whiting	a	12	5
NORTH HARRIS (Prince Ali Khan) ..... Beary	6	12	5
NORTH POLE (Mr. J. Beary) ..... J. Beary	a	12	5
PAMPERER (Mr. H. Czarnikow) ..... Powell	a	12	5
ALOFF (Mr. A. Dunn) ..... C. Langlands	a	12	5
DESDEMONA (Lady Beryl Gilbert) De Mestre	6	12	5
AVION (Mrs. M. Gordon) ..... Powell	6	12	5
aEASTWARD BOUND (Captain F. E. Guest) ..... T. Barrett	6	12	5
BONAWE (Mrs. Huntington) ..... Withington	6	12	5
aTOUJOURS (Mrs. H. F. Lyons) ..... Peel-Yates	6	12	5
GARRON TOWER II. (Mr. E. W. Merrell) ..... T. Merrell	a	12	5
LOCH EAGLE (Mrs. H. Mond) ..... R. Thompson	a	12	5
aLE MONT D'HERE (Mrs. L. Panto) ..... S. Bennet	a	12	5
PEPPERTEN (Mr. C. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	12	5
PANTALEON (Wing-Commander W. R. Read) ..... Read	6	12	5
ORANGE PIPPIN II. (Wing-Commander W. R. Read) ..... Read	a	12	5
FINMERE (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... Beeby	a	12	5
DECLARE'S HOPE (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Pendarves	a	12	5
aGOLDEN BUCKLES (Mr. A. M. Woodford) ..... Saxby	a	12	5
YOUTELL (Mr. A. S. Bellville) ..... J. Hall	5	11	12
VILLAGE BOY (Major R. Benson) ..... Beeby	5	11	12
TYMP SALMON (Mr. F. W. G. Greswolde-Williams) ..... Rimell	5	11	12
WEETMAN (Mrs. Hannay) ..... F. A. Brown	5	11	12
MORAL (Colonel de Paravicini) ..... Paravicini	5	11	12
TETRARCH (Mr. D. Faber) ..... Rayson	4	10	10
aCLANCHY (Major A. W. Huntington) ..... Withington	4	10	10
OLAF (Major H. Musker) ..... Briscoe	4	10	10
MR. BELL (Mr. A. Watts) ..... J.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

EMPIRE GAMES IN CANADA

A BRITISH COMMITTEE

The British Empire Games are to be held at Hamilton, Ontario, from August 16 to 23 this summer. The preliminary programme of the Games and the regulations, which are similar to those governing the Olympic Games, are given below. It is proposed to hold contests in the various branches of athletics—boxing, wrestling, swimming, rowing, Association and Rugby football, lawn tennis, and bowling. Representatives have been invited to attend from all parts of the Empire and there have been received already a number of acceptances. In this country the A.A.A. have already taken steps to send out a team, and it is practically certain that teams will also be sent to take part in the competitions in boxing, wrestling, and swimming.

A luncheon was given yesterday by SIR GEORGE MCLAREN BROWN, who presided, Sir Campbell Stuart, and Mr. E. R. Peacock, three members of the General Committee, of which Mr. E. W. Beatty, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the chairman, and was attended by a large company of those interested in various branches of sport in this country.

The King has consented to be the Patron of the Empire Games, and the honorary presidents are the Governor-General of Canada and the Prince of Wales.

At the outset the CHAIRMAN made appropriate reference to the death of Mr. Larkin, the Canadian High Commissioner, which is given on another page, and the whole company stood in silence as a tribute to his memory.

SIR GEORGE MCLAREN BROWN said that the Games could be made a success only with the cooperation of this country, and there were signs that that would be readily forthcoming.

A resolution was moved by LORD DESBOROUGH, who said he had known and loved Canada for over 40 years, and seconded by LORD EBBISHAM, supported by Mr. H. J. BARCLAY, secretary of the A.A.A., and Mr. H. E. FERN, of the Amateur Swimming Association. It was that:—

In the opinion of this meeting the British Empire Games to be held at Hamilton, Canada, in August, 1930, under the gracious patronage of His Majesty the King should receive the active support of all interested in amateur sport on this side; and that all necessary steps be taken to secure this support.

A further resolution, proposed by LORD ROCHDALE, chairman of the Olympic Council, and seconded by SIR WALTER BRAITHWAITE, chairman of the Army Sports Association, was supported by Mr. VAL BARKER, of the Amateur Boxing Association, and Mr. A. J. BURN, of the National Amateur Wrestling Association, and was as follows:—

That to give effect to the preceding resolution a strong National Committee be formed fully representative of the governing bodies of amateur sport on this side.

The following National Committee was suggested:—

PRESIDENT, Lord Desborough: SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT, Lord Lonsdale; VICE-PRESIDENTS, Lord Aberdare, Lord Ampthill, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Burghley, Lord Byng, Lord D'Abernon, Lord Decies, Lord Ebbisham, Lord Riddell, Lord Rochdale, Lord Rothermere, Lord Tweedsmuth, Sir Alfred Yarrow, Sir Walter Braithwaite, Sir Michael Hodgson, Sir John Salmond, Sir George McLaren Brown, Sir Charles Clegg, Sir Park Goff, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Percy Cunningham, Wing Commander Louis Greig, Mr. P. J. Noel Baker, Mr. E. R. Peacock, and Mr. C. Wreford-Brown.

Sir James Leigh-Wood is to be chairman of the Committee and Mr. R. J. Barclay vice-chairman, while Mr. Evan A. Hunter, secretary of the Achilles Club, has consented to act as secretary.

LORD ROCHDALE pointed out that the Empire Games would not conflict with the Olympic Games, the object of which was to promote international peace. The Empire Games would be a happy family meeting. He referred to the good relations which existed between competitors from all parts of the Empire at the last Olympic Games at Amsterdam.

Mr. BARCLAY said that the A.A.A. were prepared to do all they could to support the Empire Games, and had been considering how best to do so ever since the scheme was mooted after the Olympic Games at Amsterdam. They were also engaged in the formation of an Empire Sports Federation. Mr. FERN, of the Amateur Swimming Association, said there were difficulties in the way of his association taking part. The European championships, some of which were held by British swimmers, were to be held about the same time. Many swimmers, too, would have difficulty in getting away to go to Canada, and some might lose by being absent from their work. Still, they were prepared to do all they could to take part in the Games. Full support was promised by the representatives of the boxing and wrestling associations, and SIR WALTER BRAITHWAITE promised that he would do what he could to secure leave for anyone in the Army who should be selected as a representative of this country to compete in the Games.

The committee which has been appointed is expected to meet shortly and consider what can be done to secure the adequate representation of this country at the Games in the sports mentioned above and others as well. The committee given above will also contain two representatives of the governing bodies of the various sports which are to be represented at the Empire Games and has powers to co-opt other members.

The opening ceremonies will be held on Saturday, August 16. Amateur athletes who are British subjects and have resided for the six months previous to August 1, 1930, in the country they represent will be allowed to take part, the definition of an amateur being that of the International Olympic Committee. There will be contests in athletics, boxing, wrestling, rowing, swimming, lawn tennis, bowls, and Rugby and Association football.

In athletics each country may enter four competitors for each event and six for the Marathon race. The events will be:—

100, 200, 400, 800, 1,500, 5,000, and 10,000 metres. Marathon race (32 kilometres 195 metres, or 26 miles 385 yards), 2,000 metres steeplechase, 110 metres hurdles and 400 metres hurdles, high jump, long jump, hop, step, and jump, pole vault, throwing the javelin, throwing the discus, putting 16lb. shot, and throwing 16lb. hammer.

FOR WOMEN.—100 metres, 200 metres, 800 metres, 100 metres hurdles, high jump, throwing the discus, and throwing the javelin.

FOR SCHOOLBOYS (under 20).—100 metres, 200 metres, 400 metres, 800 metres, 1,500 metres, 110 metres hurdles, high jump, long jump, pole vault, throwing the javelin, throwing the discus, and putting 12lb. shot.

RELAY RACES.—MEN.—400 metres (4×100) and 1,600 (4×400). WOMEN.—400 (4×100). SCHOOLBOYS.—400 (4×100) and 1,600 (4×400).

In wrestling and boxing each country may enter two persons in each category, but can have only one competitor in each. The categories are:—

Fly-weight (112lb.), bantam (118lb.), feather, (126lb.), light (135lb.), welter (147lb.), middle (160lb.), light-heavy (175lb.), and heavy-weight (over 191lb.).

The rowing events will be single sculls, double sculls, coxless fours, fours with coxswain, and eights. Each country may make two entries in each event, but only one may compete. One reserve is allowed for the sculling events, two for the fours, and four for the eights.

The swimming events will be:—

MEN.—100 yards, free style; 100 yards, back stroke, 200 yards, breast stroke, 400 yards, free style, 1,500 yards, free style; high diving (plain and fancy), diving from springboard. WOMEN.—100 yards, free style, 100 yards, back stroke, 200 yards, breast stroke, 400 yards, free style; diving from springboard, high diving (plain).

TEAM RACES.—Men's 800 yards relay (4×200, free style). Women's 400 yards (4×100, free style).

WATER POLO.—Team of seven men and four substitutes.

The other games in which there will be contests are Association Football, Rugby Football, Lawn Tennis, which includes the usual Singles and Doubles, and Singles for boys and girls under 20, and Bowling, including singles, Scotch doubles, and rinks.

A commemoration medal will be given to each competitor. There will be three prizes in each event—gold, silver, and bronze medals for first, second, and third—and in team events each member of the winning teams will receive a similar medal and also a diploma.

Our Ottawa Correspondent telegraphs that the General Committee has informed the governing athletic bodies of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa that a contribution of £1,000 will be made to each towards the expense of sending their representatives to take part in the games at Hamilton. It is said that the cost for each competitor from those Dominions will be £160, compared with £60 for those from Great Britain.

SCHOOL RACKETS

J. Akers Douglas and F. G. Robinson beat Clifton College (W. E. Carr and J. C. Sisson) at rackets yesterday by 4—15, 15—5, 15—12, 15—11. 1—15, 4—15, 15—7.

Wellington College (C. Malim and G. S. May) beat Tonbridge School (T. M. Botley and J. G. W. Davies) at rackets at Wellington College on Saturday by 15—14, 15—0, 15—7, 8—15, 12—15, 15—8. Malim beat Botley in a Singles match by 17—16, 15—4.

Haileybury College (E. N. Evans and R. W. Bullmore) beat H. N. E. Alston and D. Middleton by 17—14, 17—14, 17—14, 8—15, 8—15, 15—10.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

DRAWN MATCH AT DULWICH

Dulwich College played a drawn game with Beckenham at Dulwich, each side scoring a goal and a try (8 points).

Most of the game was played in heavy rain, and considering the muddy ground and the difficulty of handling a greasy ball the passing movements of the Dulwich backs were remarkably good, and both tries were scored as the result of accurate passing among the three-quarter backs. The forwards, led by G. E. Hyson, played well against heavier opponents, especially in the loose rushes. After a quarter of an hour's play S. T. Gray scored a try for Dulwich, dribbling the ball over after quick passing among the backs had taken the ball near to the Beckenham line. Beckenham then scored twice in quick succession to take the lead, M. F. Percy scoring a try from a pass by E. P. Hindley, while two minutes later the Beckenham forwards made a good dribbling rush from which W. Johnstone scored for J. B. Forster to convert. In the second half play was mainly confined to forward rushes, but 10 minutes from the end a passing movement among the Dulwich backs ended in D. H. Frankford cutting through and giving a scoring pass to S. B. Sellick. Frankford converted this try to make the scores level. In the last few minutes of the game Dulwich made strong attacks and came very near to winning the match.

The teams were:—

DULWICH COLLEGE.—H. G. Niblett, back; G. R. I. Williams, D. H. Frankford, D. A. French, and S. T. Gray, three-quarter backs; G. R. M. Reynolds and F. M. Rutter, half-backs; C. A. Owen, seven-eighth; G. E. Hyson, J. Edwards, S. B. Sellick, H. J. Bannan, S. S. Young, G. O. Maggs, and D. J. Cowan, forwards.

BECKENHAM.—A. C. Girard, back; M. F. Percy, E. P. Hindley, B. T. Pritchard, and J. I. Davis, three-quarter backs; R. Gregory and F. A. Feeney, half-backs; W. Johnstone, L. D'Elboux, J. B. Forster, G. S. Crick, W. M. Downie, F. J. Fuller, G. C. Sumner, and M. Denham, forwards.

BEDFORD v. BALLIOL

Balliol College beat Bedford by three goals (one dropped) and two tries (20 points) to nothing at Bedford. Balliol were strongly represented, and included the International centre three-quarter back, L. M. Robson. A very well organized three-quarter line easily slipped through the School's defence, and Robson, Cameron, Sime, and Hamer scored tries, Duriman converting two. Edwards dropped a goal.

The teams were:—

BEDFORD SCHOOL.—G. H. P. Fowler, back; R. Marks, J. S. Moll, D. Stuart-Fox, and G. R. Nevile, three-quarter backs; C. W. Pearson and R. Rich, half-backs; C. H. Thompson, A. G. Hebblethwaite, O. I. Davies, R. A. C. Benny, F. M. Symonds, J. A. Smith, A. Edwards, and F. S. Rickard, forwards.

BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD.—G. H. Williams, back; M. Hamer, L. M. Robson, E. E. Taylor, and A. E. Smith, three-quarter backs; J. M. Edwards and W. M. Sime, half-backs; C. A. Ducker, W. M. Jackson, A. C. Yates, D. M. Dunman, O. A. Mackenzie, D. O. Cameron, P. W. Willett, and P. Gore-Booth, forwards.

SEDBERGH v. BLACKBURN

Sedbergh School beat Blackburn on the School ground by eight tries (24 points) to a try (3 points). Though the School side was badly weakened through illness and many of last term's team had left at Christmas, they proved too good in every department for the visitors.

The teams were:—

SEDBERGH SCHOOL.—R. L. Williamson, back; S. L. Wade, T. F. Bacon, W. A. F. Stewart, and J. Wylie, three-quarter backs; B. L. Smith and N. Parrin, half-backs; W. H. Leather, J. D. Wilson, W. J. Leather, D. M. Swales, J. M. Butler, D. M. McQueen, M. H. Dorman, and J. S. Reid, forwards.

BLACKBURN.—G. D. G. Taylor, back; G. L. Heppard, C. W. Eastwood, T. N. Cartwright, and G. Stirrup, three-quarter backs; N. Lees and R. M. Aston, half-backs; N. B. Smith, W. R. Garnett, H. Eastwood, J. N. Cartwright, J. C. Southworth, R. B. Eggleston, W. Ingham, and H. A. Brook, forwards.

OUNDLE v. CHRIST'S, CAMBRIDGE

Oundle School were beaten by Christ's College, Cambridge, on Saturday, by seven tries and one goal (26 points) to two goals (10 points).

Heavy rain fell during the second half, which turned the game in favour of weight and experience, but it was a fast, open game. L. K. Horne scored first, and K. C. Fyfe converted. After Christ's had scored two tries far out on the left through K. D. Brough and Greenwood the School again took the lead when Fyfe kicked another goal from a try, which was the result of the best piece of combination in the game, N. N. Hogg scoring under the cross-bar. Soon afterwards Reidy scored for Christ's, and after Greenwood had scored a try from a penalty kick Couldry went over for H. G. Curl to kick Christ's only goal. In the second half Christ's got three more tries through Eagleheart, Jones, and Couldry, none of which was converted.

K.C.S. BEAT WHITGIFT

King's College School beat Whitgift School at Croydon by a goal and three tries (14 points) to nothing.

The conditions were very trying, but the visitors' backs brought off several good handling movements, and all their tries, scored by Lang, Cross, Toller, and Walker, came about in this way. They had much the better of the forward play, and in W. M. Frost have one of the most promising forwards in the London schools.

The teams were:—

WHITGIFT SCHOOL.—J. S. Crittenden, back; A. G. Baker, F. J. Bett, F. S. Thompson, and D. J. Baker, three-quarter backs; K. B. Kitley and T. L. Weston, half-backs; F. H. G. Percy, J. P. Joisce, M. W. Stevens, L. H. Samuels, P. K. Hoskins, W. D. Melville, C. G. Fisher, and G. B. Collins, forwards.

K.C.S. WIMBLEDON.—B. M. T. Wallace, back; G. S. Toller, D. A. Thelton, R. F. H. Philpot-Brookes, and G. M. Lang, three-quarter backs; W. F. Cross and C. H. D. Walker, half-backs; S. J. Rose, S. C. Burford, W. M. Frost, L. F. Tate, D. W. Brigg, J. H. Mitchell, M. A. Wilkinson, and E. H. Taylor, forwards.

BEAUMONT v. ROSSLYN PARK "A"

Rosslyn Park "A" beat Beaumont College at Beaumont by a goal and three tries (14 points) to two tries (6 points).

At first the School more than held their own and appeared likely to win. They were the first to score, a good three-quarter movement, in which resolute backing-up was noteworthy, enabling Ransome to get over. Rosslyn Park then attacked and scored far out, but the School almost immediately regained the lead, Eisdell, on the left wing, after a good run, passing to Hewett. The Rosslyn Park forwards, however, attacked again and scored just before half-time, when the score was six points all. In the second half the weight of the Rosslyn Park team began to tell, and the Beaumont forwards were constantly beaten for possession in the scrummages. Only resolute tackling kept out the visitors, but as it was they scored a try early on and got over again just on time, the last try being converted. Scott (2), Manning, and Hayes scored for Rosslyn Park.

Kingswood School beat K.E.S., Birmingham, at Bath on Saturday by 33 points to none.

Newport beat Camborne at Camborne yesterday by two tries to nothing.

RUGBY CLUB RECORDS

(Up to and including Feb. 2.)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Points F.	Points A.
Aberavon	20	8	2	10	143	143
Abertillery	19	13	0	6	202	81
Artists' Rifles	17	10	2	5	202	147
Balfour Williamson	12	8	0	4	167	59
Bank of England	16	10	0	6	166	124
Barnstaple	25	17	0	8	314	155
Bath	22	14	3	8	267	142
Beckenham	18	10	3	5	188	115
Bedford	22	15	2	5	332	124
Berkshire Wanderers	19	9	1	9	157	150
Birkenhead Park	15	11	0	4	302	136
Blackheath	26	17	1	8	270	237
Blaydon	19	15	1	3	247	57
Bournemouth	19	15	1	3	372	122
Burton	22	10	0	12	190	233
Bradford	21	8	2	11	199	260
Bridgwater	22	10	5	7	255	191
Brighton	16	13	1	2	259	102
Bristol	28	16	2	10	307	189
British Celanese	14	6	2	6	106	120
B.T.H. London	18	15	0	3	297	44
Broughton Park	21	7	4	10	157	196
Camborne	19	10	1	8	254	124
Cambridge University	21	13	7	7	332	122
Canterbury	16	4	0	12	96	199
Cardiff	42	23	7	12	502	258
Catford Bridge	23	10	4	9	185	199
Charlton Park	18	7	2	9	206	144
Chartered Bank	15	10	0	5	161	65
Cheltenham	24	19	1	4	332	125
Chesterfield	19	12	2	5	349	169
Chiltern	18	12	1	5	260	125
Civil Service	16	12	1	3	143	71
Clifton	24	6	2	16	119	256
Cockermouth	24	15	2	7	229	93
Coventry	26	18	1	7	344	165
Cross Keys	21	6	3	12	146	194
Devonport Services	22	8	3	11	214	283
Durham City	20	12	0	8	277	161
Edgware	22	15	1	6	289	136
Exeter	23	13	2	8	277	202
Exiles	16	11	2	3	192	103
Finchley	18	5	2	11	129	173
Fylde	24	12	1	11	237	276
Gloucester	27	16	3	8	294	178
Gosforth	21	5	1	15	171	286
Great Western Railway	14	11	1	2	139	32
Guildford	15	11	1	3	189	82
Guy's Hospital	18	6	1	11	141	205
Halifax	23	20	1	2	494	168
Harlequins	18	10	2	6	165	150
Harpenden	15	9	1	5	135	154
Harrogate O.B.	19	9	4	6	179	141
Harrow	19	8	1	10	179	142
Hartlepool Rovers	23	17	1	5	297	145
Headingley	23	11	1	11	276	265
H.A.C.	16	4	2	10	153	280
Hong Kong Bank	17	6	0	11	149	161
Huddersfield O.B.	22	8	2	12	213	270
Hull and East Riding	18	10	1	7	136	146
Ilford Wanderers	18	10	2	6	139	93
Ilkley	23	9	4	10	180	188
K.C.S. Old Boys	17	10	0	7	236	155

(Continued in next column)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

MIDDLESBROUGH WIN

The third meeting in the fourth round of the F.A. Cup competition on the ground of Manchester City between Middlesbrough and Charlton Athletic ended in a win for Middlesbrough by the only goal scored after extra time had been played.

Charlton Athletic made a good fight. Still, Middlesbrough did well to win, as they were without their international centre-forward, Camsell, who was injured in the match with Leicester City on Saturday. For the most part the defence had the upper hand, but Middlesbrough, who took a long time to settle down, should have won more decisively, for several good scoring chances were missed. Elkes, who took the place of Camsell, was the most dangerous of the Middlesbrough forwards, and McKay played cleverly at times and got the winning goal with a splendid shot.

Rankin was the best of the Charlton forwards, for Lennox was too well marked by Webster to do much. Elkes sent a powerful shot just over the bar soon after the start, and a little later Robertson saved well from McKay, but Charlton had much the better of matters from that point to half-time. Rankin and Lennox made good shots, which were cleared by Mathieson, and Whitlow once struck the cross-bar. Missed chances seemed likely to prove costly to Middlesbrough, but Mathieson saved shots from Rankin and Whitlow, and the extra time was well advanced when, with a shot from just outside the penalty area, McKay got the goal which decided the tie.

Middlesbrough will now play The Arsenal in the fifth round at Middlesbrough on February 15.

In a match in the Southern section of the Third Division of the League at Fulham yesterday, Fulham beat Merthyr Town by five goals to four.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MATCHES

SHREWSBURY BEAT MALVERN

Shrewsbury School beat Malvern College at Shrewsbury by six goals to three. The winners were a well-balanced side and fully deserved their win. The conditions were all against good football, but the game was fast and interesting throughout. Shrewsbury had much the better of the first half and crossed over leading by four goals to none. Malvern did much better towards the end, and though Green made some good saves he was beaten three times. J. F. Snow (2), E. A. Barlow, W. S. Preston, D. G. Butterworth, and G. R. Moxon scored goals for the winners, and F. G. Hamilton (2) and D. C. Folland for Malvern.

The teams were:—

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.—F. A. K. Green, goal; E. H. Williamson and D. G. Butterworth, backs; S. H. Sugden, W. S. Preston, and A. M. W. Scott, half-backs; J. F. Snow, E. A. Barlow, A. F. A. Fairweather, G. R. Moxon, and M. Foster, forwards.

MALVERN COLLEGE.—D. A. P. Anderson, goal; R. Cornelius and K. Duncan, backs; P. W. Hume, W. H. Lister, and G. H. Short, half-backs; G. N. Crabtree, R. Smith, F. G. Hamilton, D. C. Folland, and J. B. Wix, forwards.

CHARTERHOUSE BEAT OLD WESTMINSTERS

Charterhouse School beat the Old Westminsters at Godalming by five goals to one. There was no scoring before half-time, though both sides attacked vigorously. The School settled down after the interval and showed good combination. The visitors looked dangerous more than once, but found the School goalkeeper at his best.

The teams were:—

CHARTERHOUSE.—I. T. McGaw, goal; G. T. Holbeche and E. L. Backing, backs; A. J. Wreford-Brown, D. A. Pott, and K. L. Stock, half-backs; W. F. Moss, R. S. Pope, C. Middleton, A. S. C. Hutton, and G. H. Barnes, forwards.

OLD WESTMINSTERS.—K. Hill, goal; J. K. Luard and J. O. Sailler, backs; C. D. Brown, F. Radermacher, and W. A. L. Colborn, half-backs; N. P. Andrews, N. L. Foster, E. H. Horton, I. W. A. Symington, and A. L. Leighton, forwards.

MATCH AT ETON

Eton College played The White Rabbits, at Eton, on Saturday, and won a good game by three goals to one.

The School had the better of the early play, but missed two good openings. Peterson sent in several shots for the visitors, but the ball went wide, and at half-time there was no score. The School attacked after the interval, and after some good forward play, Graham-Campbell shot a goal. The School continued to press, and a little later Perkins headed a fine goal, after Thomas had partly saved a shot. The White Rabbits then attacked, and a good shot hit the cross-bar. Two corner kicks followed, and Peterson scored with a splendid cross-shot. Eton afterwards pressed, and after some good play on the left wing, Sir T. Watson scored the School's third goal with a splendid drive.

The teams were:—

ETON COLLEGE.—O. Stobart, goal; W. M. Haseltine and the Hon. P. M. Samuel, backs; G. F. M. Burgess, the Hon. E. D. B. Astley, and R. G. Oakes, half-backs; G. I. Cuthbert, D. J. Graham-Campbell, P. J. B. Perkins, R. C. Watson, and Sir T. A. Watson, forwards.

THE WHITE RABBITS.—C. Thomas, goal; P. B. McLaren and D. A. Lambton, backs; W. E. Harford, Lord Daimeny, and P. H. Thomas, half-backs; R. F. Gregg, G. N. Capel Cure, J. M. Peterson, H. L. Dewhurst, and A. E. C. Southby forwards.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	
King's College Hospital	18	12	0	6	297	191	
Kingston	20	5	2	13	107	281	
Leicester	26	16	2	8	324	230	
Lonsdale	15	10	1	4	173	121	
Law Society	15	10	0	5	170	123	
Leytonstone	17	9	1	7	178	139	
Lincoln	19	7	1	11	212	239	
Liverpool	18	5	2	11	120	242	
Llanelly	24	17	0	7	357	231	
Lloyds Bank	19	12	2	5	214	116	
L.C.C.	14	9	1	4	131	105	
London Hospital	18	9	0	9	160	136	
London Irish	18	8	2	8	130	186	
London Rifle Brigade	15	4	2	9	102	209	
London Scottish	20	9	0	11	210	229	
London Welsh	20	15	0	5	284	170	
Lydney	18	10	1	7	143	106	
Maidstone	18	7	1	8	102	215	
Manchester	21	15	1	5	298	194	
Metropolitan Police	17	12	0	5	195	128	
Moseley	23	8	4	11	182	188	
National Bank of India	13	10	1	2	241	88	
National Provincial Bank	17	13	1	3	234	121	
Neath	25	19	2	4	379	94	
Newbury	20	16	1	3	332	87	
Newport	26	18	1	7	250	125	
Northampton	25	14	2	9	283	152	
North Durham	20	17	0	3	285	138	
Northern	20	12	1	7	300	217	
Nottingham	18	14	2	2	247	59	
Nuneaton	24	13	2	9	285	185	
Old Albanians	21	7	2	12	201	201	
Old Alleynians	19	6	1	12	174	258	
Old Askeans	16	11	2	3	323	96	
Old Berkhamstedians	18	11	1	6	175	132	
Old Blues	22	9	0	13	218	256	
Old Brightonians	18	9	1	8	177	153	
Old Brocktonians	16	8	2	6	131	97	
Old Cranleighans	18	11	0	7	270	229	
Old Croydonians	14	8	3	3	146	84	
Old Croydonians	15	10	0	5	190	149	
Old Dartfordians	18	13	1	4	264	105	
Old Dunstonians	19	3	1	15	68	311	
Old Edwardians	21	5	3	13	93	197	
Old Elthamians	17	7	0	10	129	170	
Old Emanuel	15	6	1	8	121	159	
Old Fullerians	16	12	0	4	359	92	
Old Haberdashers	14	5	0	9	141	101	
Old Johnians	16	8	0	8	160	131	
Old Juddians	16	15	0	1	390	51	
Old Leysians	20	9	2	9	229	221	
Old Merchant Taylors	19	8	1	10	216	213	
Old Mid-Whitgiftians	18	12	2	4	236	99	
Old Millhillians	19	15	0	4	288	146	
Old Paulines	20	9	2	9	189	211	
Old Redingensians	16	10	0	6	140	94	
Old Rutlishians	16	6	2	8	171	155	
Old Stortfordians	14	6	0	8	141	191	
Old Westcliffians	18	12	2	4	316	103	
Old Whitgiftians	19	10	0	9	260	210	
Orpington	18	10	1	7	181	87	
Osterley	18	8	0	10	100	122	
Otley	27	8	6	13	217	241	
Oxford Exiles	16	7	2	7	125	172	
Oxford University	18	11	0	7	260	148	
Park House	19	15	1	3	235	84	
Penarth	21	5	2	14	131	225	
Penzance	19	11	0	8	226	108	
Percy Park	20	13	0	7	230	128	
Plymouth Albion	21	15	2	4	236	114	
Polytechnic	16	11	2	3	165	101	
Pontypool	26	19	1	6	238	118	
Port of London Authority	18	10	1	7	146	101	
Redruth	22	17	1	4	402	95	
Richmond	20	7	1	12	147	202	
Rosslyn Park	21	12	0	9	237	164	
Rugby	27	21	0	6	437	123	
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	18	8	1	9	184	154	
St. Mary's Hospital	19	8	3	8	182	169	
Sale	24	15	2	7	372	197	
Saracens	19	7	2	10	110	132	
Sevenoaks	15	8	2	5	170	93	
Sidcup	18	13	1	4	322	167	
Siemens	16	10	2	4	138	121	
Southend	16	6	1	9	130	167	
Stalines	18	12	2	4	174	126	
Standard Bank of S.A.	11	4	0	7	83	121	
Stratford-on-Avon	21	17	0	4	274	149	
Streatham	21	6	0	15	141	261	
Strood	22	5	5	12	104	222	
Sutton	19	8	1	10	200	212	
Swansea	25	19	2	4	845	122	
Thames Valley	18	8	1	9	129	157	
The Times	13	7	0	6	204	107	
Toc H.	17	12	0	5	216	108	
Torquay	25	22	0	3	377	131	
Trojans	20	13	1	6	193	152	
Tunbridge Wells	16	8	2	6	195	119	
Twickenham	21	2	3	16	111	311	
Tyldesley	24	14	4	7	294	221	
United Banks	4	4	0	0	81	18	
U.C.S. Old Boys	21	4	1	16	118	272	
United Services	25	14	0	11	314	246	
Upper Clapton	19	8	0	11	245	177	
Wakefield	23	9	1	14	209	175	
Wasps	20	17	1	2	359	101	
Waterloo	20	11	1	8	266	199	
Wembley	17	6	1	10	106	152	
West Hartlepool	23	11	1	11	254	201	
West Roberts	17	10	0	7	163	145	
Westminster Bank	16	10	1	5	297	146	
Westminster Hospital	13	9	1	3	135	108	
Weston-super-Mare	22	14	1	7	278	144	
Wimbledon	18	15	2	1	240	40	
Woodford	21	14	1	6	251	126	
Worcester	20	18	1	1	352	59	
Workington	22	10	3	9	189	224	
Worthing	17	12	0	5	260	139	

CRICKET

M.C.C. v. WEST INDIES

PORT OF SPAIN, Feb. 3.—The second Test Match between the M.C.C. and West Indies was continued here to-day, the West Indies having scored 27 for the loss of one wicket on Saturday in reply to M.C.C.'s first innings score of 208.

Rhodes and Voce bowled to W. St. Hill and Hunte, but they were so badly punished that at 54 Stevens relieved Rhodes. Rhodes came back at Voce's end at 60, but this had no effect. At 89 Astill, after relieving Stevens, got St. Hill out leg-before-wicket with his first delivery. The 100 was reached with Hunte and Headley together. Hunte was missed by O'Connor in the deep-field off Astill's bowling. Headley, who was batting soundly, hit his wicket and was third out at 104, at which total luncheon was taken, Hunte then being 54 not out.

Two wickets fell soon after luncheon, De Caires being caught and bowled by Voce without scoring, and Hunte adding only four to his score before he was caught by Hendren at 110. Grell and Constantine, however, livened matters up considerably, and in spite of frequent bowling changes—Astill, Voce, Rhodes, and Haig all being tried—the runs came steadily. Grell's wicket fell at 141 for 6, and Constantine was joined by Small, but the partnership only added 19 runs. No further wickets fell before tea, when Constantine, who had played good though restrained cricket, had made his 50.

The score at the tea interval was:—

M.C.C.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), run out	1
Sandham, b. Griffiths	0
G. T. S. Stevens, c. Small, b. Constantine	8
O'Connor, c. Headley, b. Achong	20
Hendren, b. Achong	77
Ames, c. Achong, b. Constantine	42
N. Haig, c. Grell, b. Griffiths	5
Astill, c. sub, b. Griffiths	19
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, c. Constantine, b. Griffiths	12
Rhodes, l.-b.-w., b. Griffiths	13
Voce, not out	2
Byes, &c.	10
Total	208

WEST INDIES.—First Innings

C. A. Roach, b. Voce	0
W. St. Hill, l.-b.-w., b. Astill	33
R. Hunte, c. Hendren, b. Astill	54
J. Headley, hit wkt., b. Voce	8
F. I. De Caires, c. and b. Voce	0
— Grell, c. Ames, b. Haig	21
J. Small, c. Voce, b. Astill	20
L. S. Constantine, not out	50
N. Betancourt, not out	12
Extras	17
Total (7 wkts.)	220

BOWLING ANALYSIS

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Griffiths	22	4	63	3
Constantine	16.1	3	42	2

—*Reu

Parliament

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

LORDS INSIST ON TIME LIMIT

SOVIET PROPAGANDA

MR. THOMAS ON HIS TASK

HOUSE OF LORDS

MONDAY, FEB. 3

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, moved that the Commons' reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Lords' amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Bill should be considered. He said he saw no reason for the somewhat excited statements which involved the word "crisis" in connexion with the attitude of the House in seeking to amend this Bill which came to them from another place. Speaking not merely as the Leader in that House of a party, but as the Leader for the time of the House, he said that it was no doubt within the competence of the House to make suggestions for changes in Bills sent to them for consideration. This was perfectly legitimate, so far as they exercised the responsibility—the real responsibility—of a revising Chamber. But when amendments had been ruled by the Speaker of the House of Commons to be privileged and no step had been taken to waive that privilege and when the amendments ruled to be privileged had been rejected by large majorities after full discussion in the House where the Bill originated, other considerations arose. A serious question of privilege, which had not been waived, had emerged in the present instance. A somewhat similar question arose on the Widows' Pensions Bill last autumn. He could find no precedent for a privilege amendment being insisted upon by the House of Lords where a particular amendment had been so ruled by the Speaker and the privilege had not been waived. The Leader of the Opposition in the case of the Widows' Pensions Bill did not, after discussion, suggest that the House of Lords should insist upon their amendments, and the reasons put forward by the House of Commons in that case were substantially the same as the reasons put forward at the present time. Though the words were not exactly the same they appeared to him to have the same meaning and intention. They were: "The Commons disagree to the above amendments for the following reason: because they affect a charge on public funds and the Commons consider it unnecessary to offer any further reason, hoping that the above reason may be deemed sufficient." That was, in other words, a claim of privilege.

The Leader of the Opposition (Lord Salisbury) had described the attitude of the House as an effort to assert once more the grave apprehensions felt at the Government's action in throwing extra burdens on the taxpayers. He (Lord Parmoor) did not wish to underrate the importance of that consideration, but that was a consideration which by Constitutional practice and by statute was committed to the final decision of the other House. As to the dignity of their lordships' House, he thought that that consisted, not in seeking to override the Constitutional practice or statute, but in doing what they could within their power to improve legislative measures.

TWO MATERIAL AMENDMENTS

Dealing with what he described as the two material amendments which were passed by their lordships—the "genuinely-seeking-work" clause and the time limit—Lord Parmoor said that the primary object of the Bill was to regulate the conditions of conferring the benefit of insurance on the workers. Without going into the vexed question of onus, a *prima facie* right of benefit was conferred unless a condition of disability was proved. He was not impressed with the weight which their lordships had appeared to give to the conditions of disability to be found in the rules of various trade unions. There was a vast difference between allotting benefit between trade union partners and a general provision which was statutory and compulsory and embracing all workers, whether members of trade unions or not, whose employment was subject to a wide field of different conditions. He would not go farther now than to say that he was of opinion that no concession under this head should be pressed by their lordships and that no such concession could be accepted by the Government.

He made the same answer to their lordships on the other material amendment—that of the time limit. There, again, privilege was ruled by the Speaker of the House of Commons. House decision was final, and, therefore, there was the same objection to their lordships' insisting on their amendment. The actual time limit inserted by their lordships could not be made consistent with effective administration; he must lay that down, after considerable inquiry, as the considered opinion of the official administrators of a Bill of this kind. Apart from that, the Government were well advised not to place in a temporary form a scheme of insurance which affected several million workers who, in such a matter, should be given the ordinary guarantees of permanency and security. Such guarantees were an essential factor in social legislation and for industrial stability. On the wider question of the guardianship of the public resources, he must emphasize that that was a matter for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The question of privilege had been raised and decided in favour of the other House, and that, he suggested, was the deciding factor.

LORD SALISBURY'S VIEWS

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY, who was received with cheers, said that the noble lord who led the House seemed to think that the function of the House of Lords was to recommend amendments to another place and nothing more. Their lordships were bound to treat everything that passed in another place with the deepest respect, but it was going a great deal too far to say that that House, which had co-ordinate jurisdiction with the House of Commons, at any rate in theory, were confined to the mere function of recommendation. (Cheers.)

LORD PARMOOR.—I do not want anything to be misunderstood. I did not say that. I give full weight to the position of the House of Lords.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that if the noble lord did not say that he withdrew his statement. The function of the House of Lords was that of a revising chamber and not merely that of making suggestions. Their lordships were there as trustees to see that the business of revision was properly carried out. The idea that the holding out of threats of what might possibly happen would have weight with them in their conduct as trustees was really to show a poor appreciation of what the function of trustees was. (Hear, hear.) Their lordships' amendments had not only been rejected by the House of Commons, but they had been rejected in a very perfunctory manner.

It was said that their lordships desired to persecute the unemployed. That did not come from the mouth of Ministers, but it was said to represent their view. The whole conception of their lordships, their temper, and experience were against such an assumption. They sympathized intensely with the unemployed. (Hear, hear.) It was said also that their lordships knew nothing of the lives and opinions of the working classes. He ventured to say that most of their lordships were more intimately associated with the working classes on their estates, going in and out of labourers' cottages, and knew much more of their life and opinions than what was known of them in the House of Commons. Their lordships accordingly had intense sympathy with the unemployed, and desired to help them every way they could. (Hear, hear.)

COMMONS' PRIVILEGE

He must confess that this question of Commons' privilege always puzzled him. If there had been a breach of some ancient privilege of the Commons, the Commons would not have discussed the question; they would have said, "You have gone outside your province." Instead of that, the Commons proceeded to discuss the amendment and entered into the merits of the case. The Commons even accepted one or two of the amendments. One of them was moved by the Paymaster-General. The noble lord was untroubled by the question of privilege; he knew quite well that it would be accepted by the House of Commons. The Speaker, of course, did his duty. He had no comment to make, even of a respectful kind, on the action of the Speaker. The Government moved the acceptance of certain of their lordships' amendments and the Commons agreed. Was this privilege like a coat, to be put on and taken off according to the occasion? (Hear, hear.) Was it little more than a political expedient? (Hear, hear.) The truth was that if this doctrine of privilege was pressed to the limits which some authorities wished to press it, their lordships would be unable to amend any Bill, because every Bill to some extent touched upon the burdens of the taxpayer or ratepayer. Therefore, he was unable to accept this plea of privilege.

Turning to the amendments, he pointed out that Lord Darling proposed a new Clause 4, embodying one of the trade union rules, and persuaded their lordships to accept it. No doubt, it was hastily drafted. The question was a most difficult one. He regretted that Lord Darling was indisposed and could not be in his place that evening. In the circumstances he was not prepared to defend out and out the new clause. He, therefore, was not prepared to urge their lordships to insist upon it; but he did think that they had the strongest ground for calling in question the clause as it had reached them from the Commons.

They had an overwhelming argument in favour of using trade union practice. But he could not say that as it stood on the paper when their lordships sent it to another place the clause was perfect. What he had said, even if they did not insist on the amendment to Clause 4, intensified the argument that they ought to make the Bill a temporary Bill instead of a permanent one. If they looked at the Bill from start to finish it was an experimental measure. In respect of Clause 4 the Minister of Labour on the second reading, referring to the second subsection of the clause, said, if "during the experimental year" this subsection proved to be still open to criticism the opportunity to amend it would occur at the end of the year. Their lordships had put an amendment into the Bill limiting the duration of the measure, after which it would come up again for reconsideration. Since the Minister made the statement to which he had drawn attention the whole history of the Bill had intensified the conviction of their lordships. Clause 4 had been revolutionized. He had searched in vain for the debates in another place for any answer on behalf of the Government to the charge that the juvenile provisions of the Bill led to the same conviction that it ought to be temporary. There never was a Bill which had upon its face more clearly the character of a provisional and experimental measure, and the Lords were asking the Government to say so in the definite provisions of the Bill. No argument worthy of the name had been produced against this amendment. They proposed to insist upon it. It was the true function of a revising Chamber to treat the House of Commons, as the great predominant institution of this country, with profound respect, but they asked that that respect should be mutual, and that when the Lords tried to do their duty their efforts should be received in the spirit in which they were made. They had a great responsibility to the workers of this country. The money which had to be given by way of benefit was found in great measure out of the pockets of the workers themselves. The employed workers were not so well off that Parliament could afford to play ducks and drakes with the money they contributed to the Insurance Fund. Were not they as well as the unemployed entitled to the protection of Parliament? Their lordships had a great responsibility before them; let them perform it. They did not want to wreck the Bill. There was no wrecking in that amendment. He was not going to ask them to insist upon the amendment to Clause 4. But as to the present amendment, it was merely an amendment saving, in the full spirit of a revising Chamber, that this obviously temporary Bill was to be reconsidered at the proper time. He asked their lordships to insist on that amendment.

LORD BUCKMASTER'S COMMENTS

LORD BUCKMASTER said he wholly repudiated the statement which had been made by Lord Parmoor that the sole remaining function which that House could dare to exercise was that of suggestion. The matter with which they were dealing was in small compass, but he could not help thinking that it might prove to be like that cloud which, when it was first seen, was no bigger than a man's hand, but which ultimately grew and covered the whole sky, and was the herald of approaching storm. The Bill dealt with a very large number of very poor people, whose feelings had undoubtedly been distempered and rendered acute by the hardships of the conditions in which they lived. For that House to take action which would appear to be hostile to their claims must be regarded as a very grave step. Lord Salisbury had asked the House to adhere to the view that the Bill should be a mere temporary measure. He (Lord Buckmaster) was not impressed by the argument that Lord Salisbury had used. Even if what he had said was right, the Bill would not be completely in operation or would not have operated long enough at the end of the year to enable them to form a judgment upon it. Lord Salisbury had said that the Minister of Labour had herself suggested, in the first instance, that she desired that the Bill should be temporary. But the hon. lady had undoubtedly distinctly said that for the first time there had been a separate Treasury grant for the people who did not contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and that she desired to see at the end of the year how that arrangement, which was quite new, would work.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY intervened and quoted the Minister of Labour as having said, referring to subsection 2 of Clause 4, "If during the experimental year it proves to be still open to criticism, an opportunity to amend it will occur at the end of the year." Those words were applied to a subsection which did not refer to the people who did not contribute to the Fund.

LORD BUCKMASTER said that what the Minister said she meant was that subsection 2 of Clause 4 brought that arrangement for a separate grant into operation. That was a most dangerous Bill on which to try the experiment which had been proposed. If their lordships were really seeking to accelerate the dispute when that House would be brought into definite collision with the House of Commons, that was not the moment at which to do it. If their lordships were ever going to do that, the one thing they ought to be assured of was that the people who were most likely to support their claims supported them in the House of Commons. The Government was in a minority in the House of Commons and could only maintain their existence by the casual and precarious support of 59 Liberal votes; but, notwithstanding that, on that particular division, they had 273 in their favour and 124 against. Was it on numbers like that that their lordships thought it wise to act? He had never disguised from himself the fact that there might come a time when their lordships would have to assert their position, or consent to the humiliation of being put upon one side altogether. He would rather go down fighting than go down in decay; but he begged their lordships not to choose that particular moment to fight.

LORD PARMOOR then moved that the Lords do not insist on their amendments to Clause 4, and the motion was agreed to forthwith.

THE TIME LIMIT AMENDMENTS

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY, as a matter of convenience, and with the concurrence of Lord Parmoor, moved "that this House does insist on its time limit amendments."

LORD PARMOOR said he wished to say that he thought the noble marquess was in error in his reference to what was said by Miss Bondfield.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY.—I think it is quite possible that the right hon. lady said what she did not mean. If she denies it, it would be most unworthy for me to insist on it, but I only quoted her own words.

LORD GAINFORD said that he voted for a time limit purely on educational grounds. He was wholly in favour of raising the school age, but they ought to know what were the provisions of the Bill which was to bring that about before they made the Unemployment Insurance Bill, so far as it affected juveniles and young persons, a permanent measure. It was for that reason that he voted for a time limit. He still felt that there should be a time limit, but he did not desire that that House should come into direct conflict with another place, and he thought, therefore, that he had better abstain from voting, although it was with reluctance that he adopted such a course.

VISCOUNT SUMNER said that, according to Lord Buckmaster, they must either fight or lie down, and that it was better to fight than lie down, but only when the right time came. When were they going to find the right time? (Cheers.) Was it to be entirely dependent on the private engagements of certain members of the other House who, for reasons which might be entirely good and proper, did not find it convenient to turn up in such numbers as would have been convenient to their lordships? He was afraid that, as this was a Constitutional matter, they must decide in that House whether they were going to abide by their decision or not. (Hear, hear.) Lord Parmoor had said that Mr. Speaker raised the question of privilege and that that was a ruling. It was a ruling for the other House, but he was not aware that by either statute law or the practice of that House they were deprived of the right of exercising a judgment of their own. If anyone could explain to him in what possible way the privileges of the House of Commons were touched by saying that this Bill was not to have effect for more than 12 months, he would be extremely obliged. It was a Bill that could be repealed in another Session without any breach of privilege; it was a Bill which, so far as this particular clause was concerned, did not purport to touch either the expenditure of money or the appropriation of public funds. The amendment simply said, rightly or wrongly, that this arrangement should have effect for 12 months, and that then it would be at the disposal of Parliament once more. How could that be a question of privilege? At any rate, he hoped their lordships would not be daunted by the *ipse dixit* of Lord Parmoor that the decision of that House could be rejected on that ground.

The House divided, when there voted:—

For the motion	156
Against	42
Majority for	—114

This concluded the business, and their lordships rose a few minutes before 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, FEB. 3

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

The Newport Corporation Bill and the Rotherham Corporation Bill were read the second time.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), replying to Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.), said that the regulation of the commercial relations between Great Britain and Russia was naturally being discussed with the Soviet Government in accordance with the protocol of last October 3. At this early stage in the negotiations, however, it would be premature and improper for him to attempt to foreshadow the conditions under which any eventual agreement should be brought into force. In any case, the hon. member might rest assured that any eventual definitive treaty of commerce and navigation with the Soviet Government would not be brought into force without the House being given an opportunity to express its views thereon. (Cheers.)

SOVIET PROPAGANDA

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT

Mr. DIXEY (Penrith and Cockermouth, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was satisfied that the terms of arrangement between the Soviet Government and this country with regard to Communist propaganda were being properly carried out.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked whether he had taken any action with the Soviet Government in relation to the statement recently appearing in *Izvestia*, the official organ of the Soviet Government, that it was futile to expect any change in the Comintern's activity as a result of the Anglo-Soviet agreement, and that there was not the slightest foundation for the view that the agreement concerns the Comintern in any way.

SIR K. WOOD also asked whether his attention had been called to a statement in the issue of January 25 relating to his protest against the message from the Communist International which recently appeared in a daily journal; and whether he proposed to take any action in the matter.

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) asked whether he had yet received any communication from the Soviet Government with reference to his recent representations as to propaganda by the Third International.

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) asked whether he had had any reply from the Soviet Ambassador to his recent communication on the subject of the letter from the Third International which appeared on January 1 in a London newspaper.

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) asked whether his attention had been drawn to the issue of *Izvestia*, the official organ of the Soviet Government, of January 25 stating that the Soviet Ambassador had informed the Foreign Secretary that the activities of the Third International with regard to propaganda were never intended to be included in the assurance given by the Ambassador on the presentation of his credentials; whether this information was officially given; and whether he could now assure the House that the Soviet Ambassador placed the same interpretation on the assurance given by him as that given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the House of Commons.

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have already, on several occasions, stated the position of his Majesty's Government on the points raised in these questions, and there is nothing that I can usefully add at present. (Opposition laughter.) I take this opportunity of pointing out that since October 29 I have already answered 101 questions relating to the Soviet Union, of which 42 were directly on the subject of propaganda. (Opposition cheers.) The Five-Power Conference is proceeding, and the demands upon my time and that of my Department, I need hardly say, are exceedingly heavy.

It will, perhaps, be convenient if, with the permission of the House, I make a restatement of our position. I have already made it clear that his Majesty's Government are firmly determined not to be rushed into any hasty judgments in these matters. Should causes of serious complaint arise the Government will not hesitate to take the House into their confidence, but they must in the first instance be the judge as to the action which may be expedient and necessary to safeguard the interests of this country. (Ministerial cheers.)

I feel sure the Government may equally count upon the House not to go out of its way to attempt to magnify or create incidents, or to complicate relations with other countries by the raising of questions which cause embarrassment without advancing public interests. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR K. WOOD.—Does the right hon. gentleman deny that the statements contained in my questions are perfectly true? Is it not a fact that the terms of the treaty themselves are perfectly plain, and is it not equally true that from the moment they were signed they have been flagrantly broken? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have not denied anything. I have simply said that I have nothing to add to what I have said. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter.)

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.).—There is another question which the right hon. gentleman has not even attempted to cover—that of Captain Eden. On a previous occasion he said he had made representations to the Soviet Ambassador on this matter, and in reply to a further question stated that he had not asked for an answer. The question on the paper is whether an answer has now been returned. Will he be good enough to answer?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have already answered that question on a previous occasion. (Opposition cries of "No.") I have nothing to add.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Will he be good enough to refer me to the answer he has in mind?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I simply said on the previous occasion that I told the Ambassador here, when we were discussing the negotiations on the protocol, that something had been done which was not calculated to assist the negotiations. I have already said I did not put the question for a reply.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—May I ask the right hon. gentleman to reply to this question, which is perfectly specific and which he has hitherto carefully evaded? (Ministerial cries of "Oh" and "Withdraw.")

Mr. HENDERSON.—If I had carefully evaded it, as the right hon. gentleman says, he has been sufficiently long in my position to know that there are occasions when the public interest demands silence.

LIEUT.-COL. ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.).—May I ask how the public interest can be hurt by answering "yes" or "no"?

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.).—Will the right hon. gentleman bear in mind that the country is much more interested in maintaining friendly relations with Russia——

The SPEAKER.—We are only repeating the same questions and answers.

Mr. DIXEY.—Are we not entitled to know whether the right hon. gentleman is satisfied that the terms are being kept?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have already answered the question in this House that experience alone will tell whether we can be satisfied.

Several Unionist members rose amid considerable interruption from the Ministerial benches, and the SPEAKER again intervened. After order had been restored,

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.), rising to a point of order, said:—The right hon. gentleman inferred that hon. members and, inferentially, you yourself, Mr. Speaker, who look through questions before they are put, are failing in their duty in asking questions such as this. Is it in order for the right hon. gentleman to cast such aspersions?

There was further interruption, and a number of Unionist members again rose.

SIR W. DAVISON.—On a point of order, I have asked a most specific point—whether or not the Soviet Ambassador gave the answer stated in *Izvestia*.

The SPEAKER.—That has been answered.

SIR W. DAVISON.—No.

The next question was then called.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN RUSSIAN COLLEGES

Mr. HENDERSON, in reply to a question by COMMANDER BELLAIRS (Maidstone, U.) as to whether he was aware that Indian students and students from other parts of the British Empire were under training in Soviet Russian colleges in revolutionary propaganda, said:—I have no information on the subject on which I could make any representations to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. But if the hon. and gallant member will forward to me any particulars, I will have them examined.

COMMANDER BELLAIRS asked whether the right hon. gentleman would endeavour to obtain particulars for himself, as in many cases students sent to prison had been trained in Moscow.

Mr. HENDERSON.—I think I am entitled to ask the hon. member to give particulars.

EVENTS IN CHINA

SIR K. WOOD asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when the British Government's communications to the Chinese Government in relation to extraterritoriality would be laid before the House; what was the present position of the negotiations; whether he could give any information concerning the case of the two British subjects at Wuchow who had been detained by the Chinese authorities, and also concerning Commander MacBride, of the British Naval Office, Hankow, who had also been arrested and detained by the Chinese authorities.

A question on the same subject was asked by Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.).

Mr. HENDERSON.—The papers regarding extraterritoriality, which I promised should be laid, are being issued to-day. The negotiations have made no further progress since the last statement I made, owing to Sir Miles Lampson's unavoidable absence in Hong-kong. With regard to the incident at Wuchow, my information is that the two persons arrested were Chinese and not British subjects.

The facts in connexion with the arrest of the British naval officer at Hankow were given with substantial accuracy in *The Times* of January 30. The Hankow authorities agreed to the officer being handed over on the Consul-General giving a letter undertaking that the officer would not leave Hankow until the case was settled, and would be available to give evidence as a witness when required. The officer was accordingly allowed to return three hours after the incident occurred. No charge has, according to my information, been made against the officer in connexion with the accident, but if any such charge were made the case would be heard in the British Consular Court at Hankow. What I understand to be contemplated is an inquiry by the Chinese authorities in the nature of an inquest, at which the officer would appear as a witness.

DUMPING OF FOOD

BRITISH ACTION AT GENEVA

COMMANDER BELLAIRS (Maidstone, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the assured support of both Opposition parties, he would introduce immediate legislation to stop the dumping of food products below the cost of production in the countries of origin through the machinery of Government subsidies.

Mr. MACDONALD (Seaham) replied that the Government were parties to the International Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations. A prohibition of the nature suggested would be in conflict with the provisions of this instrument. There were also a number of Commercial Treaties with individual countries which would have to be denounced before effect could be given to such legislation as the hon. member proposed.

Mr. MACPHERSON (Ross and Cromarty, L.) asked whether the Government would set up a committee or commission to inquire into the true facts of the case, in view of the fact that all engaged in agriculture were in despair as to its future.

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) asked if the Prime Minister would consider the introduction of legislation for nationalized imports, which would be a method of avoiding the results of dumping, as set out in "Labour and the Nation."

Mr. MACDONALD.—This question has been very carefully considered, and the first obstacle to action of the class suggested by the hon. and gallant gentleman is the treaty, or agreement, for which at any rate we are not responsible. It certainly is a subject that will have to be most carefully and thoroughly examined without delay, and we have come to the conclusion that the first place for raising it is at Geneva, and that does not mean delay.

Replying to a further question by Mr. MACPHERSON, Mr. MACDONALD said that a commission such as he understood the right hon. gentleman had in mind would only mean delay. The Government was handling the matter with as great expedition as the circumstances permitted. The surrounding obstacles were very complicated.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN asked with what body, at Geneva, it was proposed to take the matter up.

Mr. MACDONALD.—Well, there is the expert body sitting at the present moment. I really cannot name the expert body, but it is there.

COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.).—If the Government's hands are tied by treaties, how can Geneva release them from those treaties?

Mr. MACDONALD said that the investigations at Geneva could make the position perfectly clear. Representatives of Germany were on the Committee that was going to discuss this matter, and consequently the conference at Geneva would be so representative that action could follow on it.

OVERSEA TELEPHONY

THE POST OFFICE AND BEAM WIRELESS

In reply to COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.), Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), said the Postmaster-General had not refused to employ the beam wireless stations for oversea telephony. On the contrary, this matter was now under consideration by the Government and a committee of the Cabinet had been appointed to report on it.

NEW HOUSING LEGISLATION

Replying to MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.), Mr. MACDONALD said a Bill was in preparation, and would be introduced as soon as the state of Parliamentary business allowed, with the object of preventing housing schemes being held up by reason of the judicial decisions in the Derby and Liverpool cases.

REMOVAL OF OLD HOUSE TO AMERICA

Mr. LOVAT-FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.) asked the First Commissioner of Works if he was aware that the fabric of a house in Chedworth, in the Cotswolds, was about to be removed to the United States of America; and if he would consider the desirability of introducing legislation to stop this process.

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley), said:—I am advised that this was not a suitable case for intervention under the Ancient Monuments Act, which does, in fact, give the Commissioners of Works power to protect buildings not in actual occupation as dwelling-houses. I do not consider that further legislation on this point is needed at present.

BROADCASTING AT WESTMINSTER

SIR W. MITCHELL-THOMSON (Croydon, S., U.) asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he would consult with the Speaker and the Lord Great Chamberlain as to the possibility of providing within the precincts facilities for members for the reception of broadcasts from British and Continental stations.

Mr. LANSBURY said:—I will consult the appropriate authorities on the matter, and if there appears to be a general desire among members of this House for the facilities suggested, I will endeavour to arrange accordingly.

PERMANENT CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

MAJOR POLE (Derbyshire, S. Lab.) asked the First Commissioner of Works whether it was his intention to accept an offer to defray the cost of erecting a permanent carillon of bells in Hyde Park.

Mr. LANSBURY said:—I have this matter under consideration at present, but the question of an appropriate site in Hyde Park is one that is not free from difficulties. I am, therefore, carefully considering the question before making a decision.

UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. THOMAS'S STEWARDSHIP

The Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill passed through Committee and was reported to the House. On the motion for the third reading of the Bill,

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) said that was the first chance the House had had since the recess of giving Mr. Thomas an opportunity of giving an account of his stewardship. Last autumn Mr. Thomas was extraordinarily sanguine about the situation. The latest figure of unemployment was 1,473,000. It was quite true that comparisons of figures of unemployment would be fallacious. June could not be compared with December; there was generally a rise in the figures of unemployment in the autumn and an improvement in the spring, but they could compare the latest figure with the corresponding figure for previous years, and there was a far higher figure for unemployment now than there had been in any year for many years past. When the present Government came into power the figure was 60,000 better than for the corresponding week of the year before; it was now 50,000 worse than the corresponding figure for the year before. Wherever they went, with whomsoever they talked among those engaged in productive industry, there was a depression and a lack of confidence to a degree that had not been experienced for years past. If Mr. Thomas was to retain the sympathy of the House, the account which he must give to it that afternoon must be clear, ample, and precise.

After Mr. Thomas returned from Canada, he led them to understand that he was satisfied that a contract for five ships of 7,000 tons each would be placed in order to deal with the increased coal trade with Canada during the present year. What had actually happened? Had any contract for ships been passed; if so, how many ships, of what tonnage, and to what firms? Mr. Thomas had declared himself an apostle of rationalization in industry, and had told the country how he had been in touch with the City and with the banks, who were ready to help in facilitating the work. But that was not new. The great financial houses in the City had been helping in the rationalization of industry long before the General Election and Mr. Thomas's advent to office. Exactly what part had Mr. Thomas played in that operation which was in full swing before he came into office? (Hear, hear.)

Why had the middle of February been chosen for the issue of the promised White Paper concerning the progress of public works and the state of unemployment? Was it because that at the corresponding period of last year there was a sudden jump of 100,000 in the number of unemployed due to the severity of the weather? If this month's weather continued open it would be peculiarly unfair to make a comparison of unemployment figures between the two periods. (Hear, hear.) He hoped Mr. Thomas would give them full details of the works schemes, the number of men employed, how much each scheme was in anticipation of work that could be undertaken some time hence and the total estimates of each of the schemes. While the Lord Privy Seal was talking about regaining our foreign trade, his colleagues in the Government were making it infinitely more difficult to retain the trade that we had. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was always allowing fresh burdens to be placed on the taxpayer in general and directly on industry.

In the White Paper, the Lord Privy Seal indicated that he was going to carry out schemes costing about £42,000,000, which he calculated would produce work—if they accepted the view that they would produce work without damaging industry in other respects—equivalent to the employment of 40,000 men a year for four years. Then it would come to an end, but the burden of the schemes would still be left on the country and the taxpayer. The House should compare that with what had happened in the industries which had been safeguarded. There had been an immense increase in employment, but if anyone were to say to him (Sir A. Steel-Maitland) that that would have increased in any case, duty or no duty, he would say that the additional rate of increase due to the safeguarding duties was, without question, more than equivalent to the whole of these 40,000 men a year, and not for a period of four years only, but in perpetuity. If there ever was a case before the War for safeguarding duties it was a much stronger case now. In the lace-producing countries of the world during the last four years there had been a decrease in the number of people employed in that industry, whereas in Great Britain alone, while there had been a considerable decrease in the number of people attached to the lace industry, there had been an actual increase in the number of persons employed. If one compared the motor-car industry, for example, in France and Germany with this country, it would be seen that the additional employment on a lasting basis from the safeguarding duties was greater than the whole of the employment, for four years only, which would be given by the Lord Privy Seal's scheme.

Replying to Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.), SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND said that the total number of people attached to an industry included those who were actually employed and those who were out of work, though belonging to the industry. The number of people attached to the lace industry had slightly declined, but the amount of unemployment was so much less that the total of those who had actually found employment in that industry was greater.

Mr. MAXTON.—Then I take it that the effect of safeguarding on lace has not been sufficient to bring it back to the position that it held before it was safeguarded?

SIR H. CROFT (Bournemouth, U.).—Is it not a fact that production in the lace industry has gone up 50 per cent. in the last four years?

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND, concluding, said that he had only mentioned lace as an example. The actual figures of those employed in the industry had increased, whereas they would otherwise have decreased. He had taken on purpose the case of a trade that was not expanding; though it had been diminishing the world throughout, the decrease in employment in this country that would undoubtedly have otherwise occurred had been stayed through safeguarding.

Mr. STRAUSS (Lambeth, N., Lab.) said that unemployment to-day was due largely to the individualist and old-fashioned notions of our industrial leaders. The only two directions in which any Government could tackle the unemployment problem were by persuading the industrialists to bring their plant up to a level of efficiency equal to that of our competitors, and, at the same time, by launching out on public works of importance to carry the unemployed who had been put out of work during the process of reorganization.

SIR H. O'NEILL (Antrim, U.) said that, if the Lord Privy Seal were failing to redeem the promises and pledges that he made, it was not so much his fault as the fault of the general policy of the Government as a whole.

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) asked Mr. THOMAS what had become of the proposed schemes for the construction of a Channel Tunnel, the Lower Thames Tunnel, and the Outer London Goods Railway, all of which had been mentioned in connexion with relief works. What did the right hon. gentleman intend to be understood by the use of the term "City" in his recent speech at Manchester? How did the procedure which the right hon. gentleman indicated differ from the attitude which the City was now and had at all times been prepared to adopt toward sound businesses? Since when had it been that money could not be found in the City of London for enterprises which complied with the conditions laid down by the right hon. gentleman?

MR. THOMAS'S REPLY

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), replying to points that had been raised in the debate, said that the Government were in no way responsible for the report of the Committee that was considering the Channel Tunnel proposal. The Government had agreed to the calling in of expert technical advice and he had been informed by the chairman that it was hoped to present the report soon. With regard to the Lower Thames Tunnel, they had succeeded in getting cooperation among the local authorities, and a Bill had been introduced in the House of Commons, but on four days last week it was blocked in various parts of the House.

SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the Bill was blocked because the Port of London Authority was never consulted?

Mr. THOMAS.—I have only told the House what was done with a scheme to which I attach importance. I do not know whether it was for a good or a bad reason, and it is not for me to ascertain. (Opposition cries of "Oh.")

Mr. WARDLAW MILNE.—Is it fair to make out that it is the House of Commons that is blocking the scheme when, as a matter of fact, it is for want of authoritative opinion on the scheme itself?

Mr. THOMAS.—The place for those differences to be hammered out is in Committee, and the merits of the dispute cannot be ascertained and argued until a second reading is given to the Bill and it goes to Committee.

Proceeding, Mr. Thomas said that the Government had agreed with the report of the Duckham Commission on 20-ton wagons in principle and were considering how immediate application could be given to it. It was only fair to say, however, that there were tremendous difficulties in regard to the question. Fifty-one per cent. of the terminals in connexion with the docks and railways would have to be altered before the 20-ton wagon could be universally adopted, and the privately owned wagons were in so many hands that some scheme would have to be adopted that would not automatically wipe out those owners merely for the benefit of the railway companies. But as far as facilitating the problem was concerned, it was open to public utility companies to avail themselves of the Development Fund in order to speed up the alterations that would be necessary. So far as steel sleepers were concerned, the railway companies were not only satisfied that they were a practical proposition but had budgeted this year for a further extension of mileage. In regard to the Bank of England, they could hardly conceive of a Labour Government bringing its political pressure to bear on the Governor of the Bank. What was done was to endeavour to get the Bank and the finance houses and others interested to consult with the Government as to the best means by which they could render assistance in dealing with the problem.

COAL AND STEEL

Other questions had been put to him about coal and steel, ships, and the Canadian trade. Last year we purchased from Canada direct 51 per cent. of her wheat, as well as a large proportion indirectly, and he found that for every £1 Canada spent with us she spent £5 with the United States. This was not a good commercial transaction, and he looked into the position to see what commodities we could send to Canada. He first examined coal, and came to the conclusion that we could supply coal to Canada at a commercial price. It was conditional, however, on certain transactions that Canada must be a party to. First, we had to be sure of a return cargo, because we could not hope to compete if we had to pay the cost of carrying any commodity to Canada and let the ship come back in ballast. Could he ensure a return cargo of wheat for the coal that we could supply? The Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways told him they were prepared to give a trial order for 100,000 tons of coal each provided prices could be agreed. Others were also giving orders. He therefore met the Wheat Pool and said, "Let us discuss the possibility of a return cargo, coal or steel from our side, and wheat from yours." The negotiations did not make much progress in Canada, because of the abnormal situation last year in the wheat harvest, but it was agreed that the conversations should be renewed. The Wheat Pool were in London now, and he had already met them. It would, therefore, not be fair to go beyond telling the House what was the nature of the negotiations. He wanted to ensure a return cargo, so as to enable our steel manufacturers and those who supplied coal to have a fair chance of competing by means of a return cargo which would halve their costs on the cargo which they sent out. That was the basis of the negotiations. The people on the coal side were so satisfied with the progress made that they informed him by letter that they were prepared to order five ships. Since then a firm of Sunderland shipbuilders had been asked to prepare plans for the ships, but the order for them had not been placed. In regard to steel, he found that Canada imported 300,000 tons, which the steel people in Canada assured him they could buy from this country. He went into the position with the steel trade, and, instead of the firms competing one against the other, Great Britain now had one representative in Canada, who negotiated and did business for the country as a whole and not for any particular steel firm.

If the Government were to be judged merely by the figures, he must tell the House frankly that the figures were worse now than they were 12 months ago. (Hear, hear.) That was hardly a question for "Hear, hear." So far as he was concerned, he would not be influenced by any speeches which anyone had made on this subject from a party point of view, his own included. This was one of the most dangerous, as well as the most human, of our problems, and he had no delight in mere party scoring. (Cheers.) It was a great mistake to magnify the position. Business men told him daily that incalculable harm was done to their business by an impression being conveyed to outsiders which was false. (Cheers.) He would give an illustration. Outsiders imagined that there were 1,400,000 people looking for a job, but the fact was that 750,000 were in work less than a month ago. (Cheers.)

There was one aspect of the question for which all sides of the House were responsible. Questions were put to the Government every week as to what they were doing in regard to unemployment, and when their plans were going to materialize. He had certified a large number of Bills under the new Standing Order on the ground that they would provide employment. Measures of that kind involving an expenditure of £20,000,000, not one penny of which could be spent without Parliamentary sanction, had been objected to by hon. members in different parts of the House. There might be legitimate reasons for those objections, but was it fair to condemn the Government or himself when that was taking place?

INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

The unemployment figures which would be announced to-morrow or on Wednesday would show an increase of 18,000 for this week. From the end of this month there might probably be an increase rising to 100,000, because the Bill now in the House of Lords might, he was advised, add at least that number to the register. That did not mean that there were more unemployed, but it did mean that some people would be able to point to the figures as if they involved an increase. Curiously enough, the increases during the past month were mainly in the cotton and wool trades. Two-thirds of the increase this week was due to cotton and wool. Unrest in China, difficulties in India, and increased competition from Japan were all factors which were contributing to the position. The schemes he had sanctioned, either for railways, docks, harbours, roads, or municipalities, totalling something like £50,000,000, could not

Books of the Day

AN ETON MASTER

H. E. LUXMOORE'S LETTERS

LETTERS OF H. E. LUXMOORE. (Cambridge University Press. 21s. net.)

Henry Elford Luxmoore died in 1926 at the age of 85. Even during his lifetime he had become a legendary figure, and that beyond the confines of Eton, where all his life had been spent. Many people from other schools knew there was at Eton a famous and picturesque master to whom his friends attributed the indefinable but unmistakable qualities of a great man. It is doubtful whether the mass of boys who passed through the school in his time knew much more of him than this, except perhaps that he was a staunch upholder of tradition and was supposed occasionally to give his division a "run," lest an old privilege be lost. He was beautiful, mysterious, alarming, but except to a few he was little known; and so these letters, written mostly to his old pupils and now collected by one of them, the Master of Magdalene, have almost as much to reveal to Etonians as to the outside world. It may be suggested that they should be read together with Mr. Percy Lubbock's charming and understanding study of Luxmoore in "Shades of Eton." The two books admirably supplement one another, and Mr. Lubbock puts into finest shades of words much that we could only see for ourselves dimly and mutely in the letters.

A small boy after his first fortnight at Luxmoore's wrote home to say that his tutor was "harmlessly awful." Many grown men now reading that poignant phrase will regret with shame that they were in their youth blind to what the new boy discerned. Most boys saw only the awfulness, and to be sure it was clear for all to see. "Austere" is the obvious epithet that springs to mind in recalling Luxmoore. He was a stern and exacting taskmaster and, apropos, how delightful is his comment on an old pupil's return to Eton as a master. "I hope the boys like Ramsay too—he gives them n.n. for everything they shew up and takes it at any time they like to present it"! Even those who penetrated below the first outer crust of awfulness and shyness did not as a rule see beyond a certain depth. Their impressions might be summed up in Mr. Lubbock's phrase, with its probably unconscious memory of Dr. Johnson on Samuel Levett —"severely kind and dryly gay."

With the school in general Luxmoore was not popular, but he was surely wrong in saying, as he did in a letter to Hugh Macnaghten, that he was not popular with his house. All the evidence, apart from his own, is to the contrary; and it was not merely the clever boys but the nice, stupid oarsmen and cricketers who were fond of him. If he damped them down now and then with a mild sarcasm he was silently proud of them.

You have to face this [he wrote to an old pupil] that on the whole the athletes *are* the people who show vigour and are pleasantly useful. Latterly for some years my friends have been much more literary or at least R.S. but often have I been forced to admit in my own house and out of it that the dulness and priggishness and feebleness of the literary and intelligent people have made *their* scale mount high.

Possibly that correspondent had protested too much on the intelligent side, and a little chastening was deemed good for him. It is one of the qualities of these letters that we seem to discern so clearly the nature of those to whom they were written—of the one, for instance, who was told by his tutor not to "feel his intellectual pulse," and the other with whom he agreed "as to church expenses." The letters are mostly those of Luxmoore as a comparatively old man, and by the time we are half-way through the book we have reached the War years. The letters of that time are full of a noble hope and courage and self-denial, and it is touching to see how the love of his garden is only now and again allowed to peep out for a sentence or two.

It may be a bit of shop [he writes] that for 8 or 9 years Stylosa had absolutely refused to shew a single flower though planted on rockery. Last year I stuck a bit of it in the roughest gravel path I had, and since mid-October there has always been a bloom on my table. But the turmoil of the War dims everything else.

These War letters are good to read but hard to quote, and the peculiar flavour that belonged to Luxmoore's letters can be better given in some of his little scraps of description. Occasionally they have just a twinkle of something like agreeable malice, as in this account of a visit to Mrs. Benson. "Arthur's the first night and Monsignor Hugh Benson the second with purple sash and buttons and a secretary, but just the same as when he was a sharp insignificant little tug." Here is an account of another visit—to Dr. Warre at Dulverton :—

Talking of young men three of these are here: the Bears go up to-morrow—and Ernald remains—what splendid fellows they are—I feel like an aged dachshund with 3 Newfoundlands: & they are so courteous & patient, &c., so good & modest & simple—it is a strangely wholesome sight of family life.

And here is the perfect "Collins" written to Sir George Duckworth, at whose house he was staying in his host's absence :—

I can't tell you how kind every one has been here, Margaret, boys, servants! & how have I not been pampered! two helpings of everything! coach and carriages! & a spoiling which would seriously tighten waistcoats and sweeten temper if it went on! It has been just delicious to an indolent and aged Sybarite like me.

It may seem hardly fair to the book to quote chiefly these lighter words, engaging though they be, but they illustrate the perhaps less well-known side of their writer and are a valuable part of what the Provost calls "a precious record of a wonderful man."

SOME NEW BOOKS

NE OBLIVISCARIS. (Two Volumes.) By Lady Frances Balfour. (Hodder and Stoughton. 42s. n.)

ANNALS OF A CHEQUERED LIFE. By Arthur Montagu Brookfield. (Murray. 15s. n.)

EUROPE IN ZIG-ZAGS. By Sisley Huddleston. (Harrap. 21s. n.)

EDUCATION AT THE CROSSROADS. By Lord Eustace Percy. (Evans. 5s. n.)

ENGLAND. By Wilhelm Dibelius. Translated by Mary Agnes Hamilton, M.P. (Cape. 15s. n.)

THE LETTERS OF LAFAYETTE AND JEFFERSON. Edited by Gilbert Chinard. (Milford. 38s. n.)

THE COMPOSITION OF HOMER'S ODYSSEY. By W. J. Woodhouse. (Milford. 12s. 6d. n.)

SPAIN. By E. Allison Peers. (Harrap. 7s. 6d. n.)

TARIFF WALLS. By Sir Clive Morrison-Bell. (Murray. 7s. 6d. n.)

AN OUTLINE SKETCH OF THE PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT. By Sir Frederick Black. (Newport, Isle of Wight: County Press. 5s. n.)

AFFIRMATIONS. Books by H. G. Wells, J. C. Hardwick, the Rev. Geoffrey H. Woolley, Dr. Percy Dearmer, Sir Oliver Lodge, and W. J. Blyton. (Ernest Benn. 1s. n. each.)

FICTION

LOVE'S ILLUSION. By J. D. Beresford. Collins. 7s. 6d. n.)

THE COAT OF MANY COLOURS. By "Ephesian" (C. E. Bechhofer Roberts.) (Lane. 7s. 6d. n.)

Lord Halifax's book, "The Conversations at Malines: 1921-25," is to be published by Messrs. Philip Allan and Co., Limited, about the middle of this month, at 3s. 6d. net.

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1830. Price 7d.

The noble seconder of the address in the House of Lords [Lord Saltoun] is the same gallant person who bore the title of Saltoun at the time he distinguished himself so gloriously in command of a battalion of the Guards at the battle of Waterloo. The family name is Fraser. His lordship married a daughter of Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

* * * *

The French papers of Saturday and Monday are chiefly occupied with accounts of the breaking up of the ice along the principal rivers, the Rhone, the Loire, the Saone, and the Vienne. At Avignon, where the Rhone is broad, and its current strong, the magistrates had taken every precaution to prevent the loss of lives, and they succeeded, although two arches of the great stone bridge were swept away by the enormous blocks of ice which floated down the river.

* * * *

We are glad to perceive that a taste for the German language is rapidly spreading in this country—a taste which perhaps the Reviews devoted to foreign literature may have contributed to create. But, whatever be the cause, the number of publications for the instruction of learners afford ample evidence of the effect.

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A UNIVERSITY POLICY

LORD EUSTACE PERCY'S PROPOSAL

EDUCATION AT THE CROSSROADS. By LORD EUSTACE PERCY, M.P. (Evans, 5s. net.)

In this careful essay on the ultimate crisis in education, the question of doing justice to great ability and average ability in all classes of the community, Lord Eustace Percy speaks for himself and not as one who knows all things as an ex-President of the Board of Education. He writes a straightforward essay in the course of which he criticizes the universities—and rightly—for allowing the school certificate examinations to serve as an entrance examination for boys who normally have abandoned for two years at school after the examination the humanities for so-called specialized studies. "The universities should satisfy themselves that, however much a student may have specialized in his two years at school, he comes into residence at the university as an educated man." Lord Eustace declares that "the most desperate need of English education to-day is a common university policy," and he adds that "at all points in our educational system it is, in fact, university initiative, initiative by the universities as a federal or confederative body, that is most needed to-day." The fact cannot be denied, and it is time for the elder universities to call a conference upon the whole question.

Not less interesting is Lord Eustace Percy's contribution to the part to be played in a more fully technical collegiate system in giving full opportunities to those who have joined industry before the age of 16 to develop their talents. The idea of the technical college is to make a man realize the thought that underlies the actual work in which he is engaged. This is a not less educational effort than that undertaken by the universities, nor on a lower scale. Lord Eustace conceives of local colleges which combine technology, commerce, art, and other activities, and also the manifold educational efforts that now are grouped under the name of adult education, colleges presided over by men of the same intellectual rank as the Head of an Oxford or Cambridge college, and he sees them in partnership with the universities giving humanism to an entire nation. It is a fine conception which need not be far away from realization.

NEW NOVELS

Among new novels are LOVE'S ILLUSION, by J. D. Beresford (Collins, 7s. 6d. net); OLIVER'S DAUGHTER, by Richard Church (Dent, 7s. 6d. net); and THE COAT OF MANY COLOURS, by "Ephesian" (C. E. Bechhofer Roberts) (Lane, 7s. 6d. net).

Mr. J. D. Beresford has written stories more exciting and of ampler scope than LOVE'S ILLUSION, but none in which his narrative skill shows to greater advantage. An innocent, inexperienced young Cambridge man, a vicar's son, falls in love at first sight with the local squire's daughter. It is the summer vacation. Geoffrey Phillips's attachment is encouraged by Brenda Maxwell, smiled on by her rather easy-going mother, and assisted in its early stages by a worldly and vain old lady in the village. The squire is not told, while the vicar and his wife know only half the truth. The boy, innocent and straightforward in his intentions, is robbed of his innocence by a determined and fickle *demi-vierge*, forced into a clandestine attachment which, though filling him with ecstasy, irks his conscience because of its deceit, and, worst of all, is made the unwilling condoner of Mrs. Maxwell's secret misconduct with the curate. The scandal comes out, the fickle girl dismisses her lover, and this novel purports to be his reconstruction of the events that, thirty years ago, left an ineradicable scar on his heart. Not much, it might be supposed, to interest a sophisticated age, mature in sex-knowledge and impatient of simplicity; nevertheless this reversion to simplicity comes off very well, because it is neatly handled. Its leading characters are skilfully drawn, and its perpetias are devised by a practised hand. Geoffrey's passion convinces the reader of being the thing it was, something youthful and lovely, upon which an older man might look back with sorrow but not with shame.

Mr. Richard Church has written several books of verse, but "Oliver's Daughter" is his first novel, and a very excellent one it is. The story is simple enough in outline, but nothing in the novel is insignificant, and long before the end the reader begins to feel not only affection for Oliver and Jessie, but, what with heroes and heroines of modern novels is somewhat rare, respect as well. Oliver, in addition to being the proprietor of a village grocery shop and the husband of a nagging invalid wife, was something of a poet, but his ambitions were all for his daughter and not for himself. The relationship between the two is very close, and Jessie, as she grows up, assimilates something of her father's steadfastness in adversity, something of his austere pride, his reverence for the things of the mind, his contempt for the shoddy and second-rate. Jessie was engaged to Tom, an ordinary young man of the village, but Tom, honest and admirable as he was, was too limited for her, and her life is abruptly broken up by John Bembridge, who takes her off to Paris to live with him. John is a "musical genius," but Mr. Church is not as successful with him as he is with Jessie and Oliver—the eccentricity, the rudeness, the absorption in work are all rather over-elaborated, and it is as difficult to think of him as a genius as it is to understand why so level-headed a girl as Jessie should have been prepared to run off with him at a moment's notice. However, run off she did to a life that was made up of sacrifice and devotion to a selfish man who was not in love with her, but with his wife, with whom he had quarrelled. The inevitable break-up comes and Jessie returns home, but her father dies and her child is born dead, and the end of the book finds her managing the shop and opening a letter from the ever-faithful Tom.

In THE COAT OF MANY COLOURS Mr. Bechhofer Roberts applies to the Biblical story of Joseph the same methods he used in telling the story of Charles Dickens in his novel "This Side Idolatry." Jacob appears as a greasy, sordid half-wit, managed by his son Joseph and fooled by Reuben and his concubines; Joseph the priggish dreamer of boyish grandeur dreams becomes the chilly, sly opportunist; Asenath, Joseph's wife, is too indolent either to love or hate her husband; and only Potiphar and the Egyptian kine are touched with a vestige of charm. It says much for Mr. Bechhofer Roberts's narrative power that, having taken a story known to everyone, and having divested its characters of every shred of romance, he still manages to make a thrilling novel out of his material. But the sly gibe on the last page leaves an unpleasant impression and was quite unnecessary.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND VARIETY

To-night at 9.40 there will be broadcast from the London studio a variety entertainment, to which Mr. Tommy Handley, Miss Jean Allistone, Mr. Edgar Fairchild, Mr. Robert Lindholm, Mr. Ivor Walters, and Miss Marion Browne will contribute. Earlier in the evening a programme of music from popular operas will be transmitted from Daventry (5GB).

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, February 4, are as follows :—

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During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m., 10.45 p.m. and 12 midnight London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** : The Countrywoman's Day. 5—How the Welfare Centres can help you, by Dr. Stella Churchill. **11-12** (5XX only) :—Gramophone records. **11-11.30** (2LO only) :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12 :—Heloise Russell-Fergusson (soprano, with harp accompaniment); Frederick Allen (baritone). **12.30** :—Organ Recital. **1-2** :—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2.30** :—For the Schools: Music. (a) A Beginner's Course, (b) A Miniature Concert, (c) An Advanced Course, by Sir Walford Davies. **3.30** :—Interlude. **3.35** :—Elementary French by M. E. M. Stéphan. **4** :—Orchestra from the Brixton Astoria. **4.15** :—Special Talk for Secondary Schools: Modern Poetry, 2—A. E. Housman and W. H. Davies, by Miss V. Sackville-West. **4.30** :—Orchestra from Brixton Astoria.

5.15 :—Children.—1st Person Singular (No, this is not a Grammar Lesson). The Rogue, a personal adventure; Alec Rowley playing his own compositions; The True Toy-Town, divulged by its owner, S. G. Hulme-Beaman. **6** :—Reading from the Victorian Poets, by Mrs. Margaret L. Woods. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Debussy's Pianoforte Music played by Lafflitte. **7-7.20** :—Looking Backwards, 4—Oxford in the Seventies, by Mrs. Margaret L. Woods. **7.25** :—The Meaning of Pictures, 3—The Painting of Space, by Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith, relayed from Birmingham.

7.45 :—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; Roy Henderson (baritone). **8-8.30** (5XX only) :—Modern Wonders of Science, 3—Scientific Research and Clothes, by Professor Leonard Hill. **9** :—Weather; News; Local News; Shipping Forecast. Stock Exchange Summary, and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.20** : The Progress of Music, 2—Dr. John Bull, by Dr. G. Dyson. **9.40** :—Tommy Handley and Jean Allistone in a sketch, The Pot Boiler, by E. Bryan; Child impersonations by Harry Hemsley; Edgar Fairchild and Robert Lindholm (the twin pianists); Ivor Walters and Marion Browne (tenor and soprano); Saxophone Solos by Geoffrey Gibson; B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.45** :—Dance Music. **11.15** :—Band from the Ambassador Club. **12 midnight-12.30 a.m.** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (2LO only).

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—Margaret Minot (contralto); Miriam Anglin (violoncello); Margaret Good (pianoforte). **1** :—Organ Recital. **2-3** :—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell. **5.15** :—Children—Tramping the Lanes and other verses, by N. Gurney Callier; Songs by Trefor Jones (tenor) and Harold Casey (baritone); Stories in Stone—The Mazes of Crete, by William Hughes. **6** :—The Birmingham Studio Chorus, conducted by Joseph Lewis. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Organ Recital by Dr. Harold Rhodes, relayed from Coventry Cathedral. **7.15** :—The Birmingham Studio Chorus and Augmented Orchestra (leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Gertrude Johnson (soprano); Trefor Jones (tenor); Harry Brindle (bass). **8.30** : Problems of Personal Liberty—2, Freedom of Speech, a discussion between Mr. Desmond MacCarthy and Mr. Gerald Barry. **9** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Gordon Cleather (baritone). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **11-12** :—See Daventry. **2.40** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—See London. **7** :—See Glasgow. **7.25** :—See London. **7.45** :—See Glasgow. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20** :—See London. **10.45** :—See Manchester. **11.15-11.55** :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **4.30**:—The Radio Quartet. **5** :—Story Tree. **5.15** :—See London. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **7-7.20** :—Dr. D. A. Chart—Carrickfergus Castle, Recent Explorations and Discoveries. **7.25** :—See London. **7.45** :—The Harmony Mixed Voice Quartet. **8** :—You're Through, a revue in ten wrong numbers, book and music written and arranged by Charles Brewer, with Colleen Clifford, Renee Cadell, John Rorke, Charles Clapham, and Billy Dwyer; the Revue Chorus; at the pianos, Sibbil Treacy and May Curran. **9** :—See London. **10.45** :—See Manchester. **11.15-11.55** :—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH — Call 6BM (1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **7** :—Mr. Richard Quick—Memories of Sport, Henley rowing at Boscombe. **7.25** :—See London. **9.15** :—See London. **9.20** :—See London. **10.45** :—See Manchester. **11.15-11.55** :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6.15** : Principal J. F. Rees—How South Wales became an Industrial Area—1, Characteristics of an Industrial Area. **6.15** :—See London. **7** :—Mr. Ifor Jerworth Peate—Life in Bygone Wales—2, The Hearth. **7.25** :—See London. **7.45** :—See Swansea. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20** :—See London. **10.45** :—See Manchester. **11.15-11.55** :—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.15** : News. **7.30** :—Time and Leitchesott Gaedhilge. **7.45** :—Talk for Anglers. **8** :—Concert—the Station Orchestra; Selections by the Choir of SS. Michael's and John's Operatic Society; the Station Orchestra, Molly on the Shore (Grainger). **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **10.45-12** :—See Glasgow. **4.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **7** :—See Glasgow. **7.25** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20** :—See London. **10.45** :—See Manchester. **11.15-11.55** :—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **10.45** :—Mrs. Stuart Sanderson: Invalid Cookery—1. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40**:—For the Schools: M. Jean-Jacques Oberlin (assisted by Mme. Oberlin): Elementary French—4, Dialogue Arrival at a Hotel in Paris. **3.5** :—Music. **3.15**:—Dr. Alexander L. Taylor: Greek Myth in English Literature—4, The Seasons or Vegetation Myth: Demeter and Persephone. **3.30** :—The Octet; Agnes Ramage (contralto). **4.30** :—Dance Music. **5** :—Ian Smith (tenor). **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Mr. Robert MacDonald—The Discovery of Mount Isa. **6.15** :—See London. **7** :—Remember?, The Rev. Sir David Hunter-Blair. **7.25** :—See London. **7.45** :—Elliot Dobie (baritone). **8** :—The Octet; Thorpe Davis's Ladies' Choir. **9.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20** :—See London. **10.45** :—See Manchester. **11.15-11.55** :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.)

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12** :—Gramophone Lecture Recital. **1** :—Gramophone Records. **1.15-2** :—The Manchester Guardsday Midday Society's Concert—Reginald Wadsworth (baritone); Muriel Cronshaw (soprano); Herr Leikin (solo violin), relayed from the Houldsworth Hall. **2.30** :—See London. **4.30** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Famous Northern Saints—1: Mrs. Masterson; St. Oswald of Northumbria. **6.15** :—See London. **7** :—Lady Trevelyan—Towards Utopia: What Women can do for Peace, from Newcastle. **7.25** :—See London. **7.45**:—Orchestra; Mary Dale (contralto). **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20** :—See London. **10.45-12** :—Dance Music.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12-1** :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **7-7.20** :—Mr. H. Morston—The Development of Organ Music from the 17th Century till the Present Day—1. **7.25** :—See London. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20** :—See London. **10.45** :—See Manchester. **11.15-11.55** :—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **7** :—See Cardiff. **7.25** :—See London. **7.45** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Arwel Treyvel (violoncello); Walter Glynne (tenor); relayed from the Patti Pavilion, Swansea. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Cardiff. **9.20** :—See London. **10.45** :—See Manchester. **11.15-11.55** :—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12-2** :—See Manchester. **2.30** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **7** :—See Newcastle. **7.25** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Manchester. **9.20** :—See London. **10.45** :—See Manchester. **11.15-11.55** :—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349.m. 8kw.—6 :—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. **6.5** :—Talk for Women. **6.30** :—News and Trio Selections. **8.30** :—Elementary English Lesson. **9** :—Chimes and Weather. **9.5** :—Orchestral Selections. **9.20** :—Recital of Aragonese Jotas. **9.45** :—Talk. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Vocal Quartet and Orchestral Selections followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6.30 :—Review of Art and Literature. **7** :—Quartet Concert. **7.30** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **9** :—Time and News. **9.15** :—Concert from the Reska Ura Restaurant.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 2kw. 3.30 :—Stock Exchange. **4.30** :—Talk. **5.20** :—Talk on Health. **5.40** :—Advanced French Lesson. **6.5** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Technical Talk. **7** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Pianoforte Recital, Sonata pathetique in C minor, op. 13 Beethoven), Three Intermezzi, op. 117 and Rhapsody in G minor, op. 79 (Brahms). **8.15** :—See Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6 :—Recital of Folk Songs. **6.20** :—Gramophone Records. **6.50** :—Topical Report. Debate on Czechoslovakian Politics. **7.30** :—See Breslau. **8.5** :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. Overture, Norma (Bellini). Songs—(a) Romance from L'Elisir d'amore (Donizetti); (b) Serenade from The Barber of Seville (Rossini). Overture, The Thieving Magpie (Rossini); Cavatina from Faust (Gounod). Waltz from Faust (Gounod). Songs—(a) Slumber Song from The Maid of Portici (Auber); (b) Flower Song from Carmen (Bizet), followed by Political Newspapers Review, Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Astronomical Talk. **7** :—Dialect Programme—Dramatic Selections; Music and Songs, relayed from Basel (1,010m.). **9** :—News; Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6 :—See Prague. **6.5** :—The Death of Tintagiles—Drama (Maeterlinck) with Incidental Music. **7.5** :—The Wedding Tchekov), relayed from Kosice. **8** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—Concert from the Café Redoute. **9.55** :—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.10 :—Weather for Farmers. **6.12** :—Talk for Women. **6.45** :—Weather. **6.50** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **7.35** :—New Wireless Music. **8.5** :—Orchestral Concert. Rondels op. 11, for mezzo-soprano and Orchestra (Grose); Serenade in D major—the Haffner Serenade (Mozart). **9** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9.25** :—News. **9.45** :—The Silesian Wireless Society's Notes.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.6kw.—6 :—See Prague. **6.5** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.30** :—Cafe-Parry—A Comedy (Nemcova). **8** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—Local News; Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Dance Music. **6** :—Elementary French Lesson. **6.30** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parle. **8.15** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Elle Nacht in Venedig (Joh. Strauss); Suite in Old Style (de Jaxy); Waltz from Die Tanzstrah (Gilda); Winterfeld (Kosse); Selection from Der Graf Kavalier, and Waltz Song, Jugend im Mai (Fall); Potpourri of Operatic Works (Schestak). **7.30** :—See Breslau. **8.5** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9.25** :—News. **9.45** :—Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—Recital of News Swiss Lyrics. **9.45** :—Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations and, Programme for Children. **8** :—Dance Music. **8.25** :—News. **10** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Opera Selection, followed by News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—7 :—Government Report and Weather. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—Literary Review. **7.30** :—Symphony Concert. **10.30** :—News. **10.40** :—Orchestral Concert.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (360m.); KAISERSLAUTERN (770m.), and NUREMBERG (239m.).—3.30 :—Concert by the Wireless Trio. **5.15** :—Esperanto Language Lesson. **5.45** :—Talks. **7** :—Variety Programme, followed by Dance Music from the Park Hotel.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Announcements, and Harbour Notes. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Relay from the San Carlo Royal Theatre; Sports Notes in the Interval. **9.50** :—News, Calendar and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.); HAMAR (358m.), NORDSTRUND (1449m.), and KONGSBERG (453m.); RJUKAN (445m.).—6.15 :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—English Language Lesson. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Orchestral Concert—Selections from (a) Grieg, (b) Humoreske; (b) Landlig fest; Nordfartrakk (Olsen); Vuggevise (Per Winge); Prillarguri (Monrad-Johansen); Vesimoys (Halvorsen); Bryllupsdag pa Hardanger (Backer-Grondahl); Ensomme stunder (Ole Bull); Minnet (Stenberg); Solvet (Eggen); Norsk bondedans (Borch); Serenade (Reidarson); Lovndale (Kristoffersen). **8.30** : Sports Notes and News. **8.50** :—Topical Talk. **9.5** :—Accordion Recital.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal (**12.5m.**). **5.45** :—Le Journal des Chercheurs. **6** :—Meteorological Report. **7.20** :—Concert of Classical Music of the 18th Century.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News, and at **1.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **2**:—Exchange Market Prices. **3** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45**:—Concert—Orchestral Selection; Mlle. Vivi (Ganne); Violin Solos: (a) Berceuse (Faure), (b) Rondino (Beethoven-Kreisler), (c) Dance (Sarasate); Orchestral Selection. **4** :—Waltz Serenade (Heutschel); Pianoforte Solos: (a) Lever d'aurore sur l'ocean (Decourt); (b) Murmure des Bois (Braungardt); Orchestral Selection: Le Lac des Cygnes (Tschaikowsky). **5.40** :—Talk. **6** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **6** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.5** :—Literary Review. **7.20** : Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Elementary English Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and Amusement Guide. **8** :—La Berarine—Operetta Messager. In the intervals, at **8.20** : Closing Prices of the American Markets and Sports Review, and at **9.15** :—Press Review and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—5 :—Time and News. **6.5**:—Orchestral Concert. **6.45** :—Talk. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **8** :—Chamber Music. **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.55** :—Dance Music. **9.55** :—News, Theatre Review and Programme Announcements. **10** :—Time Signal.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 50kw.—7 :—Meteorological Report and Technical Lesson in Wireless Telegraphy. **7.20** :—Giornale radiato, News, Sports Notes, Exchange, and Weather and Miscellaneous. **7.50**:—Talk. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Relay of an Opera from the Royal Theatre. In the intervals: Talk: Life and the Theatre, and Recital of Songs. News and Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw. and MOTALA (1,345m., 30kw.; BODEN (1,200m.); GOTEBORG (322m.); HORBY (257m.); OSTERSUND (770m.); SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6.30 :—Talk. **7** :—Violin Recital—Sonata in C minor (Tartini); Partita in D minor (Bach); The Kreutzer Sonata (Beethoven). **7.55** :—Talk for Women. **8.15** :—News and Weather. **8.40** :—Literary Review. **9.10** :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6 :—Time Signal. **6.5** :—Literary Programme. **6.30** :—See Frankfurt. **7.15** :—Orchestral and Vocal Concert from the Works of Jossel. **8.15** :—Gambling and Gamblers—Literary; Vocal Soloist and Gramophone Selections—Overture, Casanova (Lehar); A Game of Piquet (Casanova); Selection from Pique Dame (Tchaikowsky); Gold Rules the World, from Faust (Gounod); How the Wolf Broke Into the Fold (Erwin Rosen); Overture, Pique Dame (Suppe); A Game of Boston—A Scene after Fritz Reuter in Plain Saxon; Bisen Den Dack, Mother Glick (Oskar Straus); The Ballad of the Bridge Player (Artur Georg Richter); Skat (Tell); Overture, Banditenstreiche (Suppe); Hazard (Otto Lutken). **10** :—News from Frankfurt.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6 :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Talk on Current Events. **6.25** :—Talk on French History. **6.35** :—Dance Music. **6.50** :—Exchange Quotations. **7** :—Song Recital. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Concert—Selections from The Damnation of Faust (Berlioz), Lohengrin (Wagner), Peer Gynt (Grieg), The Tales of Hoffmann (Offenbach), Don Pasquale (Donizetti), Werther (Massenet), Herodiade (Massenet), Faust (Gounod). In the Intervals at 8 :—Exchange Quotations, and at **8.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **9** :—Orchestral Concert. In the Interval, at **10.15** :—North African News.

TURIN—Call 1TO (291m., 7kw.—7.10 :—News. **7.20** :—Variety Items. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—News. **7.40** :—Relay of an Opera from the Royal Theatre.

**VIENNA (516.3m., 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.8m.), KLA

Letters to the Editor

COAL MINES BILL

AMALGAMATION BY COMPULSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The need for securing Liberal support has forced the Government to introduce into the Coal Mines Bill provisions for compulsory amalgamation which they originally had had the good sense to avoid.

Amalgamation is Sir Herbert Samuel's magic cure. It is difficult to say why. The evidence given in its favour before the Coal Commission was of the flimsiest character, and does not bear critical examination. In any event the findings of the Commission must now be considered in the light of the experience since the Report was issued. Its authority has been greatly undermined by the miscalculations experience has shown it to have made.

For instance, the whole basis of its recommendations was the price which it estimated coal would fetch in the open market—in this district 14s. 5d. a ton. It rejected the Scottish coal masters' view that the price would be 12s. 1d., but the latter figure has proved to be almost exactly correct. The price over 1928 was 12s. 1.19d. a ton. Had the industry accepted the Commissioners' figure as the basis upon which wages and hours could be fixed, it would have been quite impossible to have maintained the volume of trade and employment of the last three years.

If then Sir Herbert Samuel went so far wrong in the vital matter of price, where there was evidence and experience to guide him, is he likely to be more fortunate in his views when he enters so unknown a region as that of compulsory amalgamation, in opposition to the almost unanimous opinion of those who have spent their lives in the industry?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW K. McCOSH.
Rochsoles, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Feb. 1.

JANE AUSTEN'S LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Happily it is not quite true, as Mr. Beaumont James writes (*The Times*, Feb. 1), that Dr. J. W. Horrocks "left nothing behind to preserve all this learning" about Jane Austen. He left in my hands a mass of notes—less than I hoped to receive, but substantial—to which my edition of Jane Austen's letters will be deeply in debt. His knowledge of the allusion in the Southampton letters was especially welcome, for that is the most obscure period of Jane Austen's life. No quarry was too small for Horrocks's hunting, and occasionally his reward was something better than he expected. Here is a specimen. In a letter of April 8, 1805, J. A. mentions that she has written to her sailor brother, Charles.

I wrote in consequence of my mother's having seen in the papers that the Urania was waiting at Portsmouth for the convoy for Halifax;—this is nice, as it is only three weeks ago that you [Cassandra] wrote by the Camilla. The Wallop race seem very fond of Nova Scotia.

I supposed I must try to find out how Lord Portsmouth's family showed this affection; but Horrocks saw that it is one of Jane's fictions. The "fondness" resided in this, that the names of the ships were also the names of Wallop ladies: a widowed Mrs. Camilla Powlett Wallop lived in High-street, Southampton, and with her lived her daughter Urania.

I am yours faithfully,
R. W. CHAPMAN.
9, Park Town, Oxford.

THE OLD VIC

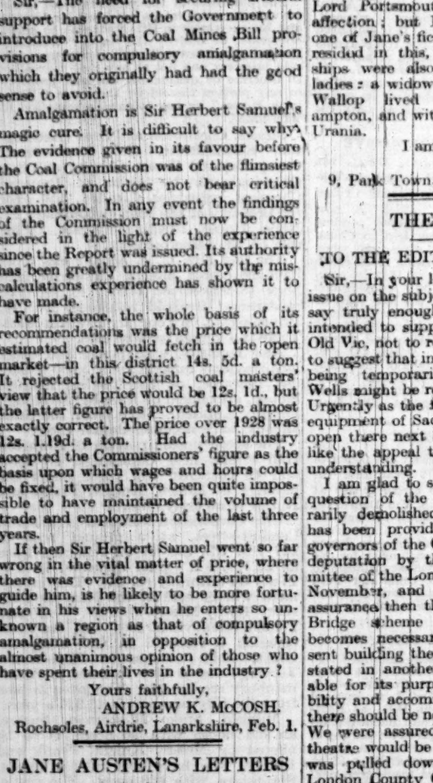
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your leading article in to-day's issue on the subject of Sadler's Wells you say truly enough that Sadler's Wells is intended to supplement the work of the Old Vic, not to replace it. But you go on to suggest that in the event of the Old Vic being temporarily demolished Sadler's Wells might be required to take its place. Urgently as the £8,500 is required for the equipment of Sadler's Wells, if we are to open there next September, I should not like the appeal to be based on any misunderstanding.

I am glad to say that there is now no question of the Old Vic being temporarily demolished before a new theatre has been provided to replace it. The governors of the Old Vic were received in deputation by the Improvements Committee of the London County Council last November, and we received a definite assurance then that if the Charing Cross Bridge scheme goes through and it becomes necessary to demolish the present building the Old Vic would be reinstated in another building equally suitable for its purpose, as regards accessibility and accommodation, and also that there should be no break in its continuity. We were assured in fact that the new theatre would be built before the old one was pulled down. In fairness to the London County Council and also to the public, to whom the Sadler's Wells appeal is addressed, I think it right to make this point quite clear.

I am your obedient servant,
LYTTON, Chairman of Old Vic Governors.
18, Buckingham-gate, S.W., Feb. 3.

Commandant Mary S. Allen, head of the Women's Auxiliary Service, left Croydon Aerodrome yesterday for a tour of Egypt, Greece, and Turkey. When in Cairo and Alexandria she will visit the chiefs of police with a view to discussing the training and employment of policewomen.



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SHARE TRANSACTIONS

REGISTRATION OF PROBATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is one point in which the methods suggested by Mr. Guedalla might bring a much needed practical reform, and that is the standardization of the requirements of companies in connexion with the registration of probates and letters of administration. At present these regulations are marked by their infinite variety in detail, which leads to delay and irritation—delay because the process of registration may take several days to complete, and irritation because executors and administrators have so many different forms to sign. With official registrars one registration and one set of forms might suffice for at least several holdings in the same estate, and if a standard set of forms for signature by personal representatives were evolved, as it doubtless would be in a short time, the work of explanation would be reduced to a minimum. It might even become usual to lodge probate and have it returned after particulars taken "while you wait."

As has been pointed out before, even as things are at present the time occupied in registering probate where there are many different holdings, sometimes hundreds, can be materially lessened by the use of duplicate probates, the cost of which is comparatively trifling in any case and, particularly in large estates, is more than compensated by the resulting speed and convenience in administration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. MACDONALD EGGAR.
9, Old Steyne, Brighton, Jan. 29.

EMBARGOES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Little more than two years have elapsed since Great Britain entered into a convention with 17 other countries—under the auspices of the League of Nations—for the purpose of abolishing import and export prohibitions. During that short period, however, no fewer than four British politicians have suggested new embargoes.

On July 24, 1928, Mr. Wheatley astonished (and perhaps amused) the House of Commons by suggesting the propriety of the British Navy sinking all vessels carrying "sweated" goods to these shores. In October, 1928, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald suggested to the Labour Conference at Birmingham that where there were glaring instances of sweated goods being produced abroad their entry into this country should be prohibited. On November 14, 1928, in the House of Commons, Mr. Snowden—on behalf of his party—suggested the formation of a group of countries which would place embargoes upon the importation of products of other countries where labour conditions were too low. Last week Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, suggested embargoes to counteract foreign subsidies.

It is noteworthy that in no case have the proposers of embargoes attempted to explain how they would overcome the difficulties created by the convention of 1927 above referred to and by the provisions of the 41 "most-favoured-nation" treaties by which we are bound. Surely it is unfair to the people of this country to withhold that information from them, because without it no one can form any intelligent opinion as to the advisability or practicability of the suggested embargoes.

I remain, your obedient servant,
JOHN PENNEFATHER.
Carlton Club, Feb. 1.

"A FREE TRADE EMPIRE"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Beaverbrook is reported as having said at Canterbury: "Never mind the Conservatives. We are hopeful about them."

There are, I am sure, many Conservatives who have a deep admiration for the courage and persistency with which Lord Beaverbrook is fighting for what is to most of us the great ideal of Free Trade within the Empire, but I venture to think there are two questions to be answered before Lord Beaverbrook's optimism with regard to the party is likely to be justified. First, seeing that the Colonies are straining every nerve to encourage and protect their own growing industries, what reason has Lord Beaverbrook to suppose that they would let in our manufactured goods free? Indeed would any Colonial Government that brought in such a scheme be likely to survive for a week? And, secondly, if the Colonies do not remove their tariffs against us, is there any difference between Lord Beaverbrook's scheme and that on which the Conservative Party went to the country in 1923, except that Lord Beaverbrook's involves a taxation on foreign food? These may be commonplace questions, but I have personally never seen a precise answer to either.

Faithfully yours,
ELLIS HUME-WILLIAMS.
Carlton Club.

A STUDENTS' MUSEUM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Much has been written in your columns lately about a Cast Museum for London and the great advantage to students which would be attained by collecting together in one central place all the casts now scattered—some in the Crystal Palace and some in the various London museums. Such a Cast Museum (or I would prefer to call it a Students' Museum, so as to allow for further developments in other directions) would be of inestimable value.

It is, however, most important that these reproductions of the greatest sculpture of the world should have a setting worthy of them. Lansdowne House, now threatened with destruction, would be an ideal setting for them. Is it not possible that there exists someone whose fortune would enable him, while saving a thing of rare beauty, to help the students of London and of Great Britain for all time?

Your obedient servant,
CAROLINE GROSVENOR.
2, Upper Grosvenor-street, W., Feb. 1.

THE FLIGHT OF STARLINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The following may be of sufficient interest to add to the recent correspondence upon the habits of starlings.

Rowing home after a day's fishing, my attention was drawn to the unusual behaviour of the starlings returning home to the reed beds at the foot of the lake. Flying at tremendous speed close to the surface, they passed at intervals in solid packs. The explanation was soon apparent. A flock swept by and, coming up at an amazing speed behind, a hawk pursued. Whether his intention was to scatter the flock and so have access to a single bird or to snatch one from the mass I do not know. For always at exactly the correct second the closely packed mass shot vertically upwards into a column. Losing flying speed, they hung fluttering for a second, then dropped into formation and raced, a compact body, for the reeds. In the meantime the hawk shot on and upwards in a great arc into the sky. As I witnessed this manœuvre again and again it became easy to appreciate its design. So long as the starlings preserved a solid formation during the abrupt change of their course from the horizontal to the vertical it was evident that they were safe. In the terrific speed of the hawk lay their safety. Of necessity the birds were slightly scattered before falling back into formation, but not before the hawk had shot far out of range.

At length the inevitable happened. As yet another frightened flock swept past I saw one bird a yard or two behind the others. Conscious of the hawk racing up behind him, he lost his head and flung himself upwards before the word of command. Rising vertically as the hawk shot by below and losing flying speed as he did so, he hung fluttering for an instant while the enemy swept into position for the dive which should procure him his supper. And then the starling "chanced his arm." The enemy in the air meant certain death, the enemy in the boat might mean anything. So, uttering shrieks of terror, he came headlong at me, to make a shocking landing upon the arm which I threw up to protect my face. There he sat chattering with alarm while the hawk swept twice overhead before disappearing in search of a victim less securely defended.

At the same time next day pursued and pursuer appeared again. But the starling of the night before had not appealed in vain, and when the hawk tore past on the heels of one more frightened flock, he stopped, instead of his supper, a charge of No. 2. On subsequent evenings the starlings flew home in a scattered and leisurely stream.

Your obedient servant,
GEOFFREY S. GARNIER.
Orchard Cottage, Newlyn West.

POOLE HARBOUR BRIDGE

THE COMPANY AND THE CRITICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a resident in Dorset Lakeland, though not within sight of the entrance to Poole Harbour, I should like to support strongly the protest of Dr. L. R. Farnell, in your issue of yesterday, against the construction of a huge permanent bridge over the harbour entrance. I cannot express more eloquently than he the damage it would inflict on the unique rural beauty of this district, but I should like to draw emphatic attention to some of the facts.

The bridge has no use for shipping, while it holds out every prospect of indiscriminately stimulating "bungaloid" growths all over this charming neighbourhood. There is already a steam-ferry for motor traffic. The Bill before Parliament is a speculation by a private promoting company which seeks Parliamentary powers to establish for its own profit toll rights over the bridge. If the speculation fails, presumably the ugly steel monstrosity will remain a derelict eyesore, of which there are other samples since the War not very far away. If it succeeds, a privileged toll is set up which some day may have to be bought out at heavy cost to the public.

The county authorities of Dorsetshire have at this moment under consideration the formation of a joint regional planning committee to regulate development and to preserve rural amenities, on a plan recommended by the Ministry of Health, but the committee is not constituted yet; and this bridge Bill, together with the skilful secrecy—to employ Dr. Farnell's term—by which the scheme has been hurried, is an object-lesson to show the necessity of such a body and the urgency of the question. Had I not retired from Parliament I should have taken steps there to oppose this mischievous measure. Perhaps Sir E. Hilton Young's anticipated Bill on February 21 in the House of Commons will lessen such dangers to the countryside.

Your obedient servant,
EVELYN CECIL.
Lytchett Heath, Dorset, Feb. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As your correspondent, in your issue of the 31st ulto., appears to have little practical knowledge and certainly wrong ideas upon the subject of the proposed bridge, I am instructed by my directors to state the facts, otherwise these misleading statements are calculated seriously to injure the undertaking. To deal with the points raised by your correspondent:—

1.—The scheme is not a "gigantic undertaking," nor does it involve one-third of the cost mentioned by him.

2.—The Government has not agreed to make any subsidy towards the cost of the undertaking, although it has been certified as one which will materially assist employment in the district.

3.—Your correspondent has no grounds for saying that the scheme is "economically unsound," as the facts directly prove the opposite.

4.—The undertaking will in no way interfere with the beauty of the "region whose beauty is such a national asset," as, on the contrary, assuming it to be a national asset (although, incidentally, it is all private property), it will make the district much more accessible to the nation and allow the public to enjoy that beauty which your correspondent appears to wish to keep to himself and a few other private residents who are apparently the "idle rich" to whom he refers. Why should not the thousands of persons whom your correspondent admits would be able by means of this bridge to enjoy the district have facilities for getting there instead of the few who at present keep these enjoyments to themselves?

I am informed that your correspondent has only come to reside in the district during the last two or three years, and as he lives four or five miles from the site in question he is hardly able to form an opinion as to what is beneficial or otherwise for Bournemouth, Swanage, and the district. With regard to the protest of the "influential local society" to which he refers, this association appears to be a small body comprised of a few people in the district who enjoy the privilege of an association for the welfare of their own particular small holdings.

I am precluded from saying anything about the undertaking other than to explain, for the guidance of your readers and to dispose of erroneous ideas, that there has been no secrecy in the matter. Before 1926 the distance from Bournemouth to Swanage was 25 miles by way of roads through uninteresting country. Since that date, by reason of Parliament granting the Act for the construction of the present road, and floating bridge across the Haven (which was carried out at a cost of about £100,000), the distance has been reduced to 10 miles, and over the beautiful Studland Heath, thus giving the public the advantages arising from the connecting up of the important towns of Bournemouth and Swanage by a magnificent new road. The road has been used by thousands of persons—all enjoying the pleasures which the selfishness of human nature apparently desires to curtail.

Owing to the very fact of the public so greatly appreciating this new road, it has been found necessary to construct a permanent bridge in lieu of the floating bridge, as the present transit is totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the public, as is well known in the district. It is only by substituting a bridge for a ferry that the public will be able to enjoy with comfort the beauties of the district so ably outlined by your correspondent.

It may be of interest to mention that at the time the undertaking was brought before Parliament in 1923, the appreciation of the public bodies was shown by the Dorset County Council, Bournemouth Corporation, Poole Corporation, Poole Harbour Commissioners, Wareham Council, Swanage Council, all being represented before Parliament in support of the proposal to carry out the undertaking, and it is perfectly clear that had it not at that time had whole-hearted support, Parliament would not have granted powers for the undertaking to be carried out. Why should this manifest necessity for the substitution of a fixed bridge for the present floating bridge raise local jealousies against an undertaking which is generally admitted by all who know anything about the subject to be one of great public utility and which will ease the burden of unemployment in the district?

Having regard to the prominence which was given in your paper to your correspondent's erroneous statements, I trust you will give this correction equal prominence.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN W. COGSWELL, Secretary.
The Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Company, 108A, Cannon-street, E.C.4, Feb. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Far the most appropriate memorial that the nation can ever consecrate to Thomas Hardy is the preservation of his own Dorset. The proposed bridge over Poole Harbour means the inevitable ruin of one of the most unspotted parts of rural England. On this ground alone it is the duty of all those who love the beauties of our country—and there are many such, as one can see from the support given to the movement for its preservation—to oppose the construction of a work which will admit to that sacred region the army of vandals armed with oranges and paper bags.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
W. R. VERDON SMITH.
T. H. K. BERRY.
The Orchard, Reptou, Derby, Jan. 31.

Points from Letters

AN EXTRADITION CONVENTION

The question of an international agreement on extradition occupied the attention of the International Law Association in 1926, whose committee, after two years' spade-work, elaborated and submitted to the conference of the association at Warsaw in 1928 a draft convention. Among those who approved of the project and took part in the discussion was the late Lord Phillimore. In the result a draft convention was adopted in English, French, and German. These texts are to be found in the 35th report of the International Law Association (Sweet and Maxwell, 1929), or (in English only) in the *Transactions* of the Grotius Society (Sweet and Maxwell, 1929).—Mr. P. T. GREY, 2, King's Bench-walk.

THE WRECK OF THE KNEBWORTH

May I put on record the great kindness and hospitality extended by the local residents and tradesmen both at Biarritz and St. Jean de Luz, English and French, to the crew of the Knebworth which was lately driven on to the rocks opposite Biarritz town during a violent storm? The first eight or nine were rescued with great difficulty by lines from the beach at Biarritz and were conveyed to the Regina Hotel there (French), and medical aid, money, and clothing were freely given by local residents and tradesmen. The remaining 15 were rescued by a small steam sardine fishing-boat from St. Jean de Luz, whose owner gallantly towed a raft to the wreck and succeeded in taking off the remaining 15 survivors who had endured 36 hours of exposure to heavy seas, the ship being completely broken in two and the decks under water. These were safely brought to this town by the fishing-boat and hospitably received by the Hôtel d'Angleterre, and more presents of clothing, &c., were made to them, and local French doctors visited them and they speedily recovered. Doubtless we should have acted similarly for any foreign sailors wrecked on our English coasts, but it seems only fair to our French and Basque friends to mention these facts, which have been gratefully acknowledged by a letter from the captain to the local paper, the *Gazette de Biarritz*.—Mr. G. F. STAINFORTH, St. Jean de Luz.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

May I appeal through your columns to the employers of the country to buy tickets for their workpeople so that they may visit the British Industries Fair in the evenings from February 17-28? Very few workers see the finished product, and little realize the eventual result of their skill. There is no better object lesson by which the people of this country can realize the supremacy of our manufacturers than at the British Industries Fair this year. I hope employers will adopt this suggestion.—SIR CHARLES HIGHAM, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

MORE CLOCKS FOR LONDON

There is a dearth of clocks in London to-day. Years ago business houses considered it a good advertisement to show a prominent clock which could be read from a considerable distance. So many old buildings which displayed these clocks have been pulled down, and the modern architect does not include a clock in the drawings submitted for the new buildings. Even our old friends Gog and Magog left us to mark the time of day for other citizens. A letter of mine appeared in *The Times* on August 24, 1928, in reference to the need of clocks in our parks and gardens. The letter was copied by other papers, showing that the subject was of public interest, but so far the looked-for improvement has not received the practical sympathy of the powers that be.—Mr. J. MOREWOOD DOWSETT, London, W.

BURDENS OF RATEPAYERS

On February 1 you published a report of my presidential address to the National Federation of Property Owners. I was quoted as having said that "in 14 years local authorities had added £26,000,000 to the burdens of local taxpayers alone." It is true that if this £26,000,000 represented merely the increase in the financial liabilities of local authorities it would be a sufficiently serious matter to warrant national publicity and grave apprehension. We are, however, faced with the almost incredible fact that this £26,000,000 represents an increase in interest only on borrowed capital. In the year ended March 31, 1914, local authorities were paying £11,900,337 in interest on moneys which they had borrowed. At March 31, 1928, they were paying £36,989,052. The financial affairs of local authorities urgently call for close investigation.—LORD BERTIE OF THAME.

CINEMAS AND THE DEAF

May I put a plea on behalf of the thousands of deaf people who are being so swiftly deprived of one of their chief pleasures? The "talkie" films having taken the place of the silent films almost completely, no arrangement has been made to throw the caption on to a side screen for the benefit of those who cannot hear, and therefore cannot follow what is taking place. Surely this could be arranged by cinema managers, in order that those who are denied the pleasure of the theatre, the concert, and the lecture-hall, may still have the cinema, the one form of entertainment into which they were able, formerly, to enter on equal terms with the rest.—Mrs. L. HASLEWOOD, 5, Sydney-buildings, Bath.

A MILD WINTER

I twice saw in my garden here a willow wren—namely, on December 26 and January 6. As there has been no really cold weather since then, we may hope that it will survive to welcome the spring again. Chiffchaffs are known to stay occasionally through the winter in the southern counties, especially Cornwall, and blackcaps may now and then winter with us. But this I feel sure was a willow wren and I saw it quite close for a minute or two. One was also seen at Ockley, in Surrey, about the same time.—Mr. C. R. HAINES, Petersfield.

PRINTERS' ERRORS

In 1870 I was a small boy in a Preparatory School in Clapham. Among our school-fellows were three or four older French boys learning English. The Franco-Prussian War had just broken out, therefore we were full of interest in current events. The headmaster, to satisfy our excitement, at breakfast used to read out the war news from *The Times*. On one occasion he read out that the French had been driven across the river with "great laughter." There was a pause and then he explained that "laughter" must mean "slaughter." The French boys looked deadly pale. They all left the following day. One of them, Doual by name, only 15 years old, we heard, enlisted for the defence of Paris, where he was killed.—COLONEL A. L. CALDWELL, St. Margaret's at Cliffe.

CYPRUS AND GREECE

Several times in your issue of January 31 you print the statement that a demand has been made for the "return" of Cyprus to Greece. But whenever has Cyprus belonged to Greece? It was, indeed, a province of the Byzantine Empire; but that is a very different thing, and the road thus opened leads to Rome rather than to Athens.—Mr. E. J. FORSDYKE, Asheridge, near Chesham, Bucks.

DOTTING THE I

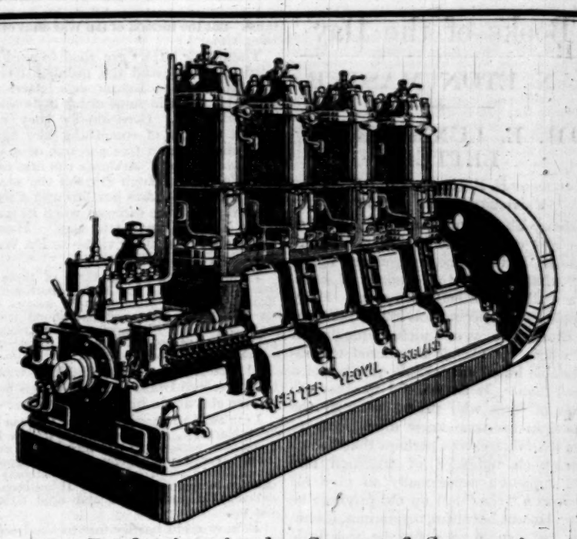
I would venture to suggest a re-formation—the reformation of the letter *i*. The considerate writer (especially if he be at all illegible) is careful to leave no *i*'s undotted; but what a nuisance and time-waster this character is! It is astonishing that we have borne with it so long. The crossed *t* is scarcely less troublesome. To this, of course, there is an alternative; but it is ugly, and should be altered.—Mr. E. H. VISIAK, 30, Cavendish-road, N.W.6.

B.B.C. MUSIC PROGRAMMES

A new and, to me, very attractive feature of the broadcasting programmes of late is the playing by a sextet or quintet of light music from 2LO during the last hour or so whilst the usual dance music is being played by the National transmitter, now under test. For years now there has been no alternative, if one wishes to listen late in the evening, but to receive "jazz" music from the B.B.C. stations. Much as I like all forms of music (not excluding jazz), I do welcome the opportunity to carry to my slumbers the soothing strains of, say, Sibelius's "Valse Triste" as an alternative to the "Fairy on the Clock," or some other perhaps equally attractive but very much overplayed dance tune. Now that there is in prospect the broadcasting of alternative programmes I hope the B.B.C. will appreciate what I believe to be the fact, that there are many listeners, specially those living in country districts cut off from other forms of entertainment, who would enjoy the opportunity to hear music other than dance tunes during the last hour of the programmes.—Mr. A. F. DAY, Rooks Nest, Bennett's End, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT"

Does not the last word as to the use of this and kindred phrases rest with Dr. Johnson, who said to Boswell: "My dear friend, clear your *mind* of cant. You may *talk* as other people do. You may say to a man, 'Sir, I am your most humble servant.' You are *not* his most humble servant. . . . You may *talk* in this manner; it is a mode of talking in Society: but don't *think* foolishly."—DR. AGNES AMBER, Cambridge.



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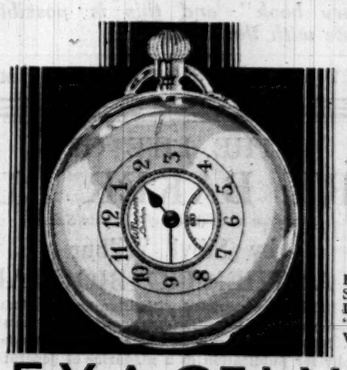

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GARAGE MURDER CHARGE

PODMORE SENT FOR TRIAL

MAGISTRATES' DECISION

The Southampton magistrates yesterday committed William Henry Podmore for trial at the Assizes on the charge of murdering Vivian Messiter, on October 30, 1928, in a garage in Grove-street, Southampton.

Messiter, who was agent for an oil company, was found dead in the garage on January 10 last year. He had been missing since October 30. A protracted inquiry by the borough coroner resulted in a verdict of "Wilful murder by some person or persons unknown."

When the hearing was resumed yesterday Police-inspector Prothero returned to the witness-box, and was re-examined by Mr. J. G. Trapnell, counsel for the prosecution.

Inspector Prothero said that the evidence given by Deass, Goulden, and Cummings was volunteered. If evidence of that sort were not volunteered he would not use it. None of the three men had anything to gain by giving evidence. Before any use was made of their statements it was his business to investigate them and test them as far as possible.

Inspector Prothero was asked about a second hammer head said to have been shown to the police by a man named Durrant. It was probable, he said, that the police where Durrant lived might have interviewed him and possibly he showed a similar hammer head to the police there. Inquiries by the witness proved conclusively that it was not the same hammer.

Mr. O'Connor.—I was suggesting that not only did Durrant produce the hammer head, but that the police had it and have got it still. That is clearly my instructions.

Inspector Prothero.—I have no knowledge of that. I have never seen it.

Mr. Trapnell.—You are in charge of these investigations. I cannot conceive it coming to the police and not having been shown to you.

Mr. Trapnell mentioned that the question of whether or not Messiter had a watch chain had been raised by the defence, and he asked, was there any watch chain found belonging to Messiter?

Inspector Prothero replied that two had been found at his lodgings.

OTHER SUSPECTS

When Mr. Trapnell had finished his re-examination, Mr. O'Connor, the defending solicitor, asked if he might question Inspector Prothero about a new matter which had come to his knowledge over the week-end.

After permission had been given, Mr. O'Connor asked: "Am I right in saying that another man was definitely under suspicion of having committed this murder in January, 1929?"

Inspector Prothero.—At the earlier stages of the investigation suspicion was attached to two or three persons.

Mr. O'Connor.—In fairness to those persons I do not want any names mentioned naturally. Was one of those persons a man who was able to establish to your satisfaction that he was not in Southampton on October 30, 1928?—Yes.

Apart from that alibi of not being in Southampton on October 30, were there facts which directly attracted your suspicion or attention to that man?—Yes.

And if that man had been in Southampton on October 30, are you satisfied he would have opportunity—I am not suggesting for one moment he did it—of killing Messiter?—Yes, the opportunity was there.

Again, in fairness to somebody else, that man was not Galton?—No.

Again am I right that somebody had reported to you that a woman arrived home in the early hours of the morning covered in blood?—Yes.

By the way, was the person who reported that to you the person who at the time the report was made was serving a term of imprisonment?—Yes.

Are you satisfied now that the person who reported to you that report of the woman was at that time trying to put complicity or responsibility for this murder upon that woman?—He was in a way.

And did that man, who was then a man in prison, subsequently confess to the police that what he had told them about the woman was a lie?—Yes.

You told me the other day that it was difficult to imagine that one person would try to swear away the life of another. That was, in fact, an instance of it?—In this particular case jealousy and love scorned were at the bottom of it.

Jealousy and love scorned, if you like, but there was the fact that in this very inquiry a man was trying to swear away the life of an innocent woman?—Yes.

Inspector Prothero said that the man referred to described an incident in the early morning of October 30, and said that the woman came in at 2.40 in the morning.

Mr. Trapnell.—And Messiter was known to be alive later that day?—Yes.

Inspector Prothero said that the statement was carefully checked in every way. The police had seen documentary proof in support of the alibi of the man who said that he was not in Southampton on the day of the murder.

When Inspector Prothero had left the box, Mr. Trapnell said:—"Another matter has arisen which I have discussed with Mr. O'Connor. We have agreed together that I should submit that written matter [handing the Bench a document] to the Bench and invite them as to which of two courses they would like me to pursue. It is a question of whether I should call further evidence or make a statement."

The Chairman (Sir Russell Bencraft) read the document which Mr. Trapnell had handed to him, and the Bench retired to consider it in private.

When the Magistrates returned the CHAIRMAN said that the Bench saw no reason why they should not accept Mr. Trapnell's statement.

Mr. Trapnell said that Cummings approached the police on Saturday about the address he had given at Hammersmith. It was a wrong address, and he gave it because he once lived there, because he had an arrangement that inquiries to that address should reach him, and also because he was desirous of avoiding certain domestic trouble.

Mr. Trapnell then intimated that Inspector Prothero's evidence concluded the case for the prosecution, and asked for a committal.

SPEECH FOR DEFENCE

Mr. O'Connor submitted that there was no evidence on which to commit Podmore for trial, and that the evidence was such that no reasonable jury could convict him of murder. He referred to the idea of the prosecution when the case was opened that Messiter was dead before 2 o'clock on October 30, and to the evidence that Podmore took Messiter's car some time between 1 o'clock and 3 to interview Mr. Mitchell, a prospective employer, who had stated that Podmore was calm and not agitated. "Do you think that a man who had committed a horrible, cold-blooded murder in the garage would have had the effrontery to take his master's car out to seek a new job and then impress his prospective employer as a calm, unagitated man? It is straining human credulity too far."

Alluding to the evidence which had been given about the impression of the amount 2s. 6d. in one of the books, Mr. O'Connor commented: "I don't know whether the case is that he murdered him for two and sixpence." Mr. O'Connor next dealt with the evidence which showed that Messiter had an appointment at 8.45—an unusual event in his life—on the morning of the murder. Up to that hour nobody had suggested with whom that appointment was made. No one had ever suggested that it was Podmore. Who was he? Did any man think that after Podmore had murdered Messiter he would have gone to Mitchell at Downton to take up a situation?

Podmore was found at the Leicester Hotel, Vauxhall Bridge-road, after Lily Hambleton said that was where he might be found. Could they have any shadow of doubt that that man came to that hotel intending to go to Southampton? Mr. O'Connor referred to the offences for which Podmore had been convicted, and the publicity which had been given to the "man with the scar," and asked: "Do you think, if he had not had a record of crime behind him, that the police would have dared put their hands upon him to bring him in on this charge?" Assuming that he (Mr. O'Connor) admitted that Podmore had written and torn out of the book the document which had been made so much of, did that prove that he killed Messiter? To his mind it was an insult to suggest that that was anything approaching circumstantial evidence against Podmore.

Referring to the evidence of Podmore's fellow prisoners, Mr. O'Connor submitted that the stories of three of them bore the hallmark of falsehood. In one alleged conversation with Cummings in prison Podmore was stated to have said that if the watch and key were found they would find him guilty of murder. They had found them, but did it prove anything against Podmore? Did it not rather retard the case for the prosecution, because if the watch had not been found they might still be under the impression that that cunning man—as they put him forward—had melted it down or sold it to a "fence"? It was found at the crucial moment in the case and it had risen from the ground to confront Cummings with the impossibility of his story.

"The dreadful thing about this case," declared Mr. O'Connor, "is that the unfortunate warder, Mr. Stone, has come into this Court and gone into the witness-box and told you that he had seen Podmore talking to Cummings and Deass and that he had spoken to him about it. When I came to cross-examine him he admitted freely and frankly that he had nothing to draw his attention to these particular men out of hundreds of others. When you come to reflect upon it, it is a dreadful state of things with a man's life in the balance."

At the conclusion of Mr. O'Connor's speech the Bench retired at 5.22 p.m. to consider whether or not Podmore should be committed. They returned 38 minutes later, when

The CHAIRMAN said: "Mr. O'Connor, the majority on the Bench are of the opinion that your submission fails, and they consider that there is a *prima facie* case to go before the judge and jury. Podmore will, therefore, be committed for trial."

Mr. O'Connor.—The prisoner pleads "Not Guilty," and reserves his defence and calls no witnesses.

The CHAIRMAN said that Podmore would be committed for trial at the next Assizes, which take place at Winchester this month.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BANKS

LORD LLOYD ON COMMUNISM AND OVERSEA TRADE

LORD LLOYD, former High Commissioner for Egypt, was last night the chief guest at dinner of the Bradford and District section of the Institute of Bankers.

He said the Lord Privy Seal a little time ago wished to merge the joint stock undertakings in the State. To-day all who were concerned with usury—(laughter)—must be very proud and glad to realize that not only the Lord Privy Seal but the whole of his Government—not only had changed their opinion, but were making the most vociferous appeals to the joint stock banks to help them out of their difficulty on unemployment, and to come to the rescue of the Government. If some of their utterances in regard to banking had made one doubtful about the wisdom of the alteration of our blasphemy laws, their present conversion must, to loyal subjects of his Majesty, be very gratifying. (Laughter.)

Lord Lloyd attributed the position of oversea trade to the enormous range of Communist activity all over the East. In China it had created civil wars and produced hammer-blow after hammer-blow against our trade and hostility to "foreign" interests right up to the gates of the Levant, and had led to nationalistic, economic, and political troubles in India, and also to the great declension and betrayal of our great strategic and commercial position in Egypt. M. Briand had asked why we should not have a European economic union. We had a better alternative in the British Empire. We might not for some time be able to make it an economic union, but we could take early steps towards it by safeguarding our industries and having something with which to bargain. Personally, he would prefer to see our statesmen, instead of attending assemblies in Geneva, Reparation conferences in London, and round-table conferences in India, spending their time in conferences with our Crown Colony Governors and our Dominion Prime Ministers on the subject of how best to defend our sea trade and restore our dying industries, and to discharge the great duties we had towards masses of peoples dependent on us.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES

MINORITY MOVEMENT STRIKE FAILURE

Attempts by the Minority Movement to foster a general strike of builders in London yesterday over the agreed reduction in operatives' wages of a halfpenny an hour failed. Some bricklayers south of the Thames stopped work over the week-end, but there was no serious extension of the trouble.

The London master builders' organization stated that no reports were to hand from any of the organized employers of failure by the men to observe the agreement, and it appeared that the reduction was being generally accepted without any friction. The National Federation of Building Trade Operatives had no information of an extension.

The reduction of a halfpenny an hour is in accordance with the cost-of-living sliding scale under an agreement accepted by the unions four years ago. The unions and the employers are setting up a joint committee to review the agreement and consider the stabilization of wage rates.

SEVERN BARRAGE SCHEME

MR. BECKETT'S PLEA FOR EARLY REPORT

Mr. W. M. BECKETT delivered the presidential address to the Society of Engineers at the inaugural meeting for 1930, held last evening at Burlington House.

Referring to traffic in London, he said it was evident that the bulk of the traffic block in the City was caused by the thousands of omnibuses. If a scheme could be evolved whereby no omnibus would be allowed to come within a radius of a mile of the Bank of England, and all passengers were conveyed over that mile in underground or overhead electric trains, or on moving platforms, it would go a long way towards solving the traffic problem of the City.

Mr. Beckett referred to the paper he read before the society in March, 1926, outlining a scheme for a Severn Barrage to cost about £12,000,000. Some four or five years ago the Government had appointed a Committee to investigate and report upon the feasibility of constructing a dam across the estuary of the Severn, and considerable sums of public money were voted to cover the cost of those investigations. So far no report had been made public or presented to Parliament, and it would appear to be a matter of urgent public interest that definite information on the subject should be furnished without further delay.

Mr. A. Kirkwood Dodds, the retiring president, presented premiums for papers delivered during 1929 to the following:—President's gold medal, Mr. E. Scott-Snell; Bessemer premium, Mr. C. S. Cheltoe; Nursey premium, Mr. H. R. Lordly; Bernay's premium, Mr. G. A. Wright; special premiums, associate members' class, Messrs. G. H. Gardner and A. S. Lowe.

MASTER PRINTERS AND PENNY POSTAGE

The Postmaster-General has intimated his readiness to receive this month a deputation from the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades. Mr. A. G. Goodwin, joint secretary, states that this intimation comes at an opportune time, having regard to the publication of the Post Office accounts, showing a surplus of £9,000,000. The deputation will ask for a return of the penny post, and for the revival of the sample post and the removal of the many vexatious regulations which hamper trade. The main contention will be that the postal service can do more than any of the public services to help trade and commerce, so that unemployment may be diminished. The council have also in mind the possibility of waiting on the Lord Privy Seal.

CINEMA OWNER FINED

At the Tower Bridge Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Campion, K.C., GEORGE SMART, licensee of the Tower Bridge-road Super-Cinema, appeared in answer to two summonses for breaches of the conditions of his licence—the first for allowing two exits to be bolted and padlocked during a performance; and the second for failing to have the auxiliary lights lighted at these exits. The defendant pleaded "Guilty," and Mr. Thompson, of the solicitors' department of the London County Council, said that when the Council's inspectors visited the premises at 6.40 p.m. on January 6 they found these two exits bolted and padlocked and no auxiliary lights lighted in the passages, so that if the electric lighting had failed these exits would have been in total darkness. In case of panic this would have been serious. On the day in question there were some 800 people on the ground floor alone. The defendant said the offences were the result of an oversight. There were nine other exits on the ground floor. Mr. CAMPION said it was not his duty to regard oversights in such cases as a valid excuse, or these otherwise very valuable regulations would be rendered useless. The defendant would be fined £15 on the first summons, £5 5s. on the second, and he would have to pay £5 5s. costs.

MAN KILLED BY FALL IN PRISON

RECENT SENTENCE TO "THE CAT"

James Edward Spiers, 37, carpenter, who, at the Central Criminal Court on Friday was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude and to 15 strokes with the "cat" for assaulting a cashier in a City office with intent to rob him, was killed in Wandsworth Prison yesterday by a fall over the rails outside his cell.

At the offices of the Prison Commissioners it was stated that a message had been received to the effect that Spiers had committed suicide, but no details could be given until the inquest. This will be held at the prison to-morrow morning.

It is understood that the man's death occurred at 6.30 a.m., during the time when the prisoners were cleaning out their cells. Spiers, it is stated, was cleaning out his cell on the second gallery, about 25ft. above the ground floor, and his door was open for him to clear out the sweepings. Other prisoners in the same section were at the same task in their own cells. Spiers pushed out the table in his cell against the balcony, which is fairly high, returned to his cell, and then, running out again, jumped on the table and dived over the balcony. He fell head first on the ground and was picked up unconscious, dying soon afterwards.

Spiers and another man, George Brown, were indicted at the Central Criminal Court for, while armed with an offensive weapon, assaulting Edward Hutchinson, a cashier in the employment of the Union Lighterage Company, Limited, with intent to rob him. Both prisoners pleaded "Not Guilty." They were alleged to have been concerned with other men in an attempt to rob Mr. Hutchinson and another cashier who had been to the bank to draw money for the week's wages of the company's staff. Each cashier had a bag in which he carried money. On their return to the company's offices in Philpot-lane, they were attacked when going upstairs. Mr. Hutchinson was struck on the head with a life-preserver. Both cashiers succeeded in retaining their hold of the bags, which contained £2,900. People chased the fleeing men through various streets in the City, and the prisoners were arrested.

Both Spiers and Brown went into the witness-box and denied the charge, but the jury found them guilty. Detective-inspector Cairns, of the City Police, stated that in March, 1914, Spiers was sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment for burglary and stealing money, and in January, 1927, he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for forging and uttering and false pretences, and on that occasion 88 cases were mentioned.

Before he was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court in January, 1927, Spiers made a remarkable appeal from the dock. He said that he got into the hands of an adventurer while he was a Post Office clerk and was persuaded to steal money from the Post Office, but the Post Office got nearly all the money back. He then determined that he would never do wrong again, and, after being in the Army and going over the top eight times, he had a business in Birmingham which was very successful. The place caught fire, and nearly £2,000 worth of damage was done, but he was only able to obtain £675 from the insurance. He started another business, but received another blow. A doctor told him that his wife was dying from consumption unless he could get money to save her. He determined to get this money whatever the consequences, and for 5½ months he spent £20 a week on specialists' fees and other things for her. At the end of that time, realizing that he was insolvent, he sold his goods and came to London. He intended to take his wife to Switzerland for the Spahlinger treatment, but on finding that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, he was too frightened to get a passport. He appealed for leniency, and said that whatever his sentence he was determined to go straight in the future.

The Post Office theft to which Spiers referred took place 16 years ago. In March, 1914, he was sentenced at Warwick Assizes to 16 months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing £1,949 from Coventry Post Office. He was then described as a clerk employed at Coventry Post Office, and his name was given as James Edwin Spiers. The police, after long inquiries, found the money at a house at Kenilworth. When confronted there Spiers denied all knowledge of the robbery, and a close search of the house revealed nothing. Later, however, an officer, noticing something unusual in the plaster in one of the rooms, had the wall covering stripped off, and the money was discovered in eight tins embedded in cement and mortar.

BOLTS AND SCREWS INQUIRY

APPLICATION FOR MARKING ORDER

The Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade yesterday opened an inquiry at the Board of Trade offices, Great George-street, S.W., as to whether imported bolts, nuts and rivets, set screws and head coach screws, and boilermakers' and engineers' studs should be required to bear an indication of origin under the Merchandise Marks Act.

The application was made by the Bright Nut and Bolt Manufacturers' Associations, the Black Nut and Bolt Manufacturers' Associations, and the Rivet Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Boyd, secretary of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, opposed the application. It was also opposed by the Iron, Steel, Tinplate, and Metal Merchants' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. W. B. Faraday, for the applicants, said that it was impossible for many purchasers and users to distinguish between British and foreign articles.

Mr. Boyd argued that there was no chance of foreign articles being mistaken for British by people in the trade. A mark on rivets or bolts would be objectionable. In the case of a ship built of British plate and carrying the British flag it would be against the interests of shipbuilders if a permanent mark were left on the rivets, he added.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

BATHING AT EASTBOURNE

REGULATIONS RELAXED

Concessions to bathers were made by the Eastbourne Town Council last night, when they amended the regulations, which last September 150 bathers defied as a protest against their stringency.

COUNCILLOR J. WHEELER said the area of the free bathing stations would be extended; the accommodation at the bathing stations along the front increased; and macintosh bathing allowed on the Grand and Royal Parades. The charge would be reduced to 6d. for adults and 4d. for children; and the hours of free bathing and of ordinary bathing would be extended. New boats, rafts, tents, and a large supply of duckboards and matting would be secured.

An amendment that macintosh bathing should be allowed at all the stations was defeated by a large majority.

KINGSWAY TUNNEL CLOSED

The tramway tunnel under Kingsway was closed to traffic at 12.30 a.m. yesterday in order to enable the work of reconstruction to proceed. The tunnel is being enlarged to accommodate the passage of full-size Pullman double-deck traincars, and the single-deck cars which have been in use on the tunnel route will no longer be used. During the period of reconstruction, which will probably extend over 12 months, a temporary omnibus service will be operated by the General Omnibus Company between the Embankment and Bloomsbury and Islington.

ARREST AT A BILLIARD SALOON

JOHN PRICE, 35, proprietor of a café in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, living at Ampthill-square, Hampstead-road, was charged on remand at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Graham Campbell, with assaulting and obstructing the police.

It was alleged that when Detective Perry, of Vine-street, followed a suspected pick-pocket into a billiard saloon in Lisle-street Price shouted, "Heads up. He's a D." He struck at the detective and there was a violent struggle. Detective Perry was bitten on the finger by Price and also kicked a number of times by other men in the saloon.

At the previous hearing Price made allegations of brutality against the police, accusing Detective Perry of striking him on the jaw and other constables of "knocking him about unmercifully" at Vine-street. The MAGISTRATE dismissed the charges against Price, who was accordingly discharged. An application for costs against the police was refused.

GAS IN WAR

"LESS BRUTAL" THAN EXPLOSIVES

DR. H. LEVINSTEIN AND ILLUSORY TREATIES

Dr. Herbert Levinstein, president of the Society of Chemical Industry, read a paper on "Chemical Warfare" before the London section of the society at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers last evening. He criticized the "illusory" character of treaty provisions against gas warfare, contended that the limitation of naval armaments increased the importance of the chemical arm, quoted figures to establish that gases were less brutal and destructive of human life and property than shells, and pleaded for the prosecution of chemical warfare research.

DR. LEVINSTEIN said President Wilson was the main author or inspirer of Clause 171 in the Treaty of Versailles, which forbade chemical warfare; yet, fresh from the drafting of this clause, he telegraphed to the Congress that although the United States would gladly join in a national disarmament programme, it would nevertheless be obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well-equipped chemical plants. If President Wilson thought this obvious prudence for the United States, we were not war-mongers or panic-mongers if we examined the problem for ourselves and pursued a similar course.

The restriction of naval armaments, the limitation of the number and size of ships, was almost purely an economy measure, but limiting the size or number of battleships or ordnance did not necessarily make war less likely; on the contrary, by making it cheaper, in a sense it made it easier. In any case, decreasing the relative importance of ships or guns or man power was bound to increase the importance of any other arm, particularly the chemical arm.

Chemical warfare had in a kind of way been forbidden at Versailles, at Washington, and by the League of Nations at Geneva, and, indeed, ever since the Hague Convention of July, 1899. His object was not to show that the prohibition was illogical, but if it could be proved to be ineffective, that was another matter, for to rely on ineffective prohibition might be as dangerous in the future as it was in the last War.

The Germans claimed that they did not break the letter of The Hague Convention of 1899 when in April, 1915, they let loose a flood of chlorine over the British lines at the second battle of Ypres and made a gap eight miles wide in our line. In the terms of the Convention the contracting Powers agreed to "abstain from the use of projectiles, the sole object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases." The gas in April, 1915, was discharged not from projectiles but from cylinders, an important technical difference. Most, if not all, of the gas shells employed afterwards had a high-explosive charge, and their object was not, therefore, "solely" the liberating of asphyxiating or deleterious gases. The loosing of that stream of chlorine on the Canadian and French Colonial troops created a gap through which the Germans might have poured had their General Staff really believed at that time in the efficiency of the chemical weapon.

This surprise attack showed the extreme danger of allowing ourselves to neglect defence against chemical warfare, because we did not expect it owing to some inaccurate or indefinite form of words used in a treaty. In Article 171 of the Treaty of Versailles, intended to prohibit chemical warfare, there was a proviso at least as vague as that of 1899 forbidding in Germany the manufacture and importation of toxic gases and analogous liquids.

LOOPHOLES IN PROTOCOL

What exactly did the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which Great Britain had promised to ratify, prohibit? It prohibited the use in war of asphyxiating poisonous or other gases and of analogous liquids, materials or devices, but it did not prohibit the use of screening smokes. We of all people should be crazy to prohibit their use. Yet, in concentrated form, most of the smokes had deleterious effects on the human organism. No one could claim, for instance, that chlorosulphonic acid smoke, the Zeebrugge screen, was pleasant to breathe in high concentration. Those who used it in chemical works knew it to be a most unpleasant substance to handle. There was no screen smoke which was wholly non-deleterious, and if smoke screens were allowed and not defined or limited the rest of the prohibition lost its virtue.

Again, were tear gases to be regarded as coming within the ban? Many people would argue that these were not poisonous, for in very low concentration they only affected the eyes. If tear gas were prohibited, that would prohibit in war the use of a weapon permitted and used in peace. Tear gas was used in the United States for dealing with riots and similar disturbances and as a protection to banks and safe deposits against burglars and thieves. If it were permissible to use tear gas in peace time against one's own citizens, how could it be wrong to use it in war against the enemy?

High explosive shells, again, generally produced poisonous fumes which under certain conditions would poison men in the neighbourhood of the burst. The Geneva Protocol did not prohibit the use of high explosive shells that released poisonous fumes, not did it define in any way what high explosives were permitted in war. The Protocol was certainly inaccurate in stating that the use of chemicals in war had been justly condemned by the general opinion of the world.

The casualties of the last War showed that the military results desired could be obtained more easily and with less human suffering from gas than from high explosives. Gas maimed or killed a much smaller proportion of those it put out of action than any other weapon used in the war. In proportion to the military results it caused far less human suffering, temporary or permanent. From January 1 to September 30, 1918, the number of German gas casualties was, in round figures, 58,000; of those only 3 per cent. died. From August 1 to 10, 1918, the French had 14,578 gas casualties; of those 2.9 per cent. died. The total British casualties and deaths from gas from September 15, 1918, to the end of the War, were 24,363 casualties, 540 deaths, percentage of deaths 2.2. Of the American gas casualties less than 2 per cent. died, and very few were permanently injured. Out of every 100 casualties from all forms of warfare other than gas more than 25 died, and of those that survived two to five were maimed, blinded, or disfigured for life. It was estimated that mustard gas killed one man for every 40 put out of action, while shells killed one for every three.

ECONOMY OF FORCE

While not suggesting that gas warfare was anything but dreadful, it was less wasteful of human life and property than older forms of warfare, and it was of such outstanding importance that, when the time came, it would be used even if such use were against the spirit of the Protocol. The persistent products such as mustard gas permitted a great economy of force. No place sprinkled with mustard gas could be usefully held. Against high explosive shelling men could go underground, and when the shelling ceased they could come up; but they could not come up and carry out any useful military movement if the surface had become contaminated by mustard gas. By means of mustard gas an army could protect its flanks against attack, and an enemy could be denied territory which large numbers of troops would be required to defend. The use of mustard gas would also create a contaminated area just where an enemy was proposing to land troops or stores.

It seems to him an elementary act of prudence for a nation situated as we were to see that research for chemical warfare should continue.

What, finally, would be the effect of the limitation of other armaments on the value of the chemical weapon? At the outbreak of war the first anxiety would be to increase these restricted weapons as rapidly as possible. There were ways of using gas that could be adopted very quickly without guns and without shells. There were large stocks of gas cylinders at once available in all countries where there was an alkali industry. Containers suitable for mustard gas, of simple design, fitted with some bursting arrangement, could be quickly constructed. They could be thrown by hand from aircraft, tanks, armoured cars, and other vehicles, or from projectors. Commercial aircraft could be turned into machines for carrying and dropping bombs or improvised containers within 24 hours. No one could deny that to saturate arsenals, dockyards, ordnance dumps, and so on behind the lines with mustard gas in a war of movement would be effective. He did not assume that the enemy would use mustard gas. It might well be something new and surprising which might break down our gas defence unless we were alert.

All these considerations proved that it was prudent in peace time for the War Office to be in contact with the chemical industries. If an emergency occurred it would occur quickly. Chemical warfare materials might prove the quickest to improvise as well as the most effective.

SOCIAL WELFARE OF GIRLS

WORK OF LONDON BUREAU

The Home Secretary has received a report of the Girls' Social Welfare Advisory Committee, which was appointed by his predecessor last February to give general supervision over the inauguration and working of the scheme proposed in the report of the Girls' Social Welfare Committee for befriending girls who come to work in London.

The Advisory Committee report that the Central Information Bureau for girls, which has been established at 117, Piccadilly, W.1, by the Central Council for the Social Welfare of Girls and Women in London, has dealt with a steady stream of inquiries from practically every part of the country. Already many girls have been assisted in finding living accommodation, have been introduced to social clubs, and advised on other matters. The district offices made available by the London County Council have been of material assistance.

The committee have been greatly impressed with the ready response of the local authorities in Great Britain to the request made to them to give prominence to the advertisement of the Central Bureau, which undertook to supply notices and leaflets for this purpose. The Council has also circularized Councils of Social Service and other voluntary societies in the provinces concerning the scheme. The Committee gave attention to the difficulty of making satisfactory arrangements for meeting and advising girls travelling to London by motor-coach, and steps have been taken to improve conditions as far as possible at points of arrival.

The Home Secretary hopes that full advantage will be taken of the leaflets provided by the Central Information Bureau, from the secretary of which full information can be obtained.

TREASURY AND PENSIONS

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT FOR 1928

The report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on widows', orphans', and old-age pensions during 1928 says that the total expenditure during the year, including the cost of administration, exceeded the income received from insurance contributions by £526,237, and this deficiency was a liability of the Treasury pensions account. Owing to the temporary financing of the pensions account from other sources the actual net transfers from the Treasury pensions account in the year amounted to £429,500 only (£198,000 as regards England and Wales and £231,500 as regards Scotland).

The cash value of the investments held by the National Debt Commissioners on behalf of the Treasury pensions account as at March 31, 1929, was £42,791,415, as compared with £37,422,297 on the corresponding date in the preceding year.

THE BOMB AT BRITISH MUSEUM

POLICE INQUIRIES YESTERDAY

Scotland Yard detectives were still inquiring yesterday into the discovery of a bomb in the British Museum on Saturday.

Although crudely made the machine contained a quantity of explosive, but so far the police have not confirmed the existence of a plot to cause an explosion in the Museum. Yesterday the man who discovered the bomb called at Scotland Yard and made a statement to Superintendent Parker, the chief of the Special Branch.

The police view is that the bomb was placed in the Museum by a man who had no intention of causing damage, but acted from an entirely different motive, and it is to establish this that inquiries are now being made.

There are no rules at the Museum requiring visitors to hand parcels over to the officials before going through the building. Indeed, provision has only been made in the past few days for the attendants to take charge of parcels of which visitors may wish to be temporarily relieved.

While the placing of the parcel in the place where it was found may have been intended as a hoax, it is regarded by the authorities as one to which there are serious objections, and every effort will be made to discover those responsible.

DARTFORD-PURFLEET TUNNEL

P.L.A. CALL FOR GREATER DEPTH

Representatives of the Port of London Authority waited on members of Parliament in a Committee room of the House of Commons last night to point out that the proposed tunnel under the Thames to connect Dartford and Purfleet is not deep enough and is, therefore, a probable menace to shipping of the future. The Bill for the tunnel, which has the backing of the Government, is being promoted by the Kent and Essex County Councils and comes up for its second reading to-morrow.

Mr. T. WILES, chairman of the Law and Parliamentary Committee of the P.L.A., informed the members, who were presided over by Mr. E. C. GRENFELL, that the Authority knew nothing of the project until newspaper reports appeared. The Government, through the Ministry of Transport, did not approach the P.L.A. in the first instance. A few days ago the Authority sent to the Ministry a reasoned statement in favour of the lowering of the depth of the proposed tunnel, and a reply was being awaited. There had been conferences between engineers on the matter. The scheme provided for a tunnel to be placed at the depth of 42ft. 9in. from the crown of the tunnel to below the level of low water of ordinary spring tides. That depth allowed for only 12ft. 9in. between the bed of the river and the crown of the tunnel, while powers were taken under the Bill for an upward deviation to an extent of 10ft., thus bringing the crown of the tunnel to within 2ft. of the present bed of the river, which, of course, would have to be considerably deepened to meet the future type of enlarged vessel.

The site of the proposed tunnel was about 10 miles below the entrances to the Authority's Royal Albert Dock and King George group of docks, and, except for Tilbury, the site was seaward of the various intervening riverside sites which the Authority had purchased with the view to future dock construction. In fact the site proposed was the only part of the river above Gravesend where deep-draught vessels could anchor in safety and was recognized in the pilotage service as the place where a vessel with draught exceeding 30ft. should anchor between Gravesend and King George V. Dock for the low-water period in order to be afloat in safety.

The Authority were advised by their technical experts that they should be prepared in the not distant future for vessels of a type drawing 60ft., and therefore requiring from 65ft. to 70ft. of water, and that that by no means represented the limit of development. It was the Authority's duty, therefore, to object to any obstacle being placed at the point in the river which would prevent future dredging of the channel to allow of vessels of these dimensions to pass up and lie in the river at all states of the tide.

Mr. WILES emphasized that the P.L.A. were not out to kill the Bill. But 55,000,000 tons of shipping passed in and out of the Thames during a year. The river, if London was to compete with Continental ports, should be deep enough to accommodate the largest vessels afloat.

Mr. PALMER, one of the P.L.A. engineers, said that to make the tunnel deeper would mean that the approaches would have to be lengthened and extra expense would be involved. He could see no engineering difficulty in getting a greater depth.

It was agreed by the members of Parliament that the Minister in charge of the Bill should be approached and that there should be a draft instruction ensuring that the depth of the tunnel was sufficient.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE

SIR THOMAS BARLOW presided at a conference arranged by the National Temperance League at Caxton Hall last evening, to consider the preparation and co-ordination of the evidence which will be presented to the Royal Commission on Licensing.

The CHAIRMAN said it still remained true that alcohol was a blot on their civilization. Very quietly and insidiously a new terror had arisen in the licensing of political and other clubs. That was a formidable difficulty, and one that was not half enough recognized.

The BISHOP of NORWICH, DR. COURTENAY WEEKS (Director and Medical Lecturer), and Mr. LEIF JONES, M.P., also spoke.

News in Brief

A brick was thrown through the window of Messrs. A. Lewis and Co.'s tobacco shop in Charing Cross-road early yesterday, and a number of cigarette lighters were stolen.

After being closed since Christmas Eve, owing to subsidences, the down line of the Great Western Railway between Dawlish and Dawlish Warren has been opened to all traffic.

Joseph Fairbridge, 66, a Swansea caretaker, arrived at a house in Sketty yesterday to do some gardening when, it is thought, he stumbled or became dizzy and fell into a cask of water, head downwards, and was drowned.

Early yesterday morning fire broke out in St. Enoch's Church, one of the largest in Belfast. The outbreak was extinguished before much damage was done. On Sunday night there was a slight outbreak of fire in a Baptist church in Newtownards-road.

Luke Stewart, aged 16½, a recruit in the Highland Light Infantry, appeared at the Marshill Police Court, Glasgow, yesterday, on the charge of murdering Patrick Hanrahan, a private in the same regiment, by shooting him with a rifle. He was remanded in custody for two days.

While returning in a boat from a day's fishing in the River Shannon, two miles from Limerick, three men, John O'Connell, 44, married, labourer, Thomas Madden, 45, single, labourer, and Thomas Anslow, stonemason, married, all of Limerick, were drowned on Sunday night. Their boat struck a bridge, and all were thrown out. A fourth man was rescued.

Three men were injured yesterday by a fall of roof at Shereley Colliery, St. Helens. They were John Travis, of Elliot-street; William Peel, of Peasley Cross-lane; and William Eden, of Clock Face-road. Rescuers were quickly on the scene and only a pair of clogs jutting out of the debris showed them that the men were beneath. The men were extricated and taken to St. Helens Hospital.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Information is wanted of the present address of Herbert S. M. McMillan, who left Brockville, Ontario, in the autumn of 1912, and has not been heard of since. (p. 1)

On behalf of the Municipal Council of Nairobi, tenders are invited for the supply of fire brigade delivery hose and couplings. (p. 4)

If the person who found a yellow pigskin pocket-book in the Tube on Saturday will return it, with the papers, he will be rewarded. (p. 1)

Notice is given that application has been made to the Board of Trade for a licence concerning an association about to be formed under the name of the "Mitcham Garden Village." (p. 4)

A lady would coach ladies in billiards. (p. 1)

A communication is requested from any person knowing the whereabouts of a will made by Henri Marcel Comtat, who died on January 8 in Mexico City. (p. 1)

CIVIL SERVICE HIGHER GRADES' BONUS

TREASURY REPLY ON SUPER-CUT

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. Pethick Lawrence has now replied to the request from the Higher Grades Conference that, in view of Lord Tomlin's observations on the subject, there should be a specific reference to the Royal Commission on the Civil Service of the demand for the removal of the "super-cut" on the cost of living bonus payable to Civil servants on basic salaries in excess of £500 per annum. The Financial Secretary states that no questions have been referred to the Royal Commission beyond those included in the published terms of reference, and that in his judgment there is no occasion "to amend the terms of reference to the Commission in the manner suggested."

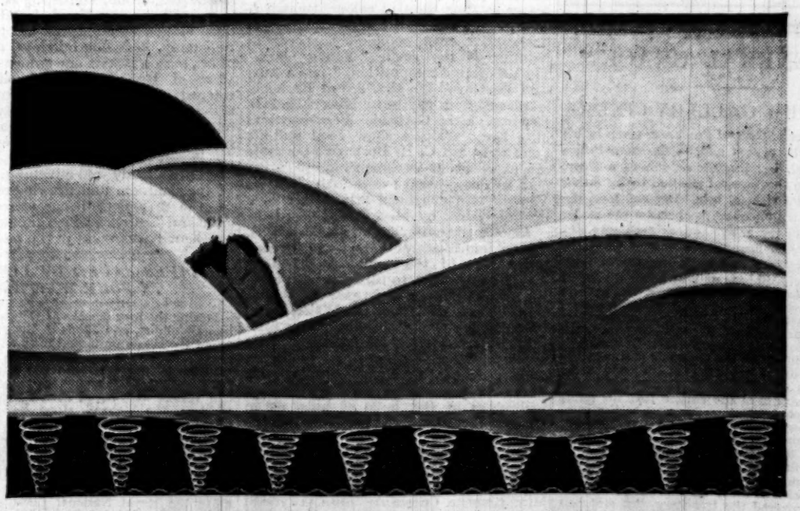
This reply will be received with disappointment by the 6,000 higher grade Civil servants affected, who had been led to expect that there would be a specific reference of the question to the Royal Commission. Lord Tomlin's opinion that all that is now involved is a question of adequacy of remuneration is strongly contested, and reference is made to the findings of the Arbitration Court, which considered that the imposition of this special cut in the bonus payable to higher grade Civil servants was a departure from "a promise or honourable undertaking."

BY APPOINTMENT WIRE MATTRESS & BEDSTEAD MAKERS TO H.M. THE KING

WHAT REALLY MATTERS

WHEN CHOOSING A MATTRESS

It is what the mattress is going to be like in ten or twenty years time that really matters, not what it looks like in the shop nor even what it feels like if you sit down on it to test its springs. And that is where the Staples Mattress has the advantage over all mattresses of its kind. Many mattresses lose their springiness in a few months. But there may easily be, amongst your friends, one who has actually possessed a Staples Mattress for as long as twenty years. And this friend will tell you that the Staples is as soft and receptive and indulgent to-day as the year it was bought. And again, the Staples is the only mattress made by appointment to H.M. The King. And perhaps that explains why all spring mattresses of this kind look so much like the Staples? it is admitted to be the pattern and the perfection of them all.



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"The finest Mattress-made"

(Regd.)

Exactly as supplied for H.M. the King's own use. 3 ft. 99/-, 4 ft. 6 in. 118/6. Other Staples Mattresses 3 ft. 63/- and 82/6. 4ft. 6 in. 79/- and 95/-

★ *May we send you "The Commonsense Health" Mattress Booklet and new catalogue of Staples Bedstead designs? They are free on application to Dept. 20. And it is not far to come to visit our works showrooms at Staples Corner, Cricklewood. Bus No. 60 passes the door. All furnishers sell Staples Mattresses.*

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

ENTITLED TO GOOD SALARIES

By CALLISTHENES

The Landmark, the alert and cultured monthly magazine of the English-Speaking Union, comments upon the articles in this column upon Public School Boys in Business. It takes up a directly opposite position, and that makes it the more desirable that we should note it.

We said: "Many Public School Boys believe that as such they are entitled to a good position and a good salary. This is a fallacy. . . Business pays a man for what he does, not for what he is."

In its reply *The Landmark* says: "The expense of putting a boy through a preparatory and public school may roughly be estimated at anything between £1,500 and £2,000, and parents may not unreasonably consider that so great an outlay should entitle their sons to somewhat better positions and with better salaries than those given to boys whose education has been conducted free, or partially free, of all cost, by the State."

This seems to us an extravagant demand. But it is good to see it in black and white, for it is the latent cause of much of the sense of grievance which parents of Public School Boys have against business.

The parents have spent £1,500 on the boy's education; therefore he is "entitled" to a better position and a better salary than the boy educated by the State. That may be the expectation of the parents, but it is not business, never has been and never can be.

If the Public School Boy is idle, irresponsible, ill-informed, and the boy from a State School is hard-working, resolute, well informed, the good position and the good salary will not go to the Public School Boy even if his parents could show school receipts for £10,000. And rightly so. Neither fair dealing nor sound economics would let it be otherwise.

Parents who are aggrieved when a business house does not give what *The Landmark* calls "a commensurate salary" for an "expensive education" are treating their expenditure as an investment upon which the business house should guarantee a return. The function of the business manager is to get together a good staff, not to guarantee dividends on money which may have been perhaps unwisely spent.

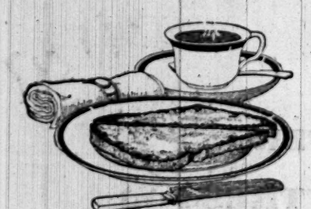
Only if expenditure on Public School education produces a better business man is it entitled to reimbursement, and that is precisely the point at issue.

Business can only pay for performance. It may take a risk and pay for promise. But if that promise is frequently unfulfilled the risk becomes a luxury or a loss, neither of which can be afforded by business in these days.

The seven articles on Public School Boys in Business which appeared in this column have been reprinted and may be had on application.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Just Hovis *buttered* **Toast**



Generously spread with butter HOVIS provides the nourishment you need to start the day

HOVIS
(Trade Mark)

Best Bakers Bake it.

HOVIS LTD., LONDON, BRISTOL, MACCLESFIELD, ETC.

Important Dutch Factory for Sweetened Condensed Milk
with very large production is looking out for
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR EXPORT TO CHINA and JAPAN,
well introduced in this trade.
Please apply Box MZ 1712, Adv. Agency ReALTA, Groningen, Holland.

"GENERAL CRACK"

THE NEW GALLERY CINEMA

The name of General Crack was given by his soldiers, who adored him, to Christian Prince of Kurland, the illegitimate son of a gipsy, elevated to this unusual position by his father for lack of a rightful heir. Deposed from the throne of his ancestors he became the leader of a mercenary army, and as such was employed by the Emperor of Austria when the empire was in a bad way. Bargaining with the Austrian Minister of War about the terms of his employment he overheard a courtier, one of those frivolous people so common in courts, remark that the Emperor would not let his sister, the archduchess, meet this General Crack because she could not have met the General's mother. Such was the General's pride that he instantly demanded the hand of the archduchess in payment of his services, and such were the straits of the empire that his terms were accepted. But on his way to the campaign General Crack fell in with a very beautiful gipsy and was of course too virtuous, as he explained, to do anything but marry her.

This at first annoyed the Emperor, but later pleased him, since he seduced the gipsy while the General was away at the wars. General Crack discovered the treachery, but still had to keep the word of a soldier, and accordingly saw that the Emperor received the crown of the Holy Roman Empire in Brussels. But he had sworn to crown him and not to maintain the crown on his head. So he turned on his employer and reduced him at once to an abject position. But revenge is dust and ashes to a noble mind, and the film is accordingly not yet over. With this triumph of the General there begins yet another series of adventures, and by yet more strategic and diplomatic miracles the prince again attains at once to glory and to happiness.

Mr. John Barrymore went through these trying and complicated adventures with great assurance, and, indeed, they were all conducted in so thick an atmosphere of splendour and military honour, romance, and *dix-huitième* elegance that one slipped easily and credulously into a familiar world, where courtiers are always cynical, kings always wicked, and soldiers always blunt and manly.

Entertainments

ART EXHIBITIONS

PAINTER-ETCHERS

Variety, in both subject and medium, distinguishes the 48th annual exhibition—marking the jubilee of the society—of the Royal Society of Painter-etchers and Engravers at 5a, Pall Mall East. This, and systematic hanging, have gone far to make attractive and untiring an exhibition of nearly 200 works in black and white. Undoubtedly the society gains by the full interpretation of its title with, if anywhere, an emphasis upon engraving which is now the rule at its exhibitions. At the outset the emphasis was quite properly upon original, as distinct from reproductive, work, but the freedom gained was not always justified by technical performance, and there is no particular point in any method of engraving unless it is pursued largely for its own sake. Now there is a general disposition to aim at high technical quality, and to adapt the method to the subject, according as it works out in line or in tone.

That the high technical quality of the exhibition, and its variety of subject interest, are not matched by a general ability in designing is true, but that is only to say that it is an English exhibition. For some reason or other English art always leans heavily on subject and workmanship at the expense of the picture as a composition, but nothing is gained—least of all in engraving—by concealing this tendency. That is one reason why the Italian Exhibition ought to have a good influence upon contemporary art in this country, because the really remarkable thing about the Italian painters is not so much their designing in the abstract as its easy reconciliation with subject interest and technical quality in their pictures. English art cannot hope to rise to the same perfection in picture making, but something is gained if the facts are well arranged and the workmanship is well adapted to the subject represented, and this is the rule in the present exhibition.

The extremes of virtuosity in different methods of engraving are reached by Sir Frank Short in his mezzotint, "The Angry Cloud," and aquatint, "The Evening Star in her Last Berth"; in the etchings of figure subjects, such as "Una," by Mr. G. L. Brockhurst; the wood engravings of river landscapes, by Mrs. Gwendolen Raverat; and the line engravings, such as "The Belfry" and "Deer," by Mr. Robert Austin. So far as technical performance is concerned it is doubtful if any other country could produce a selection of works to equal these, and they are at least respectable in design. Adopting the same positive standard, the etching of an old inn, "The Maypole," by Mrs. Averil Burleigh, is pleasing in rhythm; Miss Ethel L. Rawlins, Mrs. Gertrude Fawcett, and Miss Lucy Walpole show good still-life paintings; Mr. C. H. Burleigh's portraits are excellent in workmanship, if rather cold in observation; and "An Altar to Venus" is a delightful little study of a dressing-table, by Miss Muriel Hardy.

Among the water-colourists Mr. C. A. Morris immediately takes the attention by reason of the impulsive handling which he manages to combine with careful planning in sober tones of colour. Both "Moel Morfydd, N. Wales," and "The Valley of the Mawdach" are first-rate water-colours. An artist with a special understanding of mountain scenery is Mr. C. Knight, senior. He works in pale tones, but with a full realization of the bulk of hills, as in "Newtimber Hill, Evening," and "In the Hills, Llangollen." Miss Grace M. Collcott has a special turn for local architecture; and Miss Lucy Walpole, Mr. Charles Knight, junior, Mr. Louis Ginnett, Miss Blanche Constable, Miss Gwynedd M. Hudson, and Miss Dorothy C. Hudson all contribute charming drawings.

£1,000 GIFT FOR MUSIC

Mrs. Frances Nunns, who has been a pupil of Guildhall School of Music for some years, has given £1,000 to the school, to be used at the principal's discretion, for the advancement of pianoforte study. Mrs. Nunns is an American by birth, and after her marriage lived in Canada for eight years, coming to this country shortly before the War. She is a pianist and composer. Her first composition was published when she was only 16. For nearly 10 years she was a victim of neuritis, and during that period she studied composition at Guildhall School of Music until she recovered the full use of her right hand a year ago.

"Q" THEATRE

"OWNER GONE ABROAD"

By GILES DUGDALE

Porridge	RUPERT HARVEY
Sir Geoffrey Monksleigh	IAN BRACKENBURY
Lady Monksleigh	MARY DIBLEY
Barbara Rathmel	SHEILA BARRY
James Rathmel	ROYCE CARLTON
Mr. Bashaw	C. HARMAN PHILIPS
Mr. Carter	GUY P. ELLIS
Princess Wallenski	SIBYL JANE

Porridge would be better fun if he were less obviously infallible. He is a butler who has become the Monksleighs' most privileged retainer. Once he ran off to America with a friend of the family, but she died, and the Monksleighs took him back. All we know of that adventure is that there was a child of the elopement, and that Porridge had, as he says, to find a family that wanted both a footman and a baby. He found a millionaire's wife who was glad to pretend that the baby was her own. Even as a young man Porridge was incapable of erring.

Twenty-five years later, when the mortgagors are about to foreclose on Monksleigh, the millionaire who believes that Porridge's daughter is his own comes to buy the place and trans-ship it in sections to Illinois. Porridge goes with the house as "a real old English retainer." Lady Monksleigh as a professional entertainer, her son, Sir Geoffrey, to look after the millionaire's stud farm, and we go with them to wonder whether the millionaire will marry Lady Monksleigh, whether Geoffrey will marry the supposed daughter of the millionaire, and whether the Princess Wallenski, one of whose former husbands the millionaire happens to be, will remarry him. These are the questions which the author sets us asking, but our interest in these answers swiftly dwindles as Porridge gives more and more proof of his infallibility. He is an inveterate gambler, and need we say that the market fluctuations which bankrupt the millionaire make him a rich man, that he brings back Monksleigh Manor to England, and spreads happiness wherever it is deserved? But it all comes about so solemnly. Porridge is a Jeeves, who lacks a Bertie Wooster to surround his pompous phrases with bright inanities. Only sparkling dialogue would divert attention from the obviousness of the plot, and Mr. Dugdale's dialogue rarely sparkles. Mr. Rupert Harvey plays the part of the butler, an easy part, well, and the rest of the cast give him good support.

ENGLISH ART OF 18TH CENTURY

"CONVERSATION PIECES"

It would be difficult to think of a general subject for a loan exhibition of pictures more likely to excite general interest than that of "English Conversation Pieces of the 18th Century." Under this happy title there is to be held during March a loan exhibition at 25, Park-lane, the house of Sir Philip Sassoon, on behalf of the Royal Northern Group of Hospitals, of which Sir Philip Sassoon is treasurer; and successful as were the previous exhibitions of English furniture and needlework, and English silver, at the same address with the same object, this one should appeal to a far wider public. Not only does the conversation piece show English art at its best and most characteristic, but it has something to say to those who are not ordinarily interested in pictures.

Exactly what constitutes the "conversation piece" might be difficult to say in so many words. Generally of moderate size it touches history at one end, and portraiture at the other. It may contain two or many figures, indoors or in the open air, and they may range from a family group to the characters of a play or a novel, the partakers in a game or a sport, or the heroes of a historical incident. The essential requirement seems to be that there should be an emotional as well as a pictorial relationship between the figures, though the emotion need not be profound. The 18th century conversation piece is, in fact, the pictorial equivalent of the novels of Richardson, Fielding, Goldsmith, and Jane Austen, and the plays of Sheridan. Though peculiarly English in its intensive cultivation the form had its Continental ancestry in both Holland and Venice; but whereas the Dutch conversations were generally set either in the tavern or what W. S. Gilbert in one of his comedies called "the parlours of the sinful," and Longhi and Guardi inclined to the festive occasion, the English conversation piece is pre-eminently that of the domestic interior. Hence its absorbing interest as a record of manners, customs, dress, and material surroundings.

HOGARTH AND ZOFFANY

Hogarth and Zoffany are the two names that come first to mind in this connexion, and they will be superlatively well represented at 25, Park-lane; "The March of the Guards to Finchley," "Scene from the 'Beggar's Opera,'" and "Richard Wesley and his Family," by the former, and "Garrick, Mrs. Metterton and another actor," "The Minuet," and "Graham Family Group," by the latter, being among the famous pictures promised. But these are only the obvious names, and the list of artists to be represented includes Gainsborough, Wheatley —of the "London Cries"—Rowlandson, Nollekens, Leslie, Morland, Stubbs, Highmore, Copley, Laroon, and Ben Marshall. The earliest example should be "William Brooke and Family," by Eworth, and there will be several pictures by that little-known artist Arthur Devis (1708-1787), who is represented in the National Gallery by "Portrait of a Lady in a Park."

The exhibition, consisting of 150 pictures, will open on March 4 and continue until March 30, admission being from 11 to 7 daily, including Sundays, at a price of 5s., season tickets one guinea each. In view of its general and educational interests, schools are to be admitted by arrangement at 1s. a head between 9.30 and 11 each morning—the lowest age limit being 13. The private view is fixed for March 3. Preparations at 25, Park-lane are already well advanced, the walls of the ballroom and drawing-room suite on the first floor being screened with "natural" canvas, which should form an excellent background to the pictures.

104 LIVES SAVED BY LIFEBOATS IN FOUR MONTHS

During the four months of October, November, December, and January there were gales round the coasts on more than half of the 123 days. In the same time there were 174 launches of lifeboats; no fewer than 104 lives were rescued from shipwreck; and 17 boats and vessels were saved from destruction. In addition, the lifeboats stood by 29 vessels which were in danger. The largest number of lives rescued in one month was 56, in December. In January there were 54, in November 53, and in October 31. The largest number of launches on one day was 15, on December 7, when the wind reached a speed of 110 miles. Since the Royal National Life-boat Institution was founded 106 years ago, it has given rewards for the rescue of 62,186 lives.

STOCK EXCHANGE DERBY FUND

The Stock Exchange Derby Mutual Subscription Fund has in the past few years contributed approximately half a million pounds to charities throughout the country. Last year the gifts to charities amounted to £100,000. The trustees of the fund yesterday received a special gift from the charities and organizations which have thus benefited in the form of an illuminated album containing the autographed visiting cards of 345 secretaries of charities and institutions receiving help from the fund. Each trustee was also presented with a silver salver suitably inscribed. The recipients were Mr. J. J. Hamilton, hon. organizer and trustee, Mr. C. T. Brown and Mr. T. C. Read, the other two trustees.

THE COLISEUM

SIR HENRY WOOD AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Sir Henry Wood and his symphony orchestra entered on the third week of their engagement at the Coliseum yesterday, and gave an admirably planned programme (to be repeated to-morrow) to an admiring audience. When the scheme of these half-hour-long concerts in a programme of varieties was first announced two possible objections were felt to exist. They were that an incursion from Queen's Hall might spoil the variety programme and that the excursion to the Coliseum might have a deleterious effect on the orchestra and its music. Sir Henry Wood's judgment seems to have answered both objections satisfactorily. On the one hand the welcome of the audience shows that they are glad to turn from the clever dancing of Christiane and Durroy or the richly chuckling smiles of Norman Long to something which does not ask them to say "How clever" or "How funny," but calls out their admiration in quite another way. Their applause when the music is over, but still more their silence while it is going on, shows that they know what that other way is and what it demands from them. Then Sir Henry Wood has shown his respect for his audience, not only by choosing first-rate programmes but by giving them with every bit as much care as he used to bestow on the Saturday Symphony Concerts, now, alas! no longer in session.

In this programme the crispness of the phrasing in Beethoven's "Coriolan" overture and the mystery of its quiet ending, the loveliness of Mozart's melody in the *andante* from a "Cassation" (Köchel 63), and the sustained *mezzoforte* tones of the brass in the "Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla" (*Das Rheingold*) were a treat for musical ears, not sensations for casual hearers. The Largo of Handel chosen was not the hackneyed "Ombra mai fù," but a slow movement from a Concerto Grosso scored with dignity. The Liszt Rhapsody (No. 2) which completed the scheme is certainly sensational music, but its performance was an excellent piece of unanimous rhythmic playing by the whole orchestra.

The alternative programme (to-day and on Thursday) includes Strauss's "Don Juan," and the voting for the plebiscite programme on Friday and Saturday shows that Wagner is still a first favourite.

VARIETY THEATRES

VICTORIA PALACE

The *revue* at the Victoria Palace this week can offer Miss Nellie Wallace nothing characteristic for her talents. As eyebrows are to Mr. George Robey, so are the little hat of the 'nineties and the long pheasant feather to Miss Wallace, and they cannot be adapted to a scene among girl guides or an adventure in Russia. The essential Nellie Wallace vanishes in these scenes and what remains gains nothing from unfamiliar associations. Fortunately the old favourite in her old character has her turn, short but quite typical. Here is the old grotesque cross between Victorian charlady and Cockney servant, dithering and treacherous, but with sufficient spice behind the burlesque to meet all the demands of the vaudeville audience. There is one domestic sketch, with plenty of drink and knitting and misunderstandings, that comes nearer to her style than any other. The dancing of a troupe of Lawrence Tiller Girls is excellent and would not willingly be sacrificed, but the *revue* as a whole is too determined to justify its own description to preserve the spirit of its central figure.

THE PALLADIUM

If there was no one outstanding turn at the Palladium yesterday, there were at least half a dozen which thoroughly entertained a crowded house. There was, to begin with, Mr. Fred Duprez, and after him followed Miss Muriel George and Mr. Ernest Butcher, who sing very much better when they are being earnest than when they are being facetious. Miss Patti Moore and Mr. Sammy Lewis "made whopee" enthusiastically enough, and Mr. Herbert Clifton, reappearing in England, as the programme announced, after an absence of five years, proved an extremely competent female impersonator. After the interval Mlle. Terpsichore went through various and highly contrasted phases of her art, and after her came the Comical Jovers to prove what a perfect music-hall turn stupidity and solemnity can make. One Jover, whoever he is, was a little bit more mentally alert than the other Jover, whoever he is, and the first Jover, after he had made his concertina put the other Jover's mandolin horribly out of tune, persuaded the other Jover to help him in a number of trapeze tricks, which were a proof of the skill, courage, and humour of both. Mr. Dick Henderson and the Gue-Tsang Troupe completed an entertaining programme.

WESTERN PLAYS IN THE EAST

HIGHER STANDARD NEEDED

(FROM OUR PENANG CORRESPONDENT)

A great deal has been said recently about the danger of allowing the free importation in different parts of the Empire of American films which do not represent the Empire or Europe in a just light. The subject attracted the attention of the West Indian Conference, both when it met in Barbados last year and earlier at its inaugural session in London. The Conference came to the conclusion that the time was ripe for either a quota system to be introduced or for some other safeguard. There has been no further development since then, but it has been realized that similar attention should be given to the same aspect of the stage.

Penang attracts every theatrical company that leaves England to travel to the East; and the possible influence of these companies need not be emphasized when it is pointed out that they touch most large Indian cities, besides Colombo, Kuala Lumpur, Taiping, Singapore, Shanghai, Hong-kong, Tientsin, and many other places.

The charges at the theatres are particularly high, irrespective of the quality of the performance, but this does not prevent large attendances in many cases, provided sufficient money has been spent on advance publicity. Were only members of the local European communities to be present the damage done by companies possessing an inadequate repertoire, a pathetic conception of the King's English, and an indifferent sense of the theatre would be comparatively slight.

Best London standards are not expected 10,000 miles from England, but the standards are sometimes barely fit for a fourth class touring company. The Asiatic members of the audience cannot, however, so easily recognize the contrast in the standards, and, if they judge Western plays by such as are often presented on the stage in the East, they are not to be blamed if they receive false impressions of Western culture.

In selection of casts and choice of plays little regard appears to be paid in many instances for anything but the tastes of private soldiers garrisoned in the East. Ridiculous songs dealing with advanced notions—advanced even for home—are by no means the most suitable for presentation on the stage when the audience is drawn from a very intelligent and superior Asiatic population.

It has, therefore, been suggested that some control at home should be set up to protect the East against both plays and players of poor quality. Permission, it is thought, should be obtained from some sort of authority before artists may sail or productions may be dispatched for service in Eastern theatres. Already the Passport Office has to apply its control to the elimination of the bogus manager, and the view is now widely held that this service to the Dominions and Colonies should be extended by ensuring that incompetent artists do not come out to belittle and ridicule those things which ought to be considered a great heritage of the white races.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 9

STAGE SOCIETY

"FORTY-SEVEN"

By SYDNEY LOCH

Gallagher	REGINALD SMITH
O'Grady	GEORGE MOIR (O'Farrell)
Nurse	JOSEPHINE MIDDLETON
Kathleen O'Donoghue	MARY GREW
Michael Shannon	COLIN CLIVE
Forty-Seven	ROBIN IRVINE
Hickson	ROLAND CULVER
Bagrot	ETHEL O'SHEA
Lady O'Donoghue	ALICE O'DAY
Mrs. O'Hara	CECIL LANDEAU
Sir Eamon O'Donoghue, Bt.	

The period of Irish history associated with the Black and Tans may be expected to yield many stories to the theatre, for it was a period of dangerous action and conflicting loyalties. The dramatic material is abundant and the task of dramatists will be not to discover, but to select from it.

Mr. Loch's selection has been a little confused. His story is primarily one of spies and pistols, of concealed identity and the struggle between love and duty. We are told how a British agent, known as Forty-Seven, obtains access to Corbally Castle, from which the rebel owner, Sir Eamon O'Donoghue, is a fugitive; how he falls in love with Kathleen O'Donoghue, but hardens his heart against her so that he may succeed in his purpose of trapping Sir Eamon; how she discovers that she is betrayed and tries, for Ireland's sake, to shoot the man she loves; and, finally, how Forty-Seven performs his duty at the cost of his heart's desire. In brief, a melodrama of the old school, which, if Mr. Loch had been single-minded about it, might, in its appropriate place, have been an acceptable entertainment. He has an eye for violent action and the swift reversals of fortune. But unhappily he has allowed his mechanism to be clogged with dialogue, some of it romantic and some political, of which the purpose seems to have been to lift his play to a more serious plane; and in this purpose he has failed. The talk, as soon as it ceases to be the vehicle of plot and counterplot, becomes stiff and heavy. The political issue never attains to dramatic vitality, the discussion of it drifts into laboriously heroical platitude, and the people of the play, who might serve well enough as melodramatic puppets, become embarrassing whenever they attempt to plunge beneath the surface of action.

Miss Mary Grew seemed to be miscast as the daughter of an aristocratic Irish house, and, though Mr. Colin Clive, Mr. Robin Irvine, and Mr. Roland Culver, as British agents, had the best of the play and performed it well, they could not break free from the general confusion of serious discussion and mere theatricalism. The piece has moments of excitement; if its dialogue were pruned, it might flourish before uncritical audiences; but nothing could save it from being an uncomfortable surprise as a production by the Stage Society.

"THE APPLE CART" IN BERLIN

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR REICHSTAG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 3

A special performance of Mr. Shaw's play, *The Apple Cart*, under its German name of *Der Kaiser von Amerika*, was given yesterday in the Deutsches Theater for members of the Reichstag. In the boxes were the Chancellor, Herr Müller, the Premier of Prussia, Herr Braun, Ministers, and members of the Diplomatic Corps. The stalls and circles were filled with members of the various parties.

The Deputies, of whatever school of political thought, semed only willing to derive entertainment, and not to draw morals, from the play. There was great laughter and applause from Socialist trade union Deputies as Boanerges said, "No king on earth is so sure of his position as a trade union leader. I say 'Use your vote cleverly and elect me,' and they do it. That is democracy and a wonderful method of putting the right man in the right place." The final triumph of the King's wit over the wiles of his Cabinet was equally agreeable to the Nationalist members of the audience.

Only a Nationalist State Minister, writing in the Press, in inclined to shake his head over this frivolity. "What kind of a world is this that we see?" he asks. "We publicly poke fun at ourselves, or allow it to be poked at us, and applaud our own stupidities."

CONCERTS, &c.

WIGMORE HALL, TO-DAY, at 8.
HELEN McGREGOR
VIOLIN RECITAL.
Assisted by JEAN BUCHANAN (Pianist).
BOSENDORFER. 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. Box Office.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Principal Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
TO-MORROW at 8.
Conductor:
LESLIE HEWARD.

Overture. "Carnival Romain"	Berlioz
"Rondes de Printemps" (Images, No. 3)	Debussy
Sinfonia Concertante (Piano and Orch.)	William Walton
Symphonic Poem. "Tapiola"	Sibelius
Symphony No. 4, in F minor	Tchaikovsky

VICTOR HELY HUTCHINSON.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. At Agents, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, at 3 p.m.
SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL CHORAL SOCIETY AND THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Christ in the Universe — Walford Davies
Psalmus Hungaricus (55th Psalm) — Kodaly
Symphony in G minor — Mozart
Sancta Civitas — Vaughan Williams
I was glad — Parry
Soprano: GWENDOLENE EMBLEY.
Tenor: STEUART WILSON.
Baritone: LEYLAND WHITE.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
Prince Consort-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.
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(Founded by Sir S. ERNEST PALMER, Bart., F.R.C.M.)
ORCHESTRAL REHEARSAL.
For Composers and Executive Artists.
Conductor—Mr. AYLMER BUESST. Hon. R.C.M.
FRIDAY NEXT, February 7th, at 10 a.m.
The following works will be rehearsed:—
Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra in A major — Mozart
CONSTANCE SPENCER
(Royal College of Music).
Concertino for Pianoforte and Orchestra — Norman Demuth
(Royal College of Music).
WILLIAM GURNEY
(Royal College of Music).
CONDUCTED BY THE COMPOSER.
Air, Inflammatus (Stabat Mater) — Dvorak
ELSIE LEARNER
(Guildhall School of Music).
Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra — F. Delius
DAPHNE SEREE
(Guildhall School of Music).
From 10 a.m. till about 11.30 a.m. will be devoted to rehearsing; at about 11.45 the Works will be played straight through.
THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Members of the public are cordially invited to attend. No tickets are required. CLAUDE AVELING, Registrar.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
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President:
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E. STANLEY ROPER, M.A., Mus.B.
Controller of Examinations:
EDWARD D'EVRY, F.R.C.O., F.T.C.L.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) at 3 p.m.
Lecture by Mrs. Henry on
"The training in appreciation—Music, Poetry, Painting."
Wednesday next, at 5.30 p.m.
STUDENTS' CONCERT.
Admission to Lecture and Concert is free.
Particulars of the Teaching Department, with list of Professors, Fees, Scholarships, regulations, &c., and the Syllabuses of the Diploma and Local Examinations free on application to the undersigned.
C. N. H. RODWELL, Secretary.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

GRESHAM COLLEGE. Four Lectures on "How England Learned to Control Disease" will be delivered by SIR GEORGE NEWMAN, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th February, 1930, at Gresham College, Basinghall-street, E.C.2. Each lecture will commence at 6 o'clock. Admission free.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT & WED., at 8.15; MAT., TO-MORROW, 2.30.
"TRIAL" and "PIRATES."
Thurs., Fri. & Sat., at 8.15; Sat. Mat. at 2.30.
PATIENCE.
Feb. 10.—"Yeomen." Feb. 12.—"Trial" & "The Sorcerer."

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & E. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2362.
EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE except for Matinees.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
with ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY
Preceded by "IN THE ZONE."

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinees, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Ian Hunter, C. V. France, Edgar Norfolk, G. B. Mulcaster.
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Evgs., 8.15. Shaw's
ARMS AND THE MAN.
Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30. Popular Prices.

CRITERION. 2.30 & 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLAIRE EAMES, ION SWINLEY.
Extra Mat. Thurs., Feb. 13, and following Thursdays.

DALY'S. EVGS., 8.15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.15.
By arrgt. with British Amalgamated Theatres, Ltd.
LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.
By Campbell Dixon, from Aldous Huxley's
"POINT COUNTER POINT."

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.)
LAST WEEK. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
"FOLLOW THROUGH."
IVY TRESMAND, ELSIE RANDOLPH, MARK LESTER
LESLIE HENSON.
MATINEES, WED. and SAT., 2.30. All seats bookable.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.45.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
MATINEES WED., THURS., and SAT., at 2.

DUCHESS THEATRE, Aldwych. Tem. B. 6888.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. MATS. WED., SAT., 2.30.
THROUGH THE VEIL.
C. M. Hallard. Helen Haye. Margaret Delamere.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG
in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. At 8.15. Mats., Th., S., 2.30.
CHARLES AND MARY
By Joan Temple. (Hamp. 7224.)

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
EVENINGS, at 8.30. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY!
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Robert Douglas, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
Subs., 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY
in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
A Farcical Comedy by Walter Ellis.

GLOBE. (Ger. 8724.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
"CANARIES SOMETIMES SING."
By FREDERICK LONSDALE.
RONALD SQUIRE. YVONNE ARNAUD.
ATHOLE STEWART. MABEL SEALBY.

HAYMARKET. EVGS., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, &c.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Hol. 4032.
MATS., WED., THURS., and SAT., 2.30.
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LYCEUM. PANTOMIME.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
Presented in Two Parts and Sixteen Scenes.
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30.
"A TRIUMPH FROM BEGINNING TO END."—*M. Post.*
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LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS. WED. SAT. 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. EVENINGS, 8.30.
(Riverside 3012.) MATS., WED. & SAT. 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
DANDY DICK
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"ONE OF THE FUNNIEST PLAYS IN LONDON."—*Evening Standard.*

NEW. (Teth. 3878.) At 8.15. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
IVOR NOVELLO
in his two-way Comedy.
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS
LILIAN BRAITHWAITE. VIOLA TREE.
Benita Hume. George Relph. Ben Webster.

PALACE. Ger. 6834.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A New Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.
Claude Hulbert. Vera Pearce.
ANNIE CROFT.
Ena Grossmith, Robert Nainby, Kate Cutler.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30
BARRY JACKSON presents
GODFREY TEARLE IN
THE WHITE ASSEGAI.
By Allan King.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
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"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

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NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER. W. H. BERRY.
CONNIE EDISS. AUSTIN MELFORD.

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller.
EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
GILBERT MILLER
in association with CHARLES HOPKINS
Presents
MICHAEL AND MARY.
A New Play by A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST.
FRANK LAWTON, MARGARET SCUDAMORE.
J. FISHER WHITE. REGINALD BACH.
HERBERT MARSHALL.
The Play produced by CHARLES HOPKINS.
Box-office 10 till 10. Gerrard 2

Imperial and Foreign News

LAWS OF THE EMPIRE

CHANGES PROPOSED

The Report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation, which met in October, 1929, as a consequence of the Imperial Conference of 1926, was issued yesterday by H.M. Stationery Office as a White Paper [Cmd. 3479], price 9d. The task of the Conference was to report upon (1) the existing provisions by which the assent of his Majesty is required for certain Dominion legislation; (2) the extraterritorial legislation of the Dominions; (3) the position of the Colonial Laws Validity Act; and (4) merchant shipping legislation.

In regard to disallowance, or the right of the Crown, on the advice of Ministers of the United Kingdom, to annul an Act passed by a Dominion Legislature, the Report points out that, although such rights exist, they have not in fact been exercised for many years, not since 1873 in Canada or 1867 in New Zealand, and never in relation to the Commonwealth of Australia or the Union of South Africa. The Report states:—

The Conference agrees that the present constitutional position is that the power of disallowance can no longer be exercised in relation to Dominion legislation. Accordingly, those Dominions who possess the power to amend their Constitutions in this respect can, by following the prescribed procedure, abolish the legal power of disallowance if they so desire. In the case of those Dominions who do not possess this power, it would be in accordance with constitutional practice that, if so requested by the Dominion concerned, the Government of the United Kingdom should ask Parliament to pass the necessary legislation.

At this point the Report deals with the special position created in relation to the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, and says:—

This Act empowers his Majesty's Treasury in the United Kingdom to make regulations governing the admission of Dominion stocks to the list of trustee securities in the United Kingdom. One of the conditions prescribed by the Treasury which at present govern the admission of such stocks is a requirement that the Dominion Government shall place on record a formal expression of its opinion that any Dominion legislation which appears to the Government of the United Kingdom to alter any of the provisions affecting the stock to the injury of the stockholder or to involve a departure from the original contract in regard to the stock would properly be disallowed. We desire to place on record our opinion that, notwithstanding what has been said in the preceding paragraph, where a Dominion Government has complied with this condition and there is any stock (of either existing or future issues of that Government) which is a trustee security in consequence of such compliance, the right of disallowance in respect of such legislation must remain and can properly be exercised. In this respect alone is there any exception to the position as declared in the preceding paragraph.

The general question of the terms on which loans raised by one part of the British Commonwealth should be given the privilege of admission to the Trustee List in another part falls naturally for determination by the Government of the latter, and it is for the other Governments to decide whether they will avail themselves of the privilege on the terms specified. It is right, however, to point out that the condition regarding disallowance makes it difficult and in one case impossible for certain Dominions to take advantage of the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S POWER

On the Governor-General's power of reserving assent, the Report recommends that such power can only properly be exercised if the Dominion concerned desires to leave such discretion to the Governor-General. No instructions from London should be given. Moreover:—

In cases where there is a special provision requiring the reservation of Bills dealing with particular subjects, the position would in general fall within the scope of the doctrine that it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs, and that consequently it would not be in accordance with constitutional practice for advice to be tendered to his Majesty by his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in any matter appertaining to the affairs of a Dominion against the views of the Government of that Dominion.

The same principle applies to cases where alterations of a Constitution are required to be reserved.

ABOLITION OF THE POWER OF RESERVATION (DISCRETIONARY OR COMPULSORY)

As regards the continued existence of the power of reservation, certain Dominions possess the power by amending their Constitutions to abolish the discretionary power and to repeal any provisions requiring reservation of Bills dealing with particular subjects, and it is, therefore, open to those Dominions to take the prescribed steps to that end if they so desire.

As regards Dominions that need the cooperation of the Parliament of the United Kingdom in order to amend the provisions in their Constitutions relating to reservation, we desire to place on record our opinion that it would be in accordance with constitutional practice that if so requested by the Dominion concerned the Government of the United Kingdom should ask Parliament to pass the necessary legislation.

The question of extraterritoriality the Conference confess to have found full of obscurity, but say there is no doubt that Dominion laws are limited in the territorial extent of their application, and that much uncertainty results. The Conference recommend that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should pass the declaratory enactment.

It is hereby declared and enacted that the Parliament of a Dominion has full power to make laws having extraterritorial operation.

This enactment should not be limited either by reference to any particular class of persons or by any reference to laws "ancillary to provision for the peace, order and good government of the Dominion" (the phrase in the terms of reference to the Conference).

Effect should be given to the customary extraterritorial immunities with regard to the discipline of armed forces of one Government when present in the territory of another.

EQUALITY OF PARLIAMENTS

The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, rested on the principle that legislation by a Colonial Legislature is not void, although repugnant to the law of England, unless it contravenes an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom made directly applicable to the Colony in question. This qualifying clause was a real limitation, and the Conference says:—

It follows from the Report of the Imperial Conference of 1926 that this method of securing uniformity, based as it was upon the supremacy of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, is no longer constitutionally appropriate.

Legislation should be enacted declaring that the Act should no longer apply to the laws passed by any Dominion, and a substantive enactment should declare the powers of a Dominion Parliament. The Conference recommends that the following statement should be placed on record at the next Imperial Conference:—

It would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that no law hereafter made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall extend to any Dominion otherwise than at the request and with the consent of that Dominion.

Further, the Conference declares:—

By the removal of all such restrictions upon the legislative powers of the Parliaments of the Dominions and the consequent effective recognition of the equality of these Parliaments with the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the law will be brought into harmony with the foot principle of equality governing the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The laws relating to the succession to the Throne and the Royal Style and Titles as matters of equal concern to all should, the Conference recommends, be settled by a Convention in the following terms:—

Inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The Conference adds that it is important that in the Act making these changes it shall be made plain that no change is taking place in the British North America Act of 1867 or in the Acts setting up the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand. The Constitutions of South Africa and the Irish Free State make arrangement for constitutional amendment.

On the question of nationality the Conference Report says:—

A common status directly recognized throughout the British Commonwealth in recent years has been given a statutory basis through the operation of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.

Under the new position, if any change is made in the requirements established by the existing legislation, reciprocal action will be necessary to attain this same recognition the importance of which is manifest in view of the desirability of facilitating freedom of intercourse and the mutual granting of privileges among the different parts of the Commonwealth.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

In regard to Merchant Shipping Legislation the Report says the general position is that the Dominions are empowered by their Constitutions to enact laws relating to merchant shipping subject to varying limitations. All doubt should be removed as to the full and complete power of any Dominion Parliament to enact legislation in this field, with full power over all ships in its own territorial waters and over its own registered ships. The Report adds:—

As shipping is a world-wide interest, in which uniformity is from the nature of the case desirable, there is a strong presumption in favour of concerted action between the members of the British Commonwealth in shipping matters, but this concerted action must from its nature result from voluntary agreements by the members of the Commonwealth; it should be confined to matters in which concerted action is necessary or desirable in the common interest; it should be sufficiently elastic to permit of alterations being made from time to time as experience is gained; and it must not prevent local matters from being dealt with in accordance with local conditions. The kind of agreement which we have in mind in making our recommendations is one extending over a fixed period of years and providing for revision from time to time.

The matters to be so dealt with are common status for ownership, standards of safety, uniform treatment in each other's ports, internal discipline and agreement with crews, certificates of competency, courts of inquiry, distressed seamen, the mutual enforcement of law, which, under the new system, will call for reciprocal agreements, and uniform legislation as to the carriage of goods by sea.

The Report then recommends that each Dominion in which the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, is in force should have power to repeal it, and also the establishment of a tribunal for the settlement of disputes. Further examination of the form such a tribunal should take by all the Governments is advocated.

BRITISH ARTIFICIAL SILK EXPORTS

THE SUSPENDED ARGENTINE DECREE

(BY OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ARGENTINA)

The suspension of the Decree of the Argentine Government of November 16, reducing by half the import duties on British artificial silk yarns and artificial silk cloth not made up, which should have come into force on January 1, was due to the intervention of half a dozen other nations. In addition to France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Italy, Japan and, it is believed, the United States invoked the most-favoured-nation clause of their treaties with Argentina to secure equal treatment. Moreover, the British request for the inclusion of wool and cotton mixtures with artificial silk is still under discussion by the Argentine Government.

The fact that France (to mention no other country) imposes a virtually prohibitive duty on Argentine meat and cereals, whereas Great Britain imposes none at all, might be held to justify the Argentine Government in according preferential treatment to Great Britain. Whatever decision the Argentine Government may take on this delicate point will be most unlikely to satisfy everybody.

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA

KENYA COMPLAINT OF DELAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, FEB. 3

The Kenya Convention of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce and the elected members of the Kenya Legislature has passed a resolution urging that an end be put to the delay in making the announcement of the Imperial Government's decision in the matter of closer union in East Africa. The Convention has pledged itself to use its influence with its constituents to secure the acceptance of any scheme based on, but not differing from, the principles of the Wilson Report, which represents the local agreement reached after comprehensive concessions to settlers.

The Convention also thought it desirable to remind the authorities at home of the existence of several pledges given by responsible Ministers, and the full expectation of the Colony that these pledges would be respected. These include, first, the Churchill-Amery declaration regarding the ultimate self-government of Kenya on the lines of other parts of the Empire; secondly, the Imperial Government's acceptance of communal franchise as the only principle suitable for East Africa; thirdly, the official statement that East Africa had a prior right to consider how and in what form closer union, if any, should be applied.

DISMANTLING OF MAINZ FORTRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 3

In view of the impending evacuation, the French occupation authorities are dismantling the fortifications of Mainz, in accordance with the relevant article of the Versailles Treaty. The munition depôts of the forts at Gonsenheim and Hartenberg, which have been evacuated, are being destroyed by blasting, and according to the German Press there have recently been more than 100 explosions daily. These forts date, in part, from the 17th century. The wall of Mainz, once the greatest fortified town in Germany, was razed in 1922.

M. Gémier, one of the two managers of the Odéon Theatre in PARIS, has notified the Minister of Public Instruction of his resignation.

BRITISH RIGHTS IN CHINA

THE EXTRATERRITORIAL PROBLEM

The Chinese Mandate in regard to extraterritorial rights in China, together with correspondence between the British and Chinese Governments on the subject, has been issued by H.M. Stationery Office as a White Paper (Cmd. 3480, price 2d.). With the exception of one document, the contents of the paper have already been made public. This document, an *aide-mémoire* communicated by the Foreign Office to the Chinese Minister, and dated January 1, is as follows:—

His Majesty's Government have had under consideration the mandate issued by the Chinese Government on December 28 on the subject of extraterritoriality. His Majesty's Government assume that in issuing this mandate it was the intention of the Chinese Government to make a declaration of the character indicated in the final paragraph of the British *aide-mémoire* of December 20. They have, therefore, authorized his Majesty's Minister to accept the invitation extended to him by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to enter into detailed negotiations on the subject, and they understand that his Majesty's Minister is preparing to leave for Nanking on January 2.

His Majesty's Government wish to take this opportunity of emphasizing the great importance which they attach to the considerations set forth in the third paragraph of their *aide-mémoire* of December 20. It is of the utmost importance that no untoward incidents should occur to imperil the smooth course of the negotiations about to be initiated. His Majesty's Government, therefore, fully expect that the Chinese Government will issue strict orders to all provincial and local officials that in accordance with the practice of civilized nations the treaty stipulations affecting the status and privileges of British subjects are to be regarded as continuing in full vigour and effect until modifications in the treaties in question have been agreed to as a result of negotiations.

In the third paragraph of the British *aide-mémoire* of December 20 it is pointed out that the intricate adjustments necessary for a gradual and progressive solution of the problem of extraterritoriality can only be effected as a result of negotiations conducted in a friendly and unprejudiced atmosphere, and it would be a grave misfortune were anything to occur to prevent such negotiations from being initiated or from being carried to a satisfactory conclusion.

SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL COURT

RESUMPTION OF WORK ON OLD BASIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 3

This morning, after the New Year holidays, the Provisional Court resumed work on the old basis, the foreign deputies sitting as usual, and it is now presumed that the reorganization will await the signature of the draft agreement.

The new gold duties on imports paying a specific tariff came into force to-day. Until March 15 they will be 8 per cent. higher than the old duties and thereafter 17 per cent. more, making a total of 25 per cent., or a quarter more than in 1929. If silver remains at its present level the additional collection for 1930 will amount to about $20,000,000 [£2,000,000]. Any rise in silver would lead to a corresponding reduction in the extra duties. The Customs revenue of Shanghai for January shows a marked decline.

Although traffic is stated to have been resumed on both the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Hankow Railways between the Yangtze and the north, these routes are regarded as precarious for travellers owing to the uncertainty of the military situation.

THE DETAINED HONG-KONG LAUNCH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, FEB. 3

A wireless message from Wuchow states that the Hong-kong launch Tungon has been granted clearance and is leaving to-day for Hong-kong. This launch came into collision early last month with a Chinese launch on the West River, when three Chinese soldiers were drowned. The Chinese authorities detained the Hong-kong launch and arrested the pilot and coxswain, who, though Chinese, are British subjects, and refused to hand them over to the British naval authorities.

It is understood that the owners, who have been offering cash compensation, have reached a settlement with the Chinese.

FRENCH FINANCE

PROGRAMME FOR CHAMBER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 3

In a statement made at to-day's Cabinet meeting on the general financial situation of France, M. Chéron, the Minister of Finance, went closely into the Budget, the Government's monetary policy, the debt, and the progress of the sinking fund. He urged once more the importance of avoiding fresh expenditure if the balance of the Budget were to be maintained. In particular, he emphasized the need for avoiding any further increase in the volume of the floating debt.

In the course of the discussions the Cabinet decided to devote the whole of February to the remaining Estimates and the Finance Bill. The Estimates still to be discussed are those of the Air Ministry, which were before the Chamber to-day, those of the Post Office, which has a Budget of its own, and those contentious clauses of the various other Departments which were put back for discussion at a later stage.

SUEZ CANAL MEMORIAL

UNVEILING AT ISMAILIA

ISMAILIA, Feb. 3.—The memorial erected on the shores of Lake Timsah to commemorate those who lost their lives in the defence of the Suez Canal during the War, was unveiled this afternoon. Representatives of the Allied countries were present, including the British High Commissioner in Egypt, Sir Percy Loraine, the French and Italian Ministers, the Egyptian Minister of War, and members of the Suez Canal Board and staff, including Sir Ian Malcolm, M. Barrère, and M. Miriel, as well as the captains of H.M.S. Caledon and of the French cruiser Valmy, which came up the canal specially to take part in the ceremony. Four canal tugs conveyed the company to Lake Timsah. The Marquis de Vogüé said that De Lesseps, like his successors, did everything to guarantee the neutrality of the canal. He recalled the exploits of H.M.S. Hardinge and the French cruisers Requin and Dentrecastraux, and the part played by the troops who came specially from Europe and Australasia to reinforce their War comrades on the banks of the canal. The monument would always commemorate them by the symbolical figures portrayed on it, showing the courageous conception of the canal and the light of hope leading the way to fraternity and peace.—*Reuter.*

LIFE IN ANTARCTIC DEEPS

MAWSON EXPEDITION'S FINDS

(From Sir Douglas Mawson)

ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY, JAN. 28

For several days past we have been busy running a marine section in full detail northward from the coast of Enderby Land into the deep basin of the Southern Ocean, which necessitated conducting a number of stations successively further from the land. To-day in lat. 63deg. 50min. South, long. 54deg. 16min. East, the operations were conducted in water 5,354 metres (18,500ft.) deep.

A special feature has been the richness in nekton (small animal life) of waters at 1,000 metres (3,280ft.) below the surface, from which a large variety of fish has been netted, some of quite extraordinary form. Among other curiosities are examples both of fish and small cephalopoda, which are quite colourless and transparent, except their glowing eyes and silvery stomach sack.

To-day blue whales were abundant, and one performed in a remarkable manner, breaking clean out of the sea and on one occasion shooting vertically almost its full length from the water. As we could not observe any attacking foe, we concluded that it was possibly a case of pure "joie de vivre" arising out of the glorious calm and sunshine of the day.

Icebergs were plentiful even at this distance from the coast, but, whereas they are compact and tabular in the waters of the continental shelf, here in somewhat warmer waters they show every evidence of decadence, being reduced to spired and turreted forms, often of striking grandeur. We have just passed such a berg the measured height of which proved to be 250 feet.

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NORWEGIAN EXPEDITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, FEB. 3

A wireless message from Captain Riiser Larsen, in the Antarctic, states that the Norvegia was in latitude 67deg. 17min. South and long. 28deg. 48min. East on February 1. On February 2 the ship proceeded to longitude 33deg. 30min. East, sounding a 600-yards bank which had been discovered. After this work has been done, the Norvegia will proceed westward. The message adds that all on board the ship are well.

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U.S. AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

"PARITY WITH GREAT BRITAIN"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 2

Mr. Sosthenes Behn, president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, giving evidence yesterday before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, urged the necessity of American parity with Great Britain in the field of international communications.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Company is trying to have the present law regulating Interstate commerce amended so as to permit a merger with the Radio Corporation of America. A few weeks ago Mr. Owen D. Young, president of the Radio Corporation, made the Committee's flesh creep by invoking the British communications merger. Mr. Newcomb Carlton, of the Western Union Company—which is opposed to an American merger—ridiculed Mr. Young's apprehensions, saying that the American companies already held the British merger in the hollow of their hands.

Yesterday Mr. Behn said, "Mr. Carlton must have been in a very jocose mood when he said that. I have recently been in London and I can assure you that the situation with regard to American communications is not so completely in our hands as Mr. Carlton's statement would indicate." He said that the British, for reasons of "high Imperial policy," had opposed his company's laying a cable between Florida and Nassau, and were holding up his company's cable developments in Brazil. "And a third situation," he said, "is developing in South America, which would not exist for a moment if we were married to our *fiancée*, the Radio Corporation."

DRUG TRAFFIC IN CHINA

ATTEMPT TO IMPORT FOUR TONS OF HEROIN

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 3

In the meeting of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium this morning there was a discussion of an unsuccessful effort in 1928 to import into China some four tons of heroin.

Mr. Lyall (Great Britain), an assessor on the committee, asked how it came about that in May, 1928, the then Chinese Minister of the Interior issued an import certificate to a single chemist to import these four tons of heroin, and whether measures had since been taken to keep in touch with the transactions of that chemist. Mr. Woo Kai-seng, the Chinese delegate, replied that the import certificate was issued by a former Minister in Peking, and he regretted to say that the issue of such certificates had been fairly frequent. The Nanking Government considered all these certificates to be illegal, and had forbidden their circulation.

Mr. Lyall, in reply, said that the cancellation of the Peking certificates was insufficient action. If the man who was prepared to poison hundreds of millions of persons was still at liberty, steps should be taken to discover his identity and to have him dealt with. The Chinese delegate agreed with Mr. Lyall, and said that it was the bad state of affairs at Peking which had caused the new Government to select Nanking as its headquarters. An order had been issued for the arrest of the person concerned, but it was feared that he had absconded.

CANADIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

"STRANDED IMMIGRANTS" IN THE TOWNS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 3

A deputation representing Ontario municipalities, headed by Mr. Wemp, the Mayor of Toronto, to-day had interviews with the Ministers of Labour and Public Works and Health on the unemployment situation.

Stating that conditions had now become most serious, they said that 50 per cent. of the unemployed were recently arrived immigrants, who came out to go on farms but had drifted into the towns. Mr. Wemp said that 60 men of this type were registering weekly for unemployment relief in Toronto, and the charge was made that rural municipalities were paying the fares of stranded immigrants to urban centres. The delegates argued that the immigration movement had a direct bearing upon the unemployment situation and produced highly-coloured advertisements from the British Press designed to attract young people to Canadian farms. They asked that such advertisements should be toned down, and suggested the curtailment of immigration as a permanent cure for unemployment in Canada.

Mr. EGAN, Deputy Minister of Immigration, explained that one advertisement which was severely criticized was inserted by the British Government as a result of an arrangement made with Mr. Thomas for the movement of 3,000 trainees in the spring, and he said he was satisfied, from recent personal inspection of these trainees, that they would do well in Canada. He admitted having trouble with some immigrants, but said he could show the delegates two successes for every failure.

CHURCH AND STATE IN MALTA

THE PROSECUTION OF A PRIEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, FEB. 3

Arising out of the proceedings taken against Commendatore Mazzone, a former Vice-Consul at Malta, who was charged with contravening the Maltese postal regulations, an action was begun last summer against Father Carta on charges of sending letters through the agency of Commendatore Mazzone to Rome. The case has now been adjourned *sine die* pending Commendatore Mazzone's appeal against his conviction and fine of £5.

This afternoon Lord Strickland tabled in the Legislative Assembly the correspondence between the ecclesiastical authorities and the Government in regard to the claim of the clergy to *privilegium fori*. Before starting proceedings against Father Carta the Government informed the Archbishop of the impending action, and the correspondence opens with the Vicar's letter informing the Government that the Archbishop, who was then in Rome, had ordered his *locum tenens* to withdraw the permission which he had previously given to institute proceedings.

Sir A. Bartolo, Acting Head of the Ministry, in reply, pointed out that such permission had not been demanded, and quoted Proclamation 5 of 1828 abolishing ecclesiastical immunity, adding that to ask permission would create an invidious exception to the general principle of the equality of all classes in the eye of the law, which has been the rule since the beginning of British sovereignty in Malta. The Government refused to stay the proceedings.

The Archbishop's secretary, in a further communication, quoted Canons 120 and 2,341, laying it down *inter alia* that clerics in all criminal actions could only be summoned before an ecclesiastical judge, unless other lawful provision was made, and that ecclesiastics enjoying *privilegium fori* could not be summoned without the Bishop's consent, which must be granted unless there were just and weighty reasons for not doing so. The Government contended that the provision specially mentioned in the above canon could have no effect in Malta, where the abolition of all class privileges and immunities was not only the basic rule in the administration of justice but the Government's fundamental principle since 1828. Sir A. Bartolo also quoted Canon 3, which gave validity to all agreements made by different nations with the Vatican, ecclesiastical codes to the contrary notwithstanding. The 1828 law abolishing class privileges was promulgated after the special mission was sent to the Vatican by the British Government, and although its promulgation evoked from the Holy See an expression of regret, it was acquiesced in and invariably followed; nor did the Government at any time solicit ecclesiastical authority for criminal proceedings.

The Vicar denied the existence of a concordat between the Holy See and the Government. To this Sir A. Bartolo replied that the law was invariably enforced and no attempt had been made directly or indirectly to obtain its repeal or non-observance. The Vicar contended that custom could not abrogate a privilege such as *privilegium fori*—the fundamental origin of which was Divine right—and which must be observed *quoad substantiam*.

Both the Vicar and Sir A. Bartolo, concurring that no useful purpose would be served by prolonging the correspondence, closed a regrettable controversy.

The Pope has given permission for a photographic reproduction to be made of the "Missale Gothicum," the best known of the "Missali Gallicani" and one of the most valuable codices in the VATICAN Library. The missal is in two volumes—one consisting of 152 pages of text and the other consisting of 262 tables—and is of great historic and artistic interest. The photographic edition has been entrusted to the Filser publishing house of Hamburg and will, it is stated, be followed by similar editions of the "Missale Gallicanum Vetus" and the "Sacramentarium Leonianum."

NATIONAL INCOME OF U.S.A.

REMARKABLE FIGURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, FEB. 3

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has just completed an analysis of the income-tax returns for 1928, which shows that the national income, or, rather, only that part of it which had to be reported to the tax authorities—the net income of 4,050,959 individuals and 473,353 corporations—amounted to more than $34,163,000,000 [£6,832,600,000], and that of this total $4,787,000,000 [£957,400,000] was profits from the sale of stock and bonds and real estate. It also shows that in 1928 there were 496 taxpayers who had each incomes of $1,000,000 [£200,000] or more, which was 206 more than in the preceding year. Twenty-four of these had incomes in excess of $5,000,000 [£1,000,000], as against only 11 in 1927.

The aggregate net income reported by individuals was $24,625,000,000, which was 9.09 per cent. more than in 1927, but only about 60 per cent. of those who made returns were liable for taxes. At 2,434,640, they were 71,283 fewer than in 1927, and about 2.6 per cent. of the estimated population of the United States. The average net income was $6,078.93 [£1,216], the average amount of tax liability $281.97 [£56], the average tax rate 4.64 per cent. The million-dollar group had a total net income of $1,073,706,325 [£214,741,223] and paid $178,525,926 [£35,705,185] in taxes.

Wages and salaries made up 36.01 per cent. of the income reported by individuals, speculative profits 10.33 per cent., dividends from domestic corporations 15.45 per cent., business 11.54 per cent., partnerships 6.81 per cent., and interest on investments 7.23 per cent.

The number of persons with net incomes between $3,000 and $5,000 [£600 and £1,000] increased from 1,209,345 to 3,114,489, but there was a small decrease in the number of those with incomes from $5,000 to $10,000 [£1,000 to £2,000]. All the higher groups, however, showed increases. There were 265,438 in the $10,000 to $25,000 group; 67,300 who received from $25,000 to $50,000; 26,738 who received $50,000 to $100,000; 6,988 who received $100,000 to $150,000; 5,605 who received $150,000 to $300,000; 1,720 who received $300,000 to $500,000; 971 who received $500,000 to $1,000,000; and 496 who received $1,000,000 and over.

Of the 473,353 corporations making returns, 257,521 had an aggregate net income of $9,538,000,000 [£1,907,600,000], and 167,258 reported an aggregate deficit of $2,159,000,000 [£431,800,000]. The corresponding figures for 1927 showed that of 452,853 corporations making returns in a like period (from January 1 to August 31), 249,847 reported an aggregate net income of $8,068,000,000 [£1,613,600,000], and 203,006 reported an aggregate deficit of $2,311,000,000 [£462,200,000]. The gross income of all corporations reporting in 1928 was $137,802,000,000 [£27,561,000,000]. Of this amount $113,123,000,000 [£22,624,600,000] was reported by the corporations which paid taxes.

M. POINCARE'S RETURN TO PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 3

M. Poincaré returned to Paris from the Riviera this morning. He appeared to be in excellent health and spirits and assured everybody that he had completely recovered from the effects of his last operation.

M. Poincaré, it will be recalled, sent in his resignation to the President of the Republic on July 20 on the ground of ill-health. He underwent a preliminary operation on August 1. By October 21 he had sufficiently regained strength to undergo a second and more serious operation. This was completely successful, and as soon as his convalescence was sufficiently advanced he left for the South of France on December 23. Since that date he has been the guest of M. Gabriel Hanotaux at Roquebrune.

Telegrams in Brief

M. J. Capus, a former Minister of Agriculture, has been elected Senator for the GIRONDE, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. Ferdinand Faure.

As a result of the recent friction between Roman Catholics in CROATIA and the State, the *Cross*, the Roman Catholic newspaper published in Yugoslavia, has been ordered to cease publication.

M. Rieder (National Catholic) has been elected by the district of Ribeauville, HAUT RHIN, to fill the seat in the Chamber of Deputies vacated by Dr. Pfleger on his election to the Senate.

Following the mild weather prevailing in SWITZERLAND since the middle of January, snow fell heavily yesterday down to the level of Geneva. The depth of snow averages about 1ft. at a height of 3,000ft.

The Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee has returned to BOMBAY from Sind and yesterday held a public sitting, when it examined Mr. J. G. Ridland, secretary and treasurer of the Imperial Bank of India.

"Earnscliffe," the former home in OTTAWA of Sir John Macdonald, for long Prime Minister of Canada, and later of Dr. Charles Harriss, the composer and conductor, has been bought by the British Government, for about £18,000, as a residence for the British High Commissioner.

Man Mohan Singh, the Indian airman who is flying from London to India in an attempt to win the prize offered by the Aga Khan, made a forced landing on a hillside near Cosenza, CALABRIA, yesterday. The aeroplane was badly damaged, but the airman was only slightly hurt.

In view of the public discontent caused by the constant rise in retail prices the FRENCH Government has appointed a strong commission to inquire into and report on the appropriate measures to prevent the arbitrary raising of prices with a view to introducing fresh legislation into the Finance Bill.

£330,000 FOR ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

NATAL JEW'S BEQUEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DURBAN, FEB. 3

In the Supreme Court to-day Mr. Justice Tatham delivered a judgment under which the Jewish Colonial Trust, the financial instrument of the World Zionist Organization, becomes the eventual trustee of a sum of £330,000 left by the late Albert Soloman Nathan, a wealthy Natal Jew.

The will, after providing for a number of annual legacies, directed that they should all lapse at the end of 50 years, when the estate was to be wound up and the proceeds handed to the "Jewish Colonization Trust" for the restoration of the Jews to their ancient home in Palestine. The Jewish Colonization Society claimed that it was the organization indicated in the will, and the next of kin claimed that the bequest was void on the ground of vagueness. The Judge, however, held that the Jewish Colonial Trust was the organization indicated, and that the use of the word "colonization" instead of "colonial" was due to some unascertained error.

COLOMBO TRAMWAY STRIKE THREAT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, FEB. 3

A second tramway strike is threatened by a dispute that has arisen between the Ceylon Labour Union and the Colombo Electric Tramways and Lighting Company over the alleged victimization of four employees for activity in the affairs of the union. The company states that one man was properly dismissed for bringing a false charge in Court against a superior and denies that anyone else was punished.

Other Foreign News on following page

THE PINNACLE OF ACHIEVEMENT
MY 1930
16/50 H.P. SALOON, £435
SUCH CARS AS EVEN HUMBER NEVER BUILT BEFORE
NEVER SUCH LUXURY AT SO MODERATE A COST
The New HUMBERS
Never such cars before. Not even by Humber.
Never such luxury at so moderate a cost. The climax of thirty years intensive experience—the new Humbers typify the most modern thought in motor car design. They answer for Britain the world's challenge on motor car value. They combine beauty, comfort and exhilarating performance with the perfect craftsmanship that for thirty years has characterised all cars by Humber. The new 16/50 h.p. model should be seen and tried by everyone who wants true luxury motoring at an entirely new low cost.
Important features standardised on one or more of the ranges include:
The wonderful Silent Third Gear (or alternative top) for fast traffic work and hill climbing, its ease and silence give a new zest to motoring; self-energising brakes ensuring safety at any speed and in any emergency; finger-light and vibrationless steering; small turning circle, greatly increasing mobility in confined spaces; "Silentbloc" bushes to all springs and shackles, eliminating 12 lubrication points; thermostatically controlled radiator shutters; chromium plating; triplex glass; Dunlop tyres.
9/28 h.p. . . . . from £240
16/50 h.p. . . . . from £410
20/65 h.p. . . . . from £475
"SNIPE" . . . . . from £495
"PULLMAN" . . . . from £775
Write to-day for the Humber catalogue (ref. MY/52), mentioning which type you are interested in.
HUMBER
HUMBER LIMITED, COVENTRY
West End Showrooms . . 94 New Bond Street, W.1
London Service Depot . Canterbury Rd., Kilburn, N.W.6
World Exporters . . ROOTES LTD., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.1
SUCH CARS AS EVEN HUMBER NEVER BUILT BEFORE
BBC

LIMITATION OF TONNAGE

BRITISH PLAN FOR COMPROMISE

REPLY TO FRENCH PROPOSAL

TO-DAY'S MEETING

The First Committee of the Naval Conference—which consists of all the delegates to the Conference—will meet again at St. James's Palace at 10 o'clock this morning to continue the examination of the French "transactional proposal" for the limitation of naval tonnage, which was circulated to the delegations of the other Powers on Friday.

M. Tardieu expressed the hope on Friday that by the time the Committee reassembled to-day the other delegations would have put in writing their views on the French proposal. The British delegation is prepared to do this. There were a number of informal conversations yesterday between the representatives of Great Britain and the Dominions, and during the evening it became known that a counter-suggestion to the "transactional proposal" had been circulated to the other delegations and would be brought before the Committee as a further basis of discussion this morning.

It is known that the British representatives are anxious to get as soon as possible to the stage when definite figures may be prepared, both for the global tonnage of the Powers and for the tonnage in the various categories that may be finally decided on. For that reason they desire that the preliminary discussions on the general question shall be undertaken and completed as soon as possible, and they believe that an early indication of the views of the Five Powers will help towards this end.

THE BRITISH PROPOSAL

The British document which was circulated last night is regarded as a compromise suggestion and as this country's contribution to the general discussion. It recognizes the ultimate necessity of an indication by each Power of its global tonnage and suggests that the global tonnage should be divided into the following categories:—

(1) Capital ships.
(2) Aircraft carriers.
(3) Cruisers:—(*a*) Carrying guns of 8in. or larger calibre. (*b*) Carrying guns of 6in. or smaller calibre.
(4) Destroyers.
(5) Submarines.

It is proposed that the tonnage in the capital ship and aircraft carrier classes should be fixed and that no transfer should be allowed. In the case of heavy cruisers a very limited transfer of tonnage downwards should be permitted, and in the case of light cruisers and destroyers there should be complete freedom of transfer. That is to say that one nation, if it so desired, could devote the whole of the tonnage allocated to it for light cruisers and destroyers to the building of light cruisers, while another nation could concentrate on destroyers if it found that class of vessel more appropriate to its requirements. The British proposal is that transfer of tonnage should be permitted "in certain circumstances" and after full notice has been given to the other Powers.

There is no mention of any transfer to or from the submarine class, which is obviously a matter of some difficulty. But officially the British delegation still supports the proposal to abolish the submarine altogether, and as a gesture the Government have already decided to cancel three of the submarines in this year's programme and to suspend work on the others until after the end of the financial year.

It was officially stated yesterday on behalf of the American delegation that they did not propose to hand in a written statement at this stage, and they considered that a good deal more elucidation would be required before such a step could be taken. Mr. Stimson paid a visit to Mr. MacDonald during the evening.

M. Briand and M. Piétri are returning to London from Paris this evening. M. Tardieu returns to-morrow.

NAVY ESTIMATES

It is understood in Ministerial circles that Mr. Alexander's statement concerning the reduction in the 1929-30 naval programme, which was made in reply to a written question by Mr. Hore-Belisha last Wednesday, was concerned more with the preparation of the Navy Estimates than with the actual work of the Five-Power Conference. It appears that the proposal to drop two cruisers, four destroyers, and three submarines out of the programme was only finally confirmed on Wednesday morning. It is known that some members of the Cabinet have been in favour of stopping all naval construction until the end of the Conference, a prospect which has caused anxiety in the steelworks and shipbuilding yards. As soon as the Government had come to its decision it was considered advisable to announce the fact without delay. Mr. Hore-Belisha had put a written question on the paper for that day without previous consultation with the First Lord of the Admiralty, and it was felt that the information ought to be given in answer to that question.

The need for a decision on the question was urgent in view of the fact that the Estimates for the coming year are now being prepared. In normal circumstances the Navy Estimates are issued next month, and the ordinary procedure is likely to be followed. But the Estimates will not give any indication of a construction programme for 1930-31. That must clearly depend to a large extent on the results of the Conference. As soon as those results are known the whole naval position will be surveyed by the Lords of the Admiralty and by the Government, and a supplementary Estimate will be submitted to the House of Commons to cover the year's expenditure on any new building that may have to be undertaken.

M. TARDIEU IN PARIS

ATTITUDE APPROVED BY CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 3

M. Briand and M. Piétri, who had returned here for to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, will leave for London by the midday train to-morrow. M. Tardieu will follow by the early morning train on Wednesday, but will return here on Friday in time to be present in the Chamber when the interpellations on the social insurance scheme are debated. The Government is determined that this debate shall be concluded at a single sitting, at latest in the night between Friday and Saturday, so as to give M. Tardieu time to attend to other affairs before returning again to London. During the debate it is expected that he will make a statement that will at least put an end to the prevailing uncertainty and discontent among both employers and employed with regard to the enforcement of the scheme.

At to-day's Cabinet meeting held at the Elysée and presided over by M. Doumergue, the President of the Republic, both M. Tardieu and M. Briand reported on the negotiations at the London Conference. A *communiqué* was afterwards issued which stated, *inter alia*:—

The adoption by the Conference of the French transactional proposal of 1927 as a basis of study for a scheme of limitation for naval armaments was in accordance with the thesis laid down in the French memorandum of December 20, 1929. This decision has for France the two-fold advantage of establishing a direct link between the Geneva negotiations and those of London, and of lifting the course of the discussions on cruisers, light forces, &c., above the rigid arithmetical formulas hitherto applied to the tonnage of cruisers.

The Cabinet unanimously expressed its satisfaction at this first result, and approved the attitude of the French delegation.

Beyond a general expression of satisfaction at the progress made in London there is little fresh comment in the French Press. A note of caution is sounded in some quarters on the ground that the difficulties have not vanished with the mere formation of a workable thesis. The test, it is thought, may come when it is applied, since there is a manifest tendency for all the naval Powers to advocate a system of transferring tonnage best suited to their special needs. Hence it is being suggested that the Conference would do well to adhere to principles and not go too minutely into figures which will ultimately come within the province of the Disarmament Commission at Geneva.

CONCILIATION IN SPAIN

NEW GOVERNMENT'S PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, FEB. 3

General Berenguer, the new Prime Minister, is making good progress in the pacification of opinion. The Universities reopened to-day without the slightest incident, and the students are taking their victory with exemplary tranquillity. Their leader, Señor Sbert, was given a banquet in Majorca on his liberation.

Two new Ministers took the oath to-day, the Minister of Labour, Don Pedro Sangro, who has returned from Switzerland, and Don Julio Wais, who has been appointed Minister of Commerce. Señor Wais is a member of the Conservative Party and formerly held office as Minister of Justice. He is a close friend of Señor Cambo, the Catalan leader, who is expected to transfer his place of residence from Barcelona to Madrid and to renew his political activities.

A notable feature at present is the disorganization of political opinion. The Marquès de Estella's fall from power was so sudden and the transition so brusque that there was nothing ready. Uncertainty prevailed at once as to how far General Berenguer proposed to go. From prudence, or perhaps because he had not found his feet himself and did not dare to attempt too much, he made no declaration of policy. His Cabinet, however, has rapidly taken up a firm attitude with a programme that comprises a full return to constitutional practice. Had General Berenguer announced at once the programme at present framed he would probably have met with more success in forming a widely representative Cabinet. Nevertheless, if by deeds he continues to prove a real determination to re-establish full civic rights he will rapidly gain the confidence of the political leaders who—it must be said—gaze with suspicion at the thick stone walls of the Royal Palace, wondering what is going on behind them.

King Alfonso is the arbiter of the destinies of Spain to-day, but from time immemorial the Cortes has played a prominent part in Spanish history, and is as integral an element of the nation as the Monarchy itself. It has, perhaps, been the greatest misfortune for Spain that the development of the Cortes as a modern political institution was stunted throughout the 19th century and up to the present day by military *pronunciamientos* and intrigues, in which monarchs from Isabella II. down to Alfonso XIII. have been implicated.

Lieutenant-Colonel Celedonio de la Iglesia, the censor installed by the Marquès de Estella, was dismissed to-day, but the censorship has not ceased.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—A decree is issued placing on the unattached (non-active) list, with Madrid as their place of residence, the Marquès de Estella and General Martinez Anido, who was Minister of the Interior in the displaced Cabinet.—*Reuter.*

DEATH OF MR. LARKIN

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CANADA

We regret to announce the death, at the age of 73, of the Hon. P. C. Larkin, the High Commissioner of Canada in London. He had been confined to his house at 94, Lancaster-gate, for the last fortnight, and died there yesterday morning. Mr. Larkin was not feeling very well when he left on New Year's Eve for the Conference at The Hague, but he would not let that interfere with his duty to be present as representative of the Dominion. He became worse, but remained at the Conference till it ended. On his return he was ordered by his medical adviser to take a complete rest, and he had not been at his usual place in Canada House since.

A memoir appears on p. 16.

FRANCO-TURKISH TREATY SIGNED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 3

A treaty of friendship, conciliation and arbitration between France and Turkey was signed here to-day by M. Briand, the Foreign Minister, and Fethi Bey, the Turkish Ambassador. In addition to its provision for arbitration the treaty binds each of the parties to remain neutral should the other be the victim of an unprovoked attack by a third Power.

Although the text of the treaty is not yet available it is pointed out in the official announcement of its signature that the instrument contains nothing which can conflict with the obligations assumed by France by virtue of the League Covenant, but can rather be regarded as supplementing the work of general conciliation.

RECORDER OF TEWKESBURY

The King has been pleased to approve a recommendation of the Home Secretary that Mr. William George Earengey shall be appointed Recorder of Tewkesbury to succeed Mr. A. F. Clements, who has been appointed a County Court Judge.

*** Mr. Earengey, like Mr. Clements, is a member of the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar by the Benchers of that Inn in May, 1919. He joined the Oxford Circuit. Mrs. Earengey is also a barrister, having been called at the Middle Temple in January, 1928.

NEW TERROR IN RUSSIA

300 OFFICERS SHOT WITHOUT TRIAL

OGPU'S "CLEAN SWEEP"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 3

The Ogpu (Cheka) has shot without trial about 300 former naval officers—virtually all that remained of their class in Russia, apart from those who entered the Bolshevist naval service at the beginning of the Soviet régime.

The victims had escaped the earlier massacre of former officers, and had lived scattered over all parts of the Soviet Union. They had been variously occupied, and had not disguised their past profession, being theoretically protected by the Soviet laws. During 1929 the Ogpu arrested all of them and confined them in prison camps, in different districts, a large proportion being sent to the Narym district of Tomsk, Siberia.

Recently the central authorities of the Ogpu in Moscow resolved to "make a clean sweep of these mentally-undesirable elements," and ordered the local branches to shoot them all. The order was carried out in the precincts of the camps. On this occasion the Ogpu has not even published the customary fiction about a plot or anti-Soviet activity.

A group of relatives sent a request to Riga asking Orthodox Russians to hold a *Panikhida* (the usual Russian requiem) for the victims, "because it is impossible to arrange any memorial service within the U.S.S.R.," and a simple *Panikhida* has been arranged for to-morrow in Riga. Although a large number of the names of the officers are known here, it is thought advisable not to publish them lest publication should give a clue to the relatives who sent the message to Riga. Therefore, one of the commonest Christian names among them has been chosen, and the special prayer will be for the soul of "Nikolai and those shot with him."

MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

SOVIET EMBASSY'S FEAR OF "RAID"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 3

The Soviet Ambassador, M. Dovgalevsky, has told the Foreign Office here that violent measures are being prepared against him by "White" Russians in Paris. In an official Note to the Foreign Minister, M. Dovgalevsky states that "the partisans of General Koutepof [the missing Russian "White" leader] have organized a detachment under General Miller for the purpose of raiding the Soviet Embassy." General Miller was a close friend of the missing man, and on his disappearance assumed the leadership of his countrymen in Paris.

In spite of the Ambassador's *démarche*, it is generally assumed that any immediate and practical justification of his complaint is unlikely. There is no doubt that among the "White" Russians here the belief is held that General Koutepof has paid the price for his past activity against the Soviets. Feeling is running high, and the "White" Russian leaders have had their hands full in keeping indignation within proper limits. But so far the Russian colony as a whole has confined itself to opening a fund, which now stands at 100,000 francs (£800), for the opening of private investigation.

According to a usually reliable news agency, the latest addition to the already embarrassing wealth of "evidence" at the disposal of the police is furnished by one of their own number, who has been engaged on the case for some days. He, it appears, now remembers having seen on the morning of Sunday, January 26 (the day of the General's disappearance), a motor-car travelling very fast, in which a man dressed as a policeman was helping two civilians to hold down a struggling man. The man answered the description of General Koutepof.

Another line of investigation concerns an alleged agent of the Ogpu, who is said to have telephoned to the office of a Russian newspaper here offering to sell certain information for 500,000f. (£4,000). He was arrested and apparently said at first that he had information showing that the General was still alive on Thursday night. Since then he has recanted, and is being held by the police for attempting to obtain money by false pretences. It is believed that the police are now turning their attention towards the suburbs, the latest theory being that the General is being kept a prisoner in an outlying part of Paris.

RHODESIA AND THE UNION

NEW CUSTOMS AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, FEB. 3

An agreement on Customs arrangements between Rhodesia and the Union has now been reached. Mr. Moffat, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, and the other Rhodesian delegates to the Customs conference, have made arrangements to leave Cape Town on Wednesday.

There was a hitch on Saturday over a proposal of the Union Government to impose a reduced duty on Rhodesian tobacco, and at the time it was feared that this might mean the break-up of the conference. That difficulty, however, has now been surmounted by the substitution for the duty proposal of a scheme under which the amount of Rhodesian tobacco to be brought in here under the new agreement will be controlled. This would not be so objectionable to the Rhodesians as a duty, as it would tend to improve the quality of Rhodesian tobacco destined for South Africa under the rationing scheme. A similar scheme has been in force between South Africa and Rhodesia in regard to cattle imports into South Africa, and has had excellent results in improving the quality of Rhodesian cattle, the Johannesburg market being willing to pay a higher price for prime Rhodesian beef.

A similar solution has been found for the tobacco difficulty, which will satisfy South African tobacco producers without involving a stigma on Rhodesia.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

A LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK

THE LORDS AND AN AMENDMENT

CABINET MEETING

A deadlock has been reached over the Unemployment Insurance Bill. The House of Lords yesterday reimposed the time limit of 12 months which it recently resolved upon, and which the Commons rejected.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent states that the Cabinet met specially last night, and decided to call a meeting of the full Parliamentary Labour Party this morning to consider the difficult position created by the action of the Lords.

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

The House of Lords to-day insisted upon retaining a time limit in the Unemployment Insurance Bill by 156 votes to 42. It was early apparent that there would be an unusually large vote, the Opposition benches being comfortably filled, and the steps of the Throne crowded with interested spectators.

LORD PARMOOR, in a preliminary statement, announced the Government's decision to be obdurate against the views of the House of Lords, but was more concerned to show why this decision would be successful than why it was right. The Lords, he declared, had, in the view of the Speaker, dealt with matters involving the privilege of the House of Commons. Custom and statute, therefore, alike dictated submission. He contended that the function of the Lords was in practice only to make suggestions, and that in this case the Commons had rejected their suggestions by majorities of two to one.

Passing briefly to the merits of the case, he declared that the protection usually insisted upon by trade unions for unemployment funds administered by them was not equally necessary for a national fund covering a much wider field and raised by compulsion. He therefore answered with an "emphasized negative" the protection suggested by the Lords. The time limit proposed was also inacceptable (though, it appeared from his tone, less emphatically so) because it would make the Bill administratively unworkable. Moreover, it was essential to give the persons affected the security of a permanent measure.

FUNCTION OF THE LORDS

LORD SALISBURY strenuously repudiated this new version of the functions of the House of Lords. The duties of that body were revisory, and could neither be abdicated in face of threats, nor lessened by the fact that the House had not been allowed to reform itself. Amendments based on logic had been rejected by the Commons after a debate which, though perfunctory on the part of the Government, was not so perfunctory as not to belie their assertion of privilege. If privilege had been undoubtedly at issue there should have been no debate at all. The substance of the first main amendment was to protect those who contributed to the insurance fund against a provision, admitted by its authors to be imperfect, that a claimant to benefit should not have to look for work for himself. He admitted that the protecting amendment was itself imperfect, and therefore he would not ask the House to insist upon it. But that was an increased argument for making the Bill temporary. Miss Bondfield herself had originally suggested that these provisions, now reputed to be essentially permanent, were experimental. The rest of the Bill, including the lowering of the age of entry into insurance, was clearly so. Therefore he would ask the House to insist upon a time limit.

"INVITING A CLASH"

LORD BUCKMASTER showed how much his views had been influenced by the weakness of the Conservative vote in the Commons. Amendments which had been rejected there by such large majorities were not suitable ground for inviting a clash between the two Houses, although he did not deny that a clash on some subject might ultimately be inevitable. Unemployment insurance was not, however, a happy subject to choose. He thought it clear that Miss Bondfield, if indeed she had referred to the disputed provisions as experimental, had exercised the feminine privilege of saying what she did not mean. She had later made it clear that the Government only regarded as experimental the provision of money by the Exchequer to pay benefit to those not actuarially qualified. There was no other special reason why the Bill should be temporary.

The avoidance of conflict with the Commons clearly appealed to some minds, notably LORD GAINFORD'S, but the House as a whole remained impervious to tactical considerations. The first amendment was yielded up in dead silence, but on the second LORD SALISBURY himself moved "to insist on the time amendments." The tellers in the Government lobby came back to lay their tally sticks on the table so long before the others that the verdict was never in doubt. There was no excitement, which may be a happy augury for later compromise; and the House quietly adjourned.

A PRECEDENT

THE SECRET BALLOT BILL OF 1871

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The decision of the House of Lords to insist on its amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Bill, which limits the operation of the measure to a single year, has aroused anger among the supporters of the Labour Government as an unprecedented infringement of the rights of the House of Commons. As a matter of fact there is a complete precedent for the action which has now been taken by the Upper House which seems to have escaped the attention of Labour members—on no less important an occasion than the Bill which introduced the secret ballot in this country.

In February, 1871, Mr. W. E. Forster presented the Ballot Bill, which provided for the introduction of the system of secret voting and stopped the nomination of candidates by speeches at the hustings. The Bill was stubbornly fought by the Conservatives, and it was not read a third time in the House of Commons until August 8. It reached the House of Lords two days later, and Lord Shaftesbury moved its rejection on the ground that there was not time left for proper consideration. This was carried by 97 votes to 48. Mr. Gladstone regarded the deci-

(Continued on page 16, column 5)

RED PROPAGANDA

MR. HENDERSON'S RETICENCE

BOUNTY-FED WHEAT

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

MR. HENDERSON startled the House of Commons to-day not merely by refusing to give more than a restatement of his attitude towards the Soviet Government, but also by deprecating questions on the subject. He stated in an injured tone that he had answered 101 questions dealing with the Soviet Union since October 29. He could give only the general reply that the Government would not be rushed into hasty judgments. If any serious ground of complaint arose, they would take the House into their confidence, but in the first instance must be the judges of what action was necessary.

A score of members leapt up to ask what was the sequel to the action already taken to protest against the Comintern's message published in a Communist paper. MR. HENDERSON told Sir Austen Chamberlain that he ought to know when silence was in the public interest—which did not lessen the amazement of those who had seen the alleged answer of the Soviet in the Russian Press. COLONEL ASHLEY pointed out that the accuracy of this answer could be settled by a simple "yes" or "no." MR. HENDERSON merely repeated that he had not asked for an answer. Finally the SPEAKER put an end to this curious specimen of diplomatic behaviour by calling the next question.

The PRIME MINISTER was most conciliatory on the subject of anti-dumping legislation. The difficulties, he regretfully declared, lay in the League Convention against prohibition of imports and various commercial treaties. But the Government were determined to examine the question carefully and thoroughly without delay, and thought the quickest method—particularly in relation to German bounty-fed wheat—was to raise it at Geneva. Finally, his defence against the alleged discrimination by the Post Office against the use of the Imperial beam service was simply a denial of the fact.

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT

During the main debate MR. THOMAS was again called upon to give an account of his stewardship; and showed a progressive pessimism. None of the business negotiated with Canada had actually materialized, though all was still promising. He anticipated an increase rising to 100,000 in the numbers unemployed from the end of the month, since the Unemployment Insurance Bill might add that number to the register. He was struggling as best he could against world conditions unfavourable to the greater British export trades. Rationalization would temporarily increase unemployment, but he believed it was essential, and so did the trade unions with which he had discussed the matter during his visit to Lancashire. For example, the rationalization of the chemical industry had resulted in the re-employment within 15 months of double the number of those originally displaced by the process.

The paucity of the results achieved in eight months drew strong criticism from SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, who put the pertinent question whether the system of unemployment insurance did not accentuate the evil of unemployment. The lesson he deduced from the facts, however, was the need of a national policy and the fulfilment by the Government itself of the Prime Minister's invitation to parties to cooperate. The debate was thinly attended, and the only new point was the tendency of Conservative speakers to hint that Mr. Snowden, who can so profoundly affect industrial confidence, is more the arbiter of unemployment than Mr. Thomas.

CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT RESIGNS

MR. C. E. HUGHES APPOINTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 3

Mr. William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States since 1921, has tendered his resignation to President Hoover. Mr. Taft sent his resignation from Asheville, North Carolina, where he has been for some weeks recuperating from the effects of a nervous breakdown. It is understood that continued ill-health is the reason for his resignation. He is 72 years old, and the only man in the United States who has been both President and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, the former Secretary of State, has been appointed Chief Justice of the United States, in succession to Mr. Taft.—*Reuter.*

A correspondent writes:—

The news of the resignation of Mr. Taft will be received, in all parts of the world, with deep regret but not with surprise. The heavy burden of his office had made steady inroads on his health, and the breakdown of a few weeks ago caused, and must still justify, the deepest anxiety.

Mr. Taft has packed into a life which has run beyond the allotted span a record of legal and public service of extraordinary variety. First county solicitor in his native state of Ohio, then Circuit Judge, he became a national figure when, in 1900, he headed the United States Commission to the Philippine Islands, and later became the first civil governor of the archipelago. He was Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt from 1904 to 1908, and then succeeded his leader in the White House. The schism in the Republican Party, in 1912, and the election of President Wilson, drove him back to private life and to the chair of law at Yale University. In June, 1921, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by President Harding, a post he is thus the only man in American history to have held the first place in both the executive and judicial branches of government.

His successor, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, is best known in Europe as Mr. Harding's Secretary of State from March, 1921, to March, 1925, and as the chief delegate of the United States at the Washington Conference, eight years ago. One of the most distinguished of modern American lawyers, he has been Governor of New York State, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from 1910 to 1916, the unsuccessful Republican candidate for the Presidency in the latter year, and, most recently, the American member of the bench of the Permanent Court of International Justice, a post which must now be filled again. Mr. Hughes, by experience and by sheer ability, will admirably uphold the high standards of the office to which he is now called.

ENGLISH ELECTRIC SCHEME

Details are now available, and will be found in our financial columns, of a scheme for the reorganization of the English Electric Company.

Under this plan, the company's fixed charges are reduced by £110,000 per annum, and the share capital is written down by £1,750,000, while new capital amounting to £750,000 is being provided. This fresh capital will rank, not, as is commonly the case with reconstructions, ahead of all existing securities, but along with the present Ordinary capital.

PARLIAMENTS OF EMPIRE

EQUAL LEGISLATIVE RIGHTS

The Report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation, 1929, which was issued last night as a White Paper, gives the conclusions of the Conference of Dominion representatives which sat in London in October and November under the chairmanship of Lord Passfield.

The Conference had the task of examining the existing state of legislation in the light of the Declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926 that the United Kingdom and the Dominions are "autonomous communities, within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The recommendations of the Conference (which are summarized on the preceding page) deal with the right of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to disallow Dominion legislation, of the Governor-General to reserve his assent to Bills, the extraterritorial operation of Dominion legislation, and the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865. The Report advocates that the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall pass the necessary legislation to establish that the power of disallowance is no longer claimed, that the Governor-General cannot be instructed to refuse his assent, and that the Dominions should be free to abolish his power of reservation if they choose. Full extraterritorial operation should be declared to belong to Dominion legislation, without limitation. The Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 should be superseded by an Act declaring the full powers of the Dominion Parliaments. Effective recognition of the equality of all the Parliaments of the Empire means a number of other changes, particularly in merchant shipping legislation, but it does not mean altering or repealing the Acts which set up the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand in relation to the constitutional arrangements they create.

*** A full account of the report will be found on page 13.

JAPANESE IMPERIAL WEDDING

ALLIANCE WITH OLD FEUDAL FAMILY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, FEB. 3

The marriage of Prince Takamatsu, the Emperor's brother, to Miss Kiku (Chrysanthemum) Tokugawa will be solemnized with the immemorial Shinto ritual at the Imperial Palace at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning (midnight Greenwich time).

The bride is the granddaughter of the last Shogun [feudal military ruler], whose family ruled Japan for 270 years. The bridegroom is a grandson of the Emperor Meiji, whose restoration put an end to Tokugawa rule. The Tokugawa family was given wealth and honours, and the present marriage is another illustration of how differently the Japanese manage changes which are elsewhere usually accompanied by exile and proscription.

The bridegroom and his bride, wearing antique costumes, will drive in separate processions to the Imperial Palace where, before the Shrine of the Sun Goddess [the ancestress of all Japan], they will three times exchange cups filled with consecrated wine. The bride will be attended by a lady-in-waiting carrying the dagger which is invariably given to Japanese ladies on their wedding day as a reminder that honour is more precious than life. They will afterwards worship at the Shrine of All the Gods of Heaven and Earth and at the Shrine of the Imperial Ancestor. Princes and Princesses of the Blood, the highest officials of the Imperial Household, and princely Shinto ritualists will act as witnesses.

The Prince and Princess will drive home through the streets while a salute of 21 guns is fired, and afterwards they will visit the Emperor and Empress and will again exchange cups of wine in the presence of the Emperor. In accordance with the austere customs of the Imperial Family there will be no honeymoon. After the formal feasts and receptions are over the young Prince and Princess must visit the mausolea of departed Emperors and the Grand Shrine at Ise. In April they will sail for England, where they will make an extended visit.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR

GOLF AT BULAWAYO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BULAWAYO, FEB. 3

The Prince of Wales reached Bulawayo at 9 o'clock this morning (his coach having been detached from the mail train at Figtree), and his stay of 3½ hours provided just sufficient time for welcome relaxation in the way of a game of golf after his 37-hour train journey from Johannesburg. He was given an enthusiastic reception by a large crowd, and he was welcomed on behalf of the Governor and the Government by Major P. G. Smith, Civil Commissioner, who presented several leading citizens.

The Prince was quickly *en route* for the golf course, where he was matched against Mr. Marshall Symons, president of the club. At one stage he was three up, but he lost the last five holes. Before the start of the game, hearing that the new clubhouse had not been officially opened, the Prince consented to drive a ball to inaugurate it. The ball was retrieved as a trophy for the clubhouse. The Prince left promptly at 12.30 for Salisbury and Beira, being loudly cheered by a big gathering.

NEW VICE-PRESIDENT OF L.M.S.

SIR H. HARTLEY'S APPOINTMENT

The board of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company have appointed Sir Harold Hartley, C.B.E., F.R.S., to be a vice-president in succession to the late Mr. R. W. Reid, C.B.E., and also Director of Scientific Research.

Sir Harold Hartley has been a Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, since 1901, and is Bedford Lecturer on Physical Chemistry. During the War he took a prominent part in the direction and administration of the Gas Services in France and was Controller of the Chemical Warfare Department. He won the M.C., was thrice mentioned in dispatches, and became a brigadier-general. He was head of the Mission which reported on the German chemical factories in 1919.

He is a member of the Fuel Research Board and has served on several Government Committees dealing with the application of scientific research to various practical and industrial problems and with the necessary organization. Since 1922 he has been a director of the Gas Light and Coke Company and a member of the Works and Works Supervision Committee and has thus been in close touch with all the recent engineering developments of that company.

POLITICAL NOTES

COAL MARKETING SCHEME

GOVERNMENT'S OFFER TO LIBERALS

Conversations on the Coal Mines Bill were resumed yesterday between the Liberal leaders and the members of the Government, and were continued up to a late hour. It is understood that the matter was brought before the Cabinet at its meeting last night, and that after the meeting an intimation was conveyed to the Liberal leaders that the Government would agree to postpone the discussion on Part I., which deals with marketing and the quota, until after the new clauses have been disposed of. Thus at the end of a week of conferences the Government have met the wishes of the Liberals on one of the most important points at issue.

It was stated last night that the amendment to postpone Part I. would now be moved by Mr. Graham and supported by Mr. Lloyd George.

Conservative members regard the replies given by Mr. Henderson yesterday on Soviet propaganda in this country as unsatisfactory, and the matter will be again raised at question-time to-morrow. Mr. G. Locker-Lampson is to ask the Prime Minister if an opportunity can be given in the House of Commons for a discussion of the position. Captain Eden will inquire of Mr. Henderson whether he is now satisfied that the Soviet Government places the same interpretation on Clause 7 of the Protocol as he (Mr. Henderson) does himself; and whether the Foreign Secretary will now ask for a reply to his representations to the Soviet Government in respect of propaganda by the Third International.

Mr. Snowden yesterday received at the House of Commons a deputation of Liberal and Labour members, representing the Land Values group in the House. They submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a memorandum in favour of the taxation of land values, and discussed with him the technical difficulties to be guarded against in respect of the imposition of either new taxes or rates on land values. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. MacLaren, was composed of Sir Robert Hamilton, Major Graham Pole, Mr. Graham-White, and Mr. George Hardie. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that the deputation, before seeing Mr. Snowden, had agreed not to ask him for any expression of his views. They pointed out that by the machinery for dealing with land values set up under Mr. Lloyd George's Land Budget important information on the matter had been made available. Results of the survey then carried out were now ready to hand. Mr. Snowden, in reply, said he could give no indication of his intentions in regard to the Budget.

Steps are to be taken by a number of Conservative members who opposed the second reading of the Canal Boats Bill last Friday to form a small informal committee to organize the opposition to the measure during its further stages. It is felt that by this means the amendments to be moved in Standing Committee can be better presented than if they are brought forward in a haphazard manner.

THE INVALIDS

The Duke of Devonshire is confined to Chatsworth House with a chill.

The following bulletin was issued from Lord Gladstone's home at Dane End, Hertfordshire, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. "Lord Gladstone has had a good night and there is no change in his condition." Last night it was stated that his condition was unchanged.

Lord Glenarthur's condition was stated last night to be about the same.

The Hon. Walter Boyle, Senior Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, who had recently an operation for appendicitis, was stated yesterday to be "getting on very well."

Mme. Kirkby Lunn was much weaker last night.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	TRIAL BY JURY AND PIRATES OF PENZANCE	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	2.30 & 8.30
Court	ARMS AND THE MAN	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	7.45
Duchess	THROUGH THE VEIL	8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Everyman	CHARLES AND MARY	8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.15
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	7.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
New Scala	THE LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY	8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	THE WHITE ASSEGAI	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	8.30
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MME. MARIE KORCHINSKA	8.30
Wigmore Hall	MISS TILLY KOENEN; MISS HELEN McGREGOR	5.30; 8

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ATLANTIC 12, 2, 4.15, 6.30, & 8.45	
Astoria	SUNNY SIDE UP	12.45 to 11
Avenue	HE WHO GETS SLAPPED	1 to 12
Capitol	FLIGHT	12 to 11
Carlton	WELCOME DANGER	2.45, 6, & 8....
Empire	MARIANNE	12 to 12
Kensington	INNOCENTS OF PARIS	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	GENERAL CRACK	1.30 to 11
Plaza	THE VIRGINIAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	A THROW OF DICE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	INNOCENTS OF PARIS	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE SKY HAWK	12 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind between south-east and south-west, moderate or fresh locally at times ; mainly cloudy ; intermittent rain, or showers later ; local mist early ; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The First Committee of the Naval Conference is to meet again this morning. The British delegation has circulated to the other delegations a memorandum giving the terms of a compromise proposal in regard to the transfer of tonnage. This proposal will be brought before the First Committee to-day. (p. 14)

The Southampton Magistrates yesterday decided to commit William Henry Podmore for trial on the charge of murdering Vivian Messiter in a garage at Southampton on October 30, 1928. Podmore, through his solicitor, pleaded "Not Guilty," and reserved his defence. (p. 11)

The Spring Session of the Church Assembly opened at the Church House, Westminster, yesterday. (p. 16)

An official policy for the cotton trade has been put forward by the joint committee of organizations representing employers and operatives. (p. 5)

The Board of the L.M.S. Railway Company have appointed Sir Harold Hartley, F.R.S., to be a vice-president and also Director of Scientific Research. (p. 14)

James Edward Spiers, who was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court last Friday to 10 years' penal servitude and 15 strokes with the "cat," was killed yesterday in a fall at Wandsworth Prison. (p. 11)

A proposal for an exchange of land, affecting Odney Common, Cookham, has been made to the parish council by the John Lewis Partnership, Limited. (p. 9)

There are rumours in Wales that the abolition of the Welsh and Irish Guards is being considered in relation to the Treasury's demand for a reduction in the Army Estimates. (p. 16)

A criticism of the "illusory" character of treaty provisions against the use of gas in war, and a defence of its use as "less brutal and destructive of human life and property than shells," were made by Dr. H. Levinstein, President of the Society of Chemical Industry, in a paper read yesterday before the London section of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. (p. 11)

Mr. W. G. Earengey has been appointed Recorder of Tewkesbury. (p. 14)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Commons' reasons for rejecting certain Lords' amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Bill were considered, and their lordships, while not insisting on their proposed clause dealing with "seeking work," insisted, by 156 votes to 42, on the amendment fixing a time limit of one year to the Bill. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons Mr. Henderson was questioned by Unionist members on Russian propaganda and made a statement. On the Consolidated Fund Bill Mr. Thomas reviewed his efforts to reduce unemployment. (p. 8)

The main issue in the Sheffield by-election so far is unemployment, as a remedy for which the Conservative candidate advocates an extension of safeguarding so as to include the steel industry. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The new Spanish Government continues to make headway in the conciliation of opinion and has won confidence by the enunciation of its policy. The Marqués de Estella was yesterday placed on the non-active list of officers. (p. 14)

The Ogpu has shot without trial about 300 former naval officers. They were arrested in 1929, and had been confined in prison camps. Recently the Ogpu decided to "make a clean sweep of these mentally undesirable elements" and ordered them to be shot. (p. 14)

Chief Justice Taft, of the United States Supreme Court, has resigned, and Mr. C. E. Hughes has been appointed in his place. (p. 14)

The Report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation which sat in London last year was issued last night. Changes are recommended to give effect to the Declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926 on Dominion status. (p. 13)

M. Dovgalevsky, Soviet Ambassador in Paris, has told the French authorities that preparations are being made by friends of General Koutepof, the "White" general who has been missing for a week, to raid the Soviet Embassy. (p. 14)

A new Customs agreement between the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia has been reached. (p. 14)

SPORT

The draw for the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis competition of 1930 was made in Paris yesterday. (p. 7)

The billiard match between McConachy and Newman was continued at the Holborn Billiard Hall yesterday. (p. 7)

The West Indies gained a first-innings lead over M.C.C. in the cricket match at Port of Spain yesterday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The English Electric Scheme ; Settlement of Brokers' Hatry Claim ; London Gas Companies' Results ; Velvet and Cord Dyers' Earnings ; and the Next Meeting of the International Maritime Committee. (p. 19)

In Lombard-street money was in comfortable supply. Discount rates were almost unchanged. The New York exchange moved against sterling, closing at $4.86⅛, and several of the Continental exchanges, including the Belgian, Swiss, and Dutch rates, were lower. Silver rose 1-16d. to 20 3-16d. per oz. (p. 20)

The Stock Markets began a new Account yesterday, but without any material increase in business. British Funds were steady and Home Railway stocks showed little change. Leading Industrial shares were dull. Courtaulds and Cables and Wireless declining, while Rhodesian shares weakened after early firmness. (p. 19)

LINKS OF EMPIRE

A document which will not be read entirely without misgiving was issued last night and will be found fully summarized on another page. It is the report of the Conference on Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation which sat in London during last October and November to examine questions referred to it by the Imperial Conference of 1926. That Conference, it will be remembered, in the well-known Balfour Report, attempted to define the mutual relationship of Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions by stating the conditions which in practice existed. It declared that the various autonomous communities of the Empire were "equal in status," and in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or internal affairs ; but it admitted that existing administrative, legislative, and judicial forms were not wholly in accord with this definition, since most of those forms dated back to a time long antecedent to the present stage of constitutional development. A consideration of the points that came up for elucidation—illustrating the difference between the legislative competence of the Parliament at Westminster and that of the Dominion Parliament—led LORD BALFOUR'S Committee to the conclusion that it would be necessary to obtain expert guidance before attempting any final pronouncement. To provide that expert guidance a conference was accordingly set up, consisting largely of lawyers and representing the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the Dominions. Representatives of India were also appointed to take part in the discussions concerning the Merchant Shipping Legislation and other matters in which it was considered the Government of India might have an interest. As the result of nearly two months' labour this conference produced the report which is published to-day, but which was in fact drawn up and sent in to the Governments concerned several weeks ago.

It may be said at once that the whole tenor of this report does a good deal to justify the forebodings which were evidently in the mind of GENERAL SMUTS when he was making his recent series of speeches in Canada. Discussing, for instance, in his speech at Ottawa, the part to be played by Imperial Conferences, he urged that at such conferences the problems which arose should be treated in a spirit of statesmanship and not "left to the "mercy of lawyers and legal formulas." Certainly the lawyers and the formalists were presented with an unrivalled field for their activities in the subject-matter of the present report. It was always well understood, long before the Conference of 1926 and the Balfour Report, that there are many anomalies and anachronisms in the legislation, conventions and usages which make up what—for want of a more elastic, more comprehensive, and therefore better word—may be called the "constitution" of the British Commonwealth of Nations. They arise inevitably out of the history of its development and are among the evidences of its growth. The statesman is not perturbed by them. He knows that every living organization is full of anomalies and inconsistencies and is chary of removing them, except under the pressure of a proved necessity, fearing lest by too much tinkering with the tissue he may unwittingly injure the soul. To him the Empire is a great and noble tree, the result of centuries of free growth, giving shade and shelter to many millions. He interferes with it as little as possible, excising even dead wood only when such excision is plainly needed for its development. The authors of the present report seem, perhaps inevitably, to have looked at the tree with the eye, not so much of the forester concerned for its health and growth, as of the topiarist intent on lopping and pruning it into a symmetrical shape to fit in with a prearranged design. Examining the many instances referred to them which showed, or seemed to show, a difference in the legislative powers of the young Parliaments in the Dominions from that exercised by the age-old Mother of Parliaments at Westminster, the questions they have asked themselves have been, "Is this "consistent with the formula of equal status ? "And, if not, how must it be made to "be so ? " They have been comparatively little concerned to show any real practical necessity for the changes they recommend, or that, on balance, these changes will be an improvement from the practical as well as the theoretical point of view. They seem even to have lost sight of the warning in the Balfour Report that the principle of equality of status does not necessarily apply to function.

Broadly speaking the recommendation of the Conference is that, by resolutions of the next Imperial Conference and by agreed legislation in the Parliaments of the United Kingdom and of the Dominions, such differences as exist in legislative competence should be explicitly removed. Thus the Parliaments of the Dominions should be given full power to make laws having extraterritorial operation ; the Colonial Laws Validity Act should cease to apply to any law made by a Dominion Parliament ; the United Kingdom Parliament should renounce any power of passing laws operating in any Dominion except at the express request and with the consent of that Dominion ; similar enactments should sweep away the predominant rights of jurisdiction and legislation hitherto exercised by the United Kingdom with regard to merchant shipping ; and the pertinent sections of the Merchant Shipping Act and the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act should be construed in accordance with this ruling. Some of these suggested innovations may prove useful by getting rid of existing confusions and obscurities. In other cases, notably the changes proposed with regard to merchant shipping, it is likely that they may create more confusion than they remove. They are still merely recommendations, to be considered by the Governments concerned, which will, it is to be hoped, take account of their practical effect as well as of their theoretical legal consistency with the doctrine of equal status ; and they will then come up for discussion at the Imperial Conference this year. The best that can be hoped from them, if they are adopted, is that they will finally clear away any vestige of suspicion in any of the Dominions that they are not in reality free and equal partners in the Empire. All substantial grounds for such a suspicion have long since disappeared ; but, at the cost of some concession to legal pedantry and even of some slight practical inconvenience, it may be well to do away with such flimsy and shadowy grounds as may still be turned into a national grievance. The way will then be cleared for a real effort to achieve that solidarity in policy which the developments of the last few years, both inside and outside the Empire, have made a vital concern to all its members if they are to pull their weight in the world. In his speech at Ottawa GENERAL SMUTS, speaking as a South African to Canadians, paid a tribute to the wisdom of Great Britain in waiving her old predominance to give full equality to her children. But, he went on to say, the task of the British peoples was still incomplete. A greater task still remained—to give form and substance to the unity of the Empire and to seek to preserve it and to strengthen it. That is the task to which it may be hoped that this year's Imperial Conference and succeeding Conferences will devote themselves. And they may perhaps be the better able so to devote themselves if all impediments are removed—even imaginary ones—which stand, or seem to stand, in the way of wholehearted cooperation. That is the real ground on which the recommendations published this morning can be justified.

Church and State

The Church Assembly will make a decision of unusual importance this week when it deals with the motion standing in the name of the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK for a Commission "to "inquire into the present relations of Church "and State." By this means DR. TEMPLE wishes to examine and amend what he has described as "the intolerable situation" created by the rejection of the alternative Prayer-book. It is hardly the case, perhaps, that Churchpeople generally can be said to find the situation "intolerable," but beyond any question it is anomalous. However individual opinions of it differed, the new Book certainly represented the collective judgment of the Church expressed through its constitutional bodies, and that the House of Commons should refuse to authorize the use of the Church's Prayer-book by the Church was altogether deplorable. It seems fair to add, however, that protests, not merely against this use of the veto, but against the veto itself, would have had more weight if they had been raised at an earlier stage. So long ago as 1906 a Royal Commission recommended that the Convocations should make proposals for Prayer-book revision "with "a view to their enactment by Parliament." The Convocations did not demur to undertaking that task because its final stage was relegated to Parliament. Again, the right of Parliament to veto Church Assembly Measures formed an integral part of the Enabling Act, an Act championed by no one more warmly than by the present ARCHBISHOP of YORK. Speaking generally, and leaving the two Prayer-book Measures out of account, it cannot be said that the Parliamentary veto has been used with unreasonable frequency. Thirty-two other Measures were sent forward by the Church Assembly during the first nine years of its existence, and all but two of them were duly sanctioned by both Houses of Parliament. The present grievance, in fact, is far less with the system itself than with the use to which it has been put in one particular instance. These theoretical objections to allowing Parliament the final word on Church matters would never have been raised at all if Parliament had ratified instead of rejecting the new Prayer-book.

Yet, regrettable as that step was, its actual results to the life and work of the Church have been far less harmful than at first seemed likely. The "intolerable" situation has proved tolerable enough. The years spent in preparing the Revised Book have not been wasted, for its most valuable features are increasingly in use. Again, a plea widely urged on behalf of the new Book was that it would restore discipline among the clergy. Subsequent events have made that very doubtful. The great majority loyally keep within the limits of the 1928 Book ; a few flout every authority but their own. Such is the attitude of the two sections to-day, and such would still have been their attitude had the Prayer-book Measure received Parliamentary assent. In these circumstances most Churchpeople are willing enough for the moment to leave the Prayer-book controversy behind them, and certainly they do not wish to replace doctrinal disputes over the rejected book by constitutional disputes over its rejection. In point of theory the relations between Church and State in this country are imperfectly defined. In point of practice it is possible that they work all the better just because they lack precise definition. The day for their re-examination and re-adjustment may come, but at the moment the whole strength of the Church needs to be given to far more urgent matters. There are both new difficulties and new opportunities ; there are problems of the kind which the Lambeth Conference must attack this year and those which have to be faced in even the smallest parish. There is the question not only of external reunion but of internal unity—not only of entering into closer alliance with Christian bodies outside the Church of England, but of making the Church of England itself a united force. No ecclesiastical policy could be less opportune to-day than one which would renew party strife instead of diminishing it, which would weaken such national status as the Church still retains, which would distract Bishops and clergy from spiritual work in order to engage them in the political arena.

In view of these considerations the proposal which the ARCHBISHOP of YORK is to bring before the Church Assembly this week seems either irrelevant or untimely. There is no insistent demand for the Commission he desires. The Prayer-book question is settled, and for a long time to come no similar Measure is likely to be submitted to Parliament. The proposed Commission could no doubt report on the existing relations between Church and State, which, good and bad, are in fact sufficiently familiar. But what modification of the existing system could it devise which would both satisfy every section of the Church and have any chance of acceptance by the State ? Possibly the report might favour an entire ending of the existing system, and indeed the one certain result of the Commission, beyond that of provoking new and bitter controversy, would be to help the cause of Disestablishment. That fact has not escaped the keen eye of the BISHOP of DURHAM. Being now as eager an opponent of the Establishment as he was at one time its staunch champion, he has announced his intention of supporting DR. TEMPLE'S resolution, on the avowed ground that it will bring Disestablishment nearer. Precisely for that reason, it may be hoped, other members of the Assembly will vote in the contrary sense. A Disestablishment campaign must inevitably weaken the strength and limit the resources of the Church when they are already inadequate for the work to be done. Inevitably also, if undertaken at this particular time, it must have the appearance of a reprisal for Parliamentary action. Whatever the Assembly may decide, there will be no enthusiasm for the Commission among Churchpeople as a whole.

Empire Games

At a luncheon given in London yesterday by SIR GEORGE MCLAREN BROWN and two other members of the general committee it was unanimously decided, on the motion proposed by LORD DESBOROUGH, that the British Empire Games, to be held at Hamilton, Ontario, next August, should receive the active support of all interested in amateur sport in this country. It was also agreed that all necessary steps should be taken to secure this support, including the appointment of a thoroughly representative National Committee with LORD DESBOROUGH as President. The same willing cooperation, it is confidently expected, will be forthcoming from every part of the Empire, and the success of the Games, with HIS MAJESTY the KING as Patron and the PRINCE of WALES and the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of CANADA as Honorary Presidents, may be taken as assured. In Canada MR. E. W. BEATTY, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will act as Chairman both of the General Committee and of the British Empire Games Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada ; and a third Committee, representing the citizens of Hamilton, will look after the welfare of the visiting officials and competing athletes while the Games are in progress. The Amateur Athletic Association of this country have already taken steps with the object of sending out a team, and it is hoped that it may be found possible for picked representatives of the Mother Country to compete with the rest of the Empire not only in pure athletics, but in boxing, wrestling, swimming, rowing, bowling, Rugby and Association football, and lawn tennis. The Games at Hamilton, as LORD ROCHDALE pointed out yesterday, will of course in no sense conflict with the Olympic Games, though they will be run on Olympic lines. They will be lacking in the particular form of excitement that comes of international rivalry. On the other hand they are bound to produce keen competition between the chosen champions of the different States of the Commonwealth of British Nations, and Canada deserves the thanks of the rest of the Empire for giving them the opportunity of coming together in the friendly intimacy of a united family gathering.

Seals and Sealing-wax

It may, or it may not, have something to do with recent losses incurred through childlike confidence ; but one at least of the "big five" banks has suddenly taken to sealing its envelopes and registered packages not with sealing-wax but with red paper labels. The change cannot but make the older clients uneasy. Of the subjects which the Walrus proposed to discuss with the oysters—shoes and ships and sealing-wax and cabbages and kings—ships (at any rate some kinds of ships) are to be less common than before, and kings are fewer than they were a dozen years ago. Is sealing-wax to go too ? It would be sorely missed. Sealing-wax inspired confidence and implied courtesy. Ever since the Merovingians (as history records) revived the ancient Roman use of the seal, the great ones of Europe have sealed the most august of their promises and pledges and acts of grace ; and to receive a sealed letter—even though the wax bore no sculptured monarch nor prelate nor castle nor coat of arms, but only the name of a bank—was to come into the stream of history and to feel the flattering suggestion that one's affairs were important enough to demand a little secrecy and ceremony and the trouble of melting the wax and impressing the seal on it. There is no sign of consideration, no aroma of anciently, no delicate flattery, about an imitation in red paper wetted and stuck on like a stamp.

Worse still, someone has been deprived of the joy of playing (though under the name of work) with sealing-wax and a seal. Psychology has not yet attempted, as it should, to explain why the choicer minds take so much pleasure in performing the little process of craftsmanship—the lighting of the candle, the igniting, dropping, and distributing of the wax to the right shape and depth, the precise imposition of the carefully wetted seal (it is a deplorable fact that there are persons unrefined enough to use a thimble or a hasty finger), and the lifting of it to reveal the perfect work. The consistency and the odour of the mixture of shellac and turpentine which is still called "wax" have some share in the pleasure ; and, although pillar-box red is the normal and in a sense the proper colour of sealing-wax, some of the new shades are very pretty and capable of subtle significance. The result, moreover, can be beautiful, as our ancestors abundantly knew when they bought those little cabinets full of impressions from intaglios. Good sealing-wax will take and keep the minutest letters of some dainty French or English sentiment, and it will take and keep the peaks and valleys of some grandiose relief. Sometimes the recipient will almost rather leave the letter unopened than break the seal ; and no lover of sealing-wax and seals but shares the anxiety of august persons in India and other hot climates who must send out their noble seals protected from the heat only by a slip of superimposed tissue paper. Still, the joy of sealing-wax is by no means confined to the beauty of the result. It is not that alone which rouses the longing just for once to have the making of such a regal or monastic seal as must have a box all to itself to be kept in : it is the joy of having all that wax to heat and dispose and stamp. And let none sneer at the innocent pleasure. It is, indeed, a sign of care and thoroughness. On a hastily written and unimportant letter no right-minded man would bestow a seal. Sealing-wax must be the finishing touch to a work which art and thought have made.

WINDFALLS FOR THE EXCHEQUER

"NOT DYING UP TO EXPECTATIONS"

MR. SNOWDEN'S HUMOUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking last Friday night at Leeds, is reported as having expressed some apprehensions as to whether the revenue this year from certain forms of taxation would come up to the estimates, and in a veiled reference to Death Duties he volunteered the information that this item was "not living up to expectations," or rather he might put it "the contributors are not dying up to expectations."

A sufficiently harmless pleasantry, indicating in the mind of the speaker that valuable asset—a sense of humour—which, according to the report, stimulated the gentle mirth of his audience. But beneath the surface of this innocent jest there lurks the suggestion of a new and sinister theory in relation to human affairs when Death, rather than Life, is welcomed as a recognized source of national gain and the Keeper of the Nation's Purse can wax justifiably impatient with the dilatory methods of the Grim Reaper, seeing that the "dead men's boots" are urgently wanted. Of course there is nothing personal in this : any men will do, however worthy or unworthy as citizens, provided only that the goods to which they could recently claim legal title are sufficiently considerable to be worth attention.

In this feature of the Chancellor's anxieties there are periodical indications of sympathy in the public Press, and it would be interesting to note, in the course of a year, how many widows have the opportunity of observing that an event which they were disposed to regard somewhat personally was, judged from the highest standpoint of good citizenship, in reality only "another windfall for the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

But possibly these considerations belong only to a transitory phase, which does not therefore call for undue emphasis, and that in a time which is short relative to the life of a nation the particular field from which Death Duties are gathered will have been garnered. Then the men and their descendants who have accumulated wealth through circumstances in which thrift probably played some part, having duly delivered up "the boots," will themselves be relegated to the limbo of the forgotten, and death will no longer be reckoned among the national assets.

Yours, &c.,
A POTENTIAL WINDFALL.

February 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I observe with some interest that Mr. Snowden, in his speech at the Leeds Chamber of Commerce dinner on Friday last, stated that this country is still the most wonderful in the world, and "the only thing it lacks is more pluck." Would it be fair to ask whether Mr. Snowden proposes to do the extra plucking ?

February 2. A POOR PIGEON.

FACIAL SURGERY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The closing of the Queen's Hospital for facial injuries founded at Sidcup in 1917 is an event which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

The accommodation for these distressing cases provided in 1915 at the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, having been found insufficient, and in other respects unsatisfactory, the selection of a special institution became a matter of great importance, and presented special difficulties. Due to the initiative and energy of Sir Charles Kenderdine, this problem was solved by the establishment of the hospital at Sidcup. Throughout the intervening years Sir Charles has acted as honorary secretary and treasurer with a devotion, due to his ardent sympathy for the wounded of this class, which it is impossible to overrate. Neither should the skill of Major Gillies and the surgical and nursing staff, nor Sir William Arbuthnot Lane's long connexion as consultant, pass out of remembrance.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED KEOGH.

3, Rue Mazarin, St. Jean de Luz, B.P., Feb. 1.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES MONRO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am engaged in writing the biography of the late General Sir Charles Monro, and I shall be greatly obliged if, through the medium of your paper, I may ask those who possess documents or letters bearing on his official or private life to lend me such of them as contain matter of general interest. I shall also be grateful for any personal information which friends and acquaintances feel able to impart to me. All loaned papers and letters will be returned to the owners after copies have been taken.

Yours faithfully,
G. DE S. BARROW, General.

37, Holland Villas-road, Kensington, W.14, Feb. 3.

PRINTERS' ERRORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If typists' errors are included, the following may be cited. I was quoting a passage from Catharine Macaulay's "History of England" :—"The Constitution of this country has never been purged from the venom with which it was infected by the creation of the Star Chamber." My typist transcribed it :—"from the *vermin* with which it was *infested* by the creation of the Star Chamber." I may add that—though my typist was probably unaware of it—there is historical authority for saying that the Star Chamber was not free from vermin, for in the case of an attorney, charged with malpractice in the time of Chief Justice Richardson, it is reported that during the hearing of the case

a nest of young rats or mice came from behinde the King's armes and ranne about upon the plaister or beames till three or four of them fell down in the court and one lighted on my Lord Richardson's back. The Archbishop of York observed, as he said, the finger of God, in that he had pointed to the Court, as it were, that as there was a nest of vermin discovered, soe that this man, and such as he, were worse than vermin. (Star Chamber Reports, Camden Society (1886), p. 116.)

Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. FOX.

THE SERAJEVO MURDER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As an old Imperial Army officer on a visit to this country and about to return to Australia, I, too, feel bound in honour to protest, as Professor Seton-Watson has already done in your issue of to-day, "against the decision to erect a tablet in honour of the Archduke's assassin on the scene of the murder in Serajevo." Surely the idea of erecting a monument, "not to the victims, but to the murderer," is not only a disgrace to our modern civilization, but also an attempt, and a clumsy attempt at that, on the part of some person or persons interested to keep alive the spirit of malice and of passion which was the immediate cause of the outbreak of the most appalling war in the world's history.

I am, Sir, &c.,
TRAVERS HARTLEY FALKINER, sometime Captain.

94, Piccadilly, W.1, Feb. 1.

JUVENAL AND THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The authority of *Sortes Vergilianae* is well established, but personally I prefer Juvenal ; nor did he let me down when, seeking an omen on the Naval Conference, I opened on Sat. VI., 153, and read, "Armatis obstat casa candida nautis" ; which I propose to render "The White House puts the lid on the Big Navy men."

Your obedient servant,
J. C. I.

Wimbledon.

THE BLUE NILE

FROM ABYSSINIA TO EGYPT

A VAST CANYON

Negotiations are proceeding in Addis Ababa between the Abyssinian Government and the Sudan irrigation authorities over the use of the waters of Lake Tana. It has been proposed that a dam should be built where the Blue Nile leaves Lake Tana.

(By Major R. G. Cheesman)

The valley of the Blue Nile, or Abbai River as it is called in Abyssinia, has not before been tracked throughout its length by any European or even Abyssinian. The actual course of the river would be about 1,500 miles if all the 800 miles of "U" bends were followed. The river enters a canyon in a mountain range, and appears again 300 miles farther down, and in that part it is practically impossible to follow its winding course by the edge of the shore as water-washed cliffs prevent the passage of a caravan, and the succession of cataracts throughout most of its length would prevent its negotiation by boat. It seems that the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River most nearly resembles the valley of the Abbai, although the Abbai canyon is as deep and considerably longer. Men have passed in canoes down the Grand Canyon, so it would be rash to say that it would be impossible to get down the Abbai by water ; but inaccessibility of a jumping-off place, the distance from a base or railhead, and the hotter climate of the Abyssinian valley would make it an infinitely more difficult and expensive undertaking.

A determined attempt was made by Mr. MacMillan in 1902 to drift down the river in specially constructed steel boats transported in sections across Abyssinia and assembled near the river. The expedition started into the unknown, but the boats got out of control and

were sunk in the rapids within a few hours, and the expedition had to be abandoned. MacMillan also tried to have a small steam launch navigated upstream from Roseires, in the Sudan. This attempt was also unsuccessful, for Mr. Jessen, who was in charge, met bad rapids before the Abyssinian frontier was crossed, and narrowly escaped disaster.

300 UNTRACKED MILES

Boats were then abandoned, and Jessen started once more to travel upstream along the bank from Roseires with a mule caravan. After about 200 miles, of which the last 50 miles were very rough going in the mountains, he was forced away from the river by precipices, leaving some 300 miles unseen. With the exception of a few points where caravan routes cross the river, very little was known of these remaining 300 miles ; so little known, in fact, that had anyone asserted that only a portion of the water that entered the Blue Nile in the Abyssinian Mountains flowed into the Sudan, there was no one who was in a position to prove that it did all arrive. He could only have pointed to the fact that the same native name of Abbai extends the whole way, and to the contours on maps, that were none too reliable, saying that its escape elsewhere was very unlikely.

Perhaps one of the greatest surprises for anyone who travels down the valley is the smallness of the volume of water at its lower end, where it emerges from the mountain area and enters into the more level lower plains, compared with the huge valleys of tributaries with catchment areas up to 13,000ft. above sea level that have been passed flowing into it. Below the Balas River, the last of the right bank tributaries, that is after it has received its last perennial tributary upstream of the Sennar Dam, I was able to throw a stone over the Blue Nile from shore to shore. The explanation, though not at first apparent, is simple. The vast water catchment area, with its deep main gorge with mountain slopes of impervious volcanic rock on each side and the numerous tributary gorges, resembles the valleys of the roof of a house. When the rain stops, about 90 per cent. of these channels cease to run. Very few of the sources of these channels are permanent springs. It follows that during the dry season, when alone it is practicable to travel there and see it, the main river shrinks to a narrow dry-season bed within a wider, or flood-season, bed. During the rainy season, July, August, and September, even the smallest tributary becomes a roaring torrent and the main river, especially in the lower levels towards the Sudan and in the Sudan, becomes a majestic expanse of water as much as half a mile across in places.

LAKE TANA TO KHARTOUM

Another question to which there was previously no answer was whether there were any falls of any magnitude. We knew that at the river's exit from Lake Tana the altitude above sea level was 6,000ft., and at Roseires, about 500 miles lower down, it was about 1,400ft. How was the descent accomplished ? We now know that Tisesat is the only fall of any size and that the descent is made by an endless succession of rapids and cataracts throughout the river's entire course, only broken by occasional pools formed by rock sills. This more placid water may last for two miles at the most, to be broken again by yet another cataract. These pools are inhabited by hippopotami and large crocodiles and numerous species of edible fish.

The opportunity came to me to travel down the whole length of the valley from the source at Lake Tana to its mouth, where it joins the White Nile at Khartoum. The Sudan Government consented to the use of their mules and equipment for the purpose. His Majesty Ras Tafari issued orders that all assistance was to be given me, and Ras Hailu, in whose territory most of the land lies, as I travelled entirely on the right bank, did all he could to help ; likewise Fitaurari Desta, who is overlord of the last 40 miles of country bordering on the Sudan.

The journey was accomplished, after many vicissitudes, in three periods extending over four years. The first 20 miles presented little difficulty and occupied three days in 1926. In January, 1927, I joined the river where I had left it, and managed to travel either along the water or, where this was impossible, along the valley edge, with occasional climbs down to the water, as far as Wanbera district, some 350 miles of rough going. This, being the little-known part, was the most interesting. In April heavy rains compelled a retreat.

Returning to Wanbera in January, 1929, I rejoined the river at Beri Hill and travelled close to the water to the Sudan frontier, and, crossing it, followed the river to Roseires, where I left my mules. It happened that I had to go to Khartoum from there on official business, and this, the last,

section of the journey gave me the advantage of seeing the whole length of the river.

The source of the Abbai, first seen by a European, Pedro Paez, in 1613, and visited by James Bruce in 1770, is a small sacred spring, the water of which is said to have healing properties. It is an object of pilgrimage for Abyssinians and is in the charge of priests. From its source it flows, increasing rapidly in size, for 60 miles northward where, after being joined by many tributaries, it flows into Lake Tana. This is the end of what is usually called the Small Abbai. It is there a swift and powerful perennial river with a well-marked estuary in the lake. It is the main supply of the water of Lake Tana.

Lake Tana would be better described as an inland sea. It is dotted with islands, some of which are invisible below the horizon when viewed from the shore, but fine views across the lake to mountains on the opposite side, with the islands in the middle, can be obtained from the highlands. A curious feature is that the waves never seem to exceed six inches in height. Natives have told me that big waves are unknown. With 40 miles of water surface it is surprisingly calm.

Nor is a sailing boat ever seen there. The inhabitants of the shores have not yet realized the possibilities, although the gentle breezes that prevail would be most useful. Nor have they realized the advantage of a wooden ship, though there are plenty of suitable timber trees in the vicinity. Coffee, which grows on hills near the shore, is transported across the lake, but always on primitive rafts made entirely of papyrus reeds and punted or paddled with a bamboo pole. They are cumbersome craft and get waterlogged and useless after a week or two.

"SMOKE OF THE FIRE"

Lake Tana overflows at its south-east corner, and here is the beginning of the famous river, the Blue Nile of the Sudan, called Abbai in Abyssinia and, more conveniently in English, the Big Abbai, to distinguish it from the Small Abbai. For 20 miles the river flows along the fairly even ground of the high plateau, and then hurls itself down 150 feet off a rock shelf, forming one of the most beautiful waterfalls in the world, called Tisesat (Smoke of the Fire), from the clouds of fine mist which come continually from its base. Below the falls the river is crossed by an old masonry and mortar bridge, a relic of the Portuguese evangelists who visited the Kings of Gondar in the 17th century.

The river then becomes a succession of turbulent cascades and small falls tumbling over rocks until Roseires is reached, about 450 miles below on the map. It is at Tisesat that the river enters the first mountains, from which it does not emerge until it has almost descended to the level of the Sudan plains.

Twenty miles below Tisesat another bridge spans the rocky river-bed, also of Portuguese architecture. Both these bridges carry caravan routes to-day. Below this no bridge spans the river until Sennar, in the Sudan, about 600 miles downstream. There is, however, a recent but unfinished bridge of masonry near Zemie. There are numerous fords which are waded by mules, up to their hocks in water, during the dry season.

At Tisesat mountains begin on both sides and the Abbai enters the great ravine, increasing in depth and width until its sides are as much as 6,000ft. above the water-level and 12 miles across. It was at Tisesat that my troubles began in earnest. The many tributaries that join the main river at right angles are also flowing in the bottom of deep ravines. If the Abbai is to be followed, these chasms have to be crossed and the climb down and up the other side with mules may occupy a whole day. Our rate of travel often was one map mile a day of 10 hours' hard work.

RAVINE OF GRANITE

The rocks of the mountains are basalts of volcanic origin, with strata of limestone underlying, from which from the earliest time the Abyssinians have obtained the mortar for building. The volcanic rocks rest on sandstone. After Soma district is reached, there are cliffs of sandstone, 400ft. high, on each bank, the river having cut a deep and narrow channel through it. These cliffs are dwarfed by the great slopes of the main ravine rising above them. Underneath the sandstone lies granite, and when Zemie district had been passed we left the sandstone cliffs behind and cone-shaped granite hills and a river-bed of granite boulders took their place. The river continued to flow through granite till it left the mountains.

The view down into the canyon from the level of the high plateau is awe-inspiring, and one thinks of the soil that once filled the vast empty space which has been torn from its moorings and carried away throughout the ages to form a new country, over a thousand miles away, now called Egypt. The steep sides of the valley are uninhabited forest. They are very hot and windless, and are reputed to be infested during the rains with malaria and horse sickness, and no Abyssinian will venture down to the lower levels, even for a day, if he can avoid it, whether it be the dry or wet season.

Once the river leaves the mountains, travelling beside it is easier. Here we saw orchard forest and tree-clad hills of a hundred feet scattered about. The land is mostly uninhabited, but every few days a small settlement of negroes may be passed. In the upper reaches one can go hundreds of miles in the riverain forest without seeing an animal, but in these lowlands I encountered big herds of elephant and many kinds of antelope and several lions. The game probably migrates from the Sudan, where it is abundant. Wild honey abounds; every hollow tree has its swarm. Near the frontier there is an ancient gold washing. In the sand of the Abbai itself and in the tributaries the negroes and Galla tribes wash for alluvial gold on the banks. It is a rainy season occupation, and when I was there the natives were busy in the distant millet and tobacco patches.

The last 40 miles before the frontier is reached are through the district of Gubba, which is under a negro resident Governor named Dejach Banja or Abu Shok, an Abyssinian subject. From the frontier the Blue Nile is better known and mapped. A motor road for trade purposes, starting within a mile or so of the frontier and connected up with Roseires, Sennar, and Khartoum, has recently been made by the Sudan Government.

At Roseires, 60 miles below the frontier, there is the first Government station and Customs. There is also a current gauge, the highest point at which the Blue Nile water statistics are collected. Here the river steamers during the flood season arrive regularly from Sennar. Roseires is the limit of practical navigation. In the dry season the steamers cannot ply higher than Singa. Below Roseires the fall in the land is much more gradual; the channel is wider, the water is deeper and more tranquil, and the river assumes a size and grandeur more in keeping with that of a great river.

A notice to airmen issued by the Air Ministry yesterday states that pending the establishment of a civil Customs aerodrome in Northern Ireland, civil aircraft flying between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State should land at and depart from Aldergrove Royal Air Force aerodrome. Customs examination in the Irish Free State is effected at Dublin (Baldonnell) aerodrome.

Obituary

MR. P. C. LARKIN

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CANADA

The Hon. Peter Charles Larkin, whose death in London yesterday after a short illness we announce with much regret this morning, was in his 74th year. He was the fifth High Commissioner of Canada in London, and came here in 1922, when he was asked to take up that appointment by the present Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King. He had been on terms of intimacy with Mr. King for a long time, as he had been the close friend and supporter for many years of the great Canadian Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He was then 65 years of age, and his career had been centred chiefly in the business which he had built up in Toronto, with widespread ramifications all over Canada and the United States. Yet he had always been an ardent Liberal in politics, and had done much for the party by his influence and financial support even in days when all did not seem to be going well, as during the election on reciprocal trade with the United States in 1911 and the dispute over conscription during the War, which tore the party asunder.

It was a great wrench for him to leave Toronto, where he had spent the greater part of his life, and all the interests which he had built up there in business, philanthropy, and politics. Yet, when once he had resolved to undertake the post of High Commissioner in London, he threw himself wholeheartedly into the work. By that time he was an enormously wealthy man, and he could well afford to maintain the dignity of the office. He was essentially a man of business, and on his arrival in London he devoted himself to the organization and co-ordination of the various Canadian agencies in London, with the supervision of which he was charged. He was zealous in looking after Canadian interests, and did much for the realization of Canadian financial interests in Europe. He also did much to arouse a fresh interest in Canada in this country, and encourage people here to visit the Dominion, and at the same time was always ready to extend hospitality to Canadians visiting this country. One of the first tasks to which he set himself on coming to London was the removal of the embargo on the landing of Canadian cattle in England which had been much resented by farmers in Canada.

Mr. Larkin has left behind him a permanent memorial of his work in London in Canada House, which stands in Trafalgar-square, on the former site of the Union Club. He made it his first duty on coming here to see that the Dominion had a home in London worthy of its position in the Empire, and it was mainly through his insistent labours that Canada House arose in so central a spot in the Metropolis of the Empire. The building, which houses the main offices of most of the Canadian agencies in London, is now the centre for all Canadians who visit the Motherland, and for those who propose going to Canada, whether as tourists or as permanent settlers. Mr. Larkin, too, was a strong advocate of closer Imperial cooperation. During his tenure of the office of High Commissioner he made many friends here. He did much to uphold the prestige of the country he represented, and he was assiduous in looking after all her interests.

A tall, handsome man of distinguished presence, Mr. Larkin was born in Montreal on May 13, 1856, of Irish parentage, but his father and grandfather had been Canadians. After he had received some education at local schools in Montreal and Toronto, the straitened circumstances of his family compelled him to go to work at an early age. He became a commercial traveller in groceries, and thereby acquired a special knowledge of the tea business. When he was still a young man he conceived the idea that if tea were sold in attractive sealed lead packets it would make a great appeal to the Canadian housewife, and so he went into business for himself and founded the Salada Tea Company. It prospered from the start, and within ten years Mr. Larkin was a rich man. His business gradually extended to every quarter of Canada, and at a later date he launched out into the United States, where he built up an organization as large as his Canadian enterprise. He kept the control firmly in his own hands, and it absorbed almost all his energies until his 65th year. He was not, however, unconcerned with public activities. He served for 21 years as a trustee for the Toronto General Hospital, being vice-chairman for 17 of these, and he was a generous contributor to many charities; he also served for some time as President of the Toronto League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and on the Toronto Improvement Society. In politics he was always a very strong Liberal, and, while he declined all suggestions that he should stand for Parliament, he was an active party man and a large contributor to campaign funds. He was also a director of the Toronto *Globe*. In 1911 his intimate friend, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, appointed him as Canadian representative on the Dominions Royal Commission which was charged with the duty of investigating and reporting on the conditions and resources of the British Empire in matters of trade and industry. But before Mr. Larkin was able to undertake any work in this connexion, his party went out of office in the "Reciprocity" election, and he tendered his resignation to the Borden Government, who appointed Sir George Foster in his place. He was appointed to the Canadian Privy Council in 1912.

Mr. Larkin is survived by his wife, who was Miss Jean Ross, of Cobourg, Ontario, and two children, a son and a daughter. His daughter, Aileen, lived with him at Lancaster-gate. His son, Gerald, left New York for London in the Olympic on Friday last.

Sir George McLaren Brown, speaking at a luncheon of the Empire Games Committee in London yesterday said:—

It is in the keenest distress that I open these proceedings with a note of very great sadness, and have to announce the death of a really great Canadian—the Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner of Canada, who was called from this life this morning. The news came too late to enable us to postpone this luncheon, and besides, knowing Mr. Larkin, we felt that the last thing he would wish done would be the cancellation or postponement of what he himself would consider a duty. I said that he was a great Canadian, and his is evidenced by the heights to which he attained by his unquestioned devotion to the interests of his country, and his great public services in her behalf. I am sure that all Canadians will have your sympathy, and that you would have me communicate that sympathy in fitting form to Mr. Larkin's family.

NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS' WAGES

The Wages Committee of the Northumberland Miners' Association yesterday decided to ask the coalowners for a meeting of the District Wages Board and to call for an accountant's report on the causes of the percentage slump on the December ascertainment. It had been hoped that the figures would mean an increase of wages.

Mr. William Straker, the miners' secretary, said that the position was puzzling, for there were more working days in December than November and more men working, yet the output fell by more than 40,000 tons.

THE SHEFFIELD BY-ELECTION

UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUE

Candidates
- Mr. H. Russell (C.).
- Mr. W. A. Lambert (Lib.).
- Mr. F. Marshall (Lab.).
- Mr. J. T. Murphy (Com.).

Polling on Thursday

LAST ELECTION:—

Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (Lab.) ..	20,277
Money, Commander R. I. (C.) ..	9,828
Lambert, W. A. (Lib.)	6,612
Labour majority	10,449

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SHEFFIELD, FEB. 3

Eight months have passed since the General Election, but the main issue before the electors in May last year, that of unemployment, is again the main issue in the by-election to be decided this week in the Brightside Division of Sheffield. Three of the four candidates are calling attention persistently and provocatively to the failure of the Labour Government to remedy a situation the Socialists were pledged to improve. As the Labour Party when in Opposition was unsparing of denunciation of the unemployment policy of the Conservative Government, and Sheffield on January 22 had 7,530 more persons unemployed than when Mr. MacDonald took office, Alderman Marshall and his supporters must have been prepared for a recoil of criticism, but the position finds them a little uneasy.

The Labour candidate contends that the problem is being attacked with vigour and determination, that schemes to the value of approximately £50,000,000 have already been sanctioned, and that others of an even greater amount are under consideration. Blame is thrown on Liberal and Conservative tactics in Parliament for conditions which have become worse instead of better, and efforts are being made to direct the impatience and resentment of disappointed unemployed workers against those who would amend the Bill dealing with unemployment benefit. Alderman Marshall seeks credit for his party because the Bill would abolish the "not genuinely seeking work" clause, and because of increases in the rates of benefit, which he claims will put into the pockets of the unemployed during the coming year the huge sum of £16,000,000.

EXTENSION OF SAFEGUARDING

Mr. Hamer Russell, the Conservative candidate, has emphatically challenged the Socialist attitude. No mere measure of relief, he states in his election address, is a cure. He presents the growth of unemployment under the present Government as a thing which overshadows all else, and urges that the country and the workers have been deceived. His own policy is an extension of safeguarding, and by poster and leaflet he is spreading the demand, "Safeguard Sheffield steel."

Dealing with the matter in his address he says:—"Safeguarding methods can and will save and restore the great steel industry of Sheffield. As it has done in other trades, it will provide the workers with more employment and better wages. The free trade Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer desires to smash safeguarding, increase unemployment, and deprive the nation of needed revenues from the foreigner. I want to persuade every working man and woman in Brightside who is at work to support me in protecting his and our industry against the fate of so many others in our country. I want to appeal to those honest working men who are compelled to accept the dole to keep the wolf from the door to support me in an effort to regain the foreign markets of the world, in order that they may find not merely an odd job but settled and continuous employment."

In the *Brightside Bullet*, an election broadsheet, Mr. Russell widens his appeal to include employers of labour, the salaried classes, shopkeepers, housewives, and young women, all of whom, he is convinced, would be benefited by safeguarding. He has perhaps the zeal and faith of the convert, for it was only in 1928 that he found free trade to be a fallacious doctrine, but there are now more to heed the question why this country should buy 3,000,000 tons of steel each year from abroad than would have listened a few years ago.

LIBERAL ATTITUDE

Mr. W. A. Lambert, the Liberal, dismisses safeguarding as "a pricked bubble and a shibboleth," and claims that his party would conquer unemployment by a vigorous policy of national reconstruction, which would include an extensive programme of highway development, afforestation, reclamation, and drainage, electrification, slum clearance, and canal, dock, and harbour development.

The Communist Party and its candidate, Mr. J. T. Murphy, are too obsessed with the iniquities of a Government which, they assert, protects "scabs," allows the law to be invoked against revolutionary fighters, and is steeped in Imperialism, to be concerned with constructive action.

Some play has been made with a disclosure of the alleged bidding by various trade unions and the I.L.P. for the reversion of the seat which had been held by Lord Ponsonby, but as a "sensation" this has fallen flat. A Labour comment on the Communist attack is that it can be ignored.

Mr. Lambert to-night received a message from Mr. Lloyd George, which stated that the folly of the Government's dear coal Bill would have been forced undiluted on the country but for the action of the Liberal Party, and would have brought disaster to the heavy industries, in which Sheffield would have been one of the chief sufferers.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

THE BISHOP OF CHELMSFORD ON POLITICAL RELATIONS

The Bishop of Chelmsford (the Right Rev. R. A. Wilson), in his monthly diocesan message, quotes from a letter on the sacrifices of the Russian Church, which he has received from the Metropolitan Antony, President of the Russian Episcopal Synod. The Metropolitan says:—

"According to our latest information, 31 Bishops, 1,560 clergymen, and more than 7,000 monks and nuns have been killed without trial or hearing solely for acknowledging Our Lord. Forty-eight Bishops, 3,700 clergymen, and more than 8,000 monks and nuns are languishing in prison. The Books of Holy Scriptures are being banished from libraries; their reading aloud, especially to children, inflicts a death sentence; public burnings of gospels and saints' images have been organized. Innumerable churches have been transformed into taverns and cinemas."

The Bishop of Chelmsford mentions that he has never taken any part in politics of any kind, and adds:—"But I feel that for our country to enter into political engagements with Russia while this state of things is going on is a course of action which cannot commend itself to the Christian conscience."

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S PROTEST

The Christian Protest Movement has received a letter from Bishop Nicolas, of St. Philip's (Russian Church), London, endorsing their campaign.

In the course of his letter the Bishop, after contrasting the religious freedom of this country with the tyranny and suffering experienced by the Christians of Russia, says:—

"Never before did anyone make such open war against religion in general and Orthodoxy in particular. The Bolsheviste' most cherished hope is to destroy all religion and God on earth, and to establish the cult of the political theory of Karl Marx, to eradicate religious feeling completely from the soul of men, and to establish the feeling of Communist political teaching in its stead. With special force, with the wildest frenzy, stubbornness, and malice, the Bolshevists have rebelled against Holy Orthodoxy. Blood freezes in the veins at the remembrance of the persecutions and the tortures that have been endured, and are being endured now, especially by the Orthodox clergy in Russia. The word of man is powerless to tell and describe all the horror of the crimes that have been committed.

"The 'holy of holies' of the Orthodox Faith is being offended in the most sacrilegious manner. The 'Anti-God' journal and a large quantity of other cheap literature, subsidized by the State, tastelessly and cynically deride the holiest dogmas of the Orthodox Church. The drunken and dissolute 'Komsmol' (Communist League of Youth), dressed in Church vestments stolen from the clergy, arrange loathsome parodies of Orthodox Church services in the streets. The lavras and monasteries, those historical sanctuaries which are so dear to the Orthodox Russian heart, are confiscated and some destroyed. The holy churches are left to complete dilapidation and are destroyed in masses. The holy relics of saints are exposed to degradation."

At the instance of Herr Frick, the "Fascist" Minister of the Interior in THURINGIA, action is being taken against a local school teacher who introduced Herr Remarque's book "All Quiet on the Western Front" into the curriculum of his class.

CHURCH ASSEMBLY

SPRING SESSION OPENED

PLANS FOR NEW HALL

The Spring Session of the Church Assembly opened yesterday afternoon in the Great Hall of the Church House, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury, chairman of the Assembly, presided over a large attendance of members of the three constituent Houses of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY extended a hearty welcome to Lord Hugh Cecil on his return after his serious illness.

LORD HUGH CECIL, who was received with loud applause by all sections of the Assembly, said that though he was a great deal better, he was very far from being quite well. He moved that the consideration of the standing orders be adjourned till the summer session, and the Assembly agreed.

The BISHOP OF NORWICH, Chairman of the Sites and Works Committee of the Church House, brought forward proposals for a new assembly hall, and moved:—

That the Assembly, having been invited by the Corporation of the Church House to express an opinion on the form of a suitable assembly hall in any future addition to the buildings of the Church House, approves of the plan for a circular hall submitted by Sir Herbert Baker.

He said they must be looking forward to rebuilding and adding to the accommodation of the Church House. That was going to be a very large piece of work costing at least £100,000, and very likely more than double that sum. In order to come to decide the actual type of re-building and the additions to the premises which were needed the Corporation of the Church House must have clearly in mind what they intended to do, how they intended to do it, and how they intended to pay for it. The site was a contracted one, and they had not a free hand. The cardinal feature of the additional buildings was a new assembly hall, and the character and shape of this new hall would govern all the other plans the Corporation had in mind. The Bishop explained in detail the large amount of additional accommodation which was necessary for the housing of the central activities of the Church, and for the development of the Church House. The plan, prepared by Sir Herbert Baker, which had been distributed, provided for a circular assembly hall. They hoped to meet the cost of the new buildings partly by an enlarged membership—a larger building would make it possible for them to house more members. Then they hoped to elicit large and generous benefactions. The Church House was a valuable property and he believed they would be able to issue debentures which would carry them a very long way.

A SYMBOL OF UNITY

CANON PARTRIDGE, in seconding the resolution, said the Assembly was not asked to vote money or to approve of a method of raising money. All the Assembly was asked to do was to approve the shape and the character of the building in which its debates would be held in the future. The assembly hall proposed was a circular debating chamber with a fairly large ambulatory designed for the convenience of taking divisions. In the present rectangular hall the clergy and laity were facing one another; that gave the appearance of antagonism. The circular hall was the old chapter-house shape, admirable for conference purposes, though perhaps defective in acoustic properties, but any drawback of that nature it was hoped to overcome by special arrangements devised by Sir Herbert Baker. The space allotted to the Bishops was a segmental division of the chamber, and the clergy and laity were on either side of a central gangway. The new hall would provide 600 seats [the membership of the Assembly is about 700, but the attendance rarely exceeds 500].

LORD WOLMER supported the resolution. He was particularly glad that Sir Herbert Baker had not attempted to copy the House of Commons, the design of which suggested the two-party system, but had produced a design which was not only practical but in accordance with the traditions of the Church. The circular chamber typified the unity of the Church. He thought they might take it that the acoustic problem had been solved.

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS criticized the plan in certain details, and said he was not entirely in favour of a circular chamber.

Mr. GEORGE JEBB urged that the matter should be postponed for further consideration. He thought the Assembly should hesitate before abandoning the use of the hall it at present occupied. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. J. R. B. MASEFIELD seconded this.

LADY (TRUSTRAM) EVE, as one who had suffered from a round debating chamber in the London County Hall, warned the Assembly against another acoustic failure which might result from the adoption of a circular hall.

EARL GREY approved the plan of a circular chamber as the result of his experience of the acoustic properties of the Legislative Chamber at Delhi, also designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said the Standing Committee had had a full discussion with Sir Herbert Baker, who had assured them that there would be no difficulty in the matter of hearing.

The motion for adjournment was negatived by a very large majority, and the Bishop of Norwich's resolution was then carried with only two or three dissentients.

The BISHOP of MALMESBURY moved that general approval be given to the Representation of the Laity (Amendment) Measure. The purpose of this measure is to amend the Rules for the Representation of the Laity, contained in the Schedule to the Constitution, and it provides for the repeal of and substitution of new forms for Rule 3 (2) and Rule 18 (3), dealing respectively with the qualifications of persons entitled to have their names entered on the electoral rolls, and the constitution of a lay electoral commission.

The debate was adjourned in order that answers might be given to the questions put down by members.

SALE OF NEW PRAYER-BOOK

In reply to Mr. W. GUY JOHNSON, the BISHOP of WORCESTER, speaking on behalf of the Chairman of the Central Board of Finance, said that the sum received in respect of royalties arising from the sale of the Deposited Book of 1928 for the year ended December 31, 1928, amounted to £417. The sum due for the year 1929 had not yet been ascertained.

In answer to SIR LULHAM POUND, the ARCHDEACON of WINCHESTER, speaking on behalf of the chairman of the Clergy Pensions Board, announced that it had now been decided to count the following classes of oversea service as qualifying pensionable service:—(1) Service rendered abroad before the appointed day (January 1, 1927) by clergymen who became compulsory contributors on that day; (2) service rendered abroad before the appointed day by clergymen becoming compulsory contributors after that day; (3) service rendered abroad after the appointed day by clergymen who went abroad before that day and who have returned or may return and become compulsory contributors. This decision, the Archdeacon added, had only been made possible through the generosity of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who had agreed to pay for the cost of the three classes of service mentioned.

The Assembly adjourned until to-day.

THE WELSH AND IRISH GUARDS

RUMOURS OF POSSIBLE ABOLITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, FEB. 3

Mr. Peter Freeman, M.P. for Brecon and Radnor, is to ask the Secretary for War to-morrow whether it is his intention to vary the strength, organization, or composition of the Welsh Guards. Opinion in the Principality has been considerably disturbed by a report, as yet unconfirmed, that the War Office in its curtailment of expenditure to meet the demand of the Treasury for a reduction of two millions in the Army Estimates is considering the possible abolition of the Welsh and Irish Guards as an alternative to the disbandment of the Horse Guards. The report has given rise to numerous protests in Wales, and Mr. Tom Shaw's answer in the House to-morrow is awaited with a certain amount of anxiety.

The Welsh Guards, the youngest unit of the Brigade of Guards, was created with the twofold object of acknowledging the patriotic contribution made by Wales during the War, when the Principality raised forces higher in proportion to the population than any other part of the kingdom, and of giving Wales representation in the Household Brigade. The present establishment is 28 officers and 683 other ranks.

Mr. Baldwin will speak at the Dickens Fellowship dinner to celebrate the 118th birthday of Charles Dickens to be held at the Piccadilly Hotel on Friday. He is to visit Ireland on February 13.

A LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK—

continued from page 14, col. 4

sion of the House of Lords as merely a delaying motion, and at the beginning of the next Session the Bill came up again. It was presented this time in the form of a Bill to amend the law relating to Parliamentary and municipal elections and included the introduction of the system of secret voting. The Bill was soon passed by the House of Commons, but the House of Lords inserted an amendment by which the measure was to remain in force for a limited period of eight years, until the end of 1880.

The amendment was resisted by the House of Commons on the ground that it would be much better to leave the hands of Parliament free to reconsider the question of the ballot whenever the necessity for it arose rather than hamper it by requiring it to deal with the subject again at a particular date arbitrarily fixed, which might prove to be highly inconvenient. In their reasons for disagreeing with the amendment the House of Commons urged that it affected the constitution and privileges of that House and that it was neither expedient nor according to precedent that such a measure should be made temporary. The House of Lords by 117 votes to 58 insisted on its amendment, and a deadlock was averted only by Mr. Gladstone's decision to give way and to accept the limitation.

Mr. Forster regretted the action of the House of Lords, but he did not think that it was a point on which they could ask the House of Commons to enter into a contest with the House of Lords. At the same time he admitted that, while the Liberal Party was prepared to abide by the principle of the secret ballot, there might be some details which would call for amendment. There were the usual protests in the Lower House, and the House of Lords were accused of being "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike," but the Lords gained their point and the limiting clause was inserted. When the eight-year period expired Mr. Forster's prophecy that England, having once got the ballot, would never for a moment think of getting rid of it was justified, and the Act was continued for many years in the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, until it was finally made a permanent feature of the Constitution.

GOVERNMENT DILEMMA

The Unemployment Insurance Bill can be brought before the House of Commons again at any time for consideration, and it may be taken this evening. There is no doubt that the decision of the Upper House to insist upon the time limit has created a position of considerable difficulty for the Government. If the Government merely asked the House to disagree once more with the House of Lords, and this motion was carried, the Bill would be killed automatically, and the Government have always insisted on the urgent necessity for the speedy passage of the Bill. On the other hand, if the House were to amend the Lords' amendment the Bill would be kept alive, and there was a good deal of support last night for the suggestion that the House of Commons should extend the limiting period from one to five years, leaving the Upper House to decide whether it would accept this alteration or suggest a compromise period of, say, three years.

There is the further alternative that the Government may claim that the amendment is a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, though when the amendment was last under consideration very little was said on this aspect, and the House was asked to reject the amendment on its merits. There was a strong belief last night that some way out of the difficulty would be found which would prevent the Bill being thrown away.

The position was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet which was specially summoned at 9 o'clock. There were many rumours current during the evening that the Cabinet had decided to stand to their guns rather than give way to the House of Lords. No conclusion was arrived at, however, beyond the decision to call a meeting of the full Parliamentary Labour Party for 10 o'clock this morning to discuss the whole position created by the deadlock over the Bill.

SCOTTISH PLEA FOR FREE TRADE

LETTER TO MR. SNOWDEN

A number of prominent Scotsmen have sent the following to Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

January 31, 1930

Sir,—At a time when the trade of the world is being strangled by tariffs, we desire to remind you of the plea for the removal of restrictions upon European trade which was extensively signed by eminent business men in Europe and America in 1926, and of the appeal by bankers of the United Kingdom in 1921. These pleas for the removal of tariffs have been reinforced by the declaration of the World Economic Conference at Geneva in 1927 and by various resolutions of the International Chamber of Commerce.

We appeal to you to lead a world movement for the reduction of tariffs, and to restore the historic fiscal policy of this country by abolishing all protective duties. From time to time, since the War, and under various names, duties have been imposed upon imports for other than revenue purposes. No authority from the country has ever been obtained by any Government, since protection was abandoned in the middle of last century, to impose protective duties in favour of certain manufacturers, and at the last General Election a large majority of the electors voted for candidates pledged to the maintenance of our free trade system.

We are convinced that efficient British manufacturers can meet foreign competition without artificial assistance, and, indeed, that they must do so, if we are to regain our share of world trade. Moreover, the needs of our great export trades, in which unemployment is so serious, require us to maintain free imports in order that our costs may be as low as our competitors, and also in order that our foreign customers may have the means of purchasing our goods. In assuring you of our approval of any measures you may take to reduce, or to abolish, protective tariffs,

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed by the following:—)

Sir Daniel M. Stevenson, ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow (Messrs. D. M. Stevenson and Co., coal exporters); Sir William C. Currie, president, Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom; Mr. Alexander Shaw, director, Bank of England, and deputy-chairman P. and O. Shipping Company; Sir Henry Bananyne, woollen manufacturer, Peebles; Sir Alexander Stevenson, ex-City Treasurer and ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh; Sir Andrew H. Pettigrew, chairman, Campbells and Stewart and Macdonald, Limited, Glasgow; Sir James Leishman, late chairman, Scottish Board of Health; Sir Robert Wilson, chairman, Education Authority of Glasgow; Sir Norman Lamont, ex-M.P. for Ruteshire; Colonel Arthur C. Murray, ex-M.P. for Kincardineshire; Captain Michael Wemyss, chairman, Wemyss Coal Company, Limited; Mr. T. J. Carlyle Gifford, director of insurance and investment companies, Edinburgh; Mr. Henry Brown, director of public companies, Edinburgh; Professor Sir Robert Williams, Professor of History, Edinburgh University; Mr. Robert Carson, Messrs. Robert Carson and Co., Limited, flour importers, Glasgow; Mr. W. J. Fleming, Messrs. Fleming Bros., structural engineers, Glasgow; Mr. R. Macgregor Mitchell, ex-M.P. for Perth; Mr. Charles E. Price, ex-M.P. for Central Edinburgh; Mr. E. Rosslyn Mitchell, solicitor, Glasgow, ex-M.P. for Paisley; Mr. Francis Norie Miller, director and general manager, General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited; Mr. G. F. Barbour, Priestley; Mr. A. W. Fisher, director, J. Pullar and Sons, Limited, Perth; Mr. J. M. Hodge, solicitor, Blairgowrie; Mr. Peter H. Allan, chairman, Education Authority, Edinburgh; Mr. Andrew Henderson, ex-master, Merchant Company, Edinburgh; Mr. Andrew Law, flour importer, Glasgow; Mr. Robert Candlish Henderson, K.C., Edinburgh; Mr. James Morton, textile and dyes manufacturer, Edinburgh; Mr. W. L. M'Kerrow, member, Education Authority, Glasgow; Mr. James Rowbottom, solicitor, Glasgow; Mr. J. B. Dawson, merchant, Glasgow; Mr. Jas. P. Wimster, fire coal contractor, Glasgow; Mr. A. M. Lambie, stockbroker, Glasgow; Mr. Jas. Parlane Young, solicitor, Glasgow; Mr. Alex. M'Crae, timber merchant, Glasgow; Mr. Alex. H. Taylor, solicitor, Glasgow; Mr. Allan M. Wilson, coal exporter, Glasgow; Mr. Alex. Forrester Paton, woollen manufacturer, Alloa; Mr. Laurence B. Bell, chartered accountant, Edinburgh; Mr. Andrew Howden, shipowner, Glasgow; Mr. Arthur Law, late paper manufacturer, Edinburgh; and Mr. Duncan Macintyre, Edinburgh.

CARS OF TO-DAY

21-60 H.P. 6-CYL. WOLSELEY

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The 21/60 h.p. 6-cylinder County saloon *de luxe* Wolseley is a well-fitted car which runs in lively and refined fashion. While being as flexible as the average American car, it combines British economy and finish.

The pressed steel saloon body looks rather American, and on the car tried the difference in the colours was hardly marked enough. The lining round the windows was rather too square; otherwise I have little fault to find with the coachwork, while the chassis is very accessibly designed. A cupboard is on either side of the instrument panel, and a petrol gauge and water thermometer are under the driver's eye. The speedometer is central, but the rim of the steering wheel makes it rather difficult for the driver to read the speed. There is a lock for the lights and ignition; and, also on the front board, there are the starter button, the control of the radiator shutters, the switch for the fog light; above the steering wheel is the handle for the electrically governed dipping head lamps, and, below, the finger rim for the electric horn. There is a parcel net on the roof and above the screen are a clock and a reflecting mirror. The wiper is mechanical and works whenever the car is running. The clear vision screen can be opened right up; above it on the outside is a sun visor. The roof has a ventilator and an interior light. There are four doors; all the six glasses of the side windows can be moved, but the four rearmost ones go about half way down. The handles are well placed and there is safety glass throughout. Blinds are over the quarter lights and the rear window, and the last can be worked from the driver's seat. The doors have locks. The back seat, which has an arm-rest either side, can be altered to four positions; drawing the seat forward alters the slope of the squab. There is a companion on either side; that on the near-side includes an electric cigarette lighter, and an ash-tray for the front seats. Silk head cushions are behind; there is even an umbrella in a stand. The foot rest can be regulated, or put out of the way. The forward seats are adjustable and have pockets behind. The floorboards are screwed down. There is a rubber draught excluder over the central gear and brake levers. The 12-volt battery is under the floorboard and on the exhaust side, but in a case and not very near the pipe. Two spare wire wheels with 28×5.50 tires are kept in wells in the front wings. The equipment also includes a scuttle ventilator, chromium plating throughout, a large folding luggage grid, a skin rug for the back passengers, furniture hide upholstery and bumpers. The tools are kept under the cushion of the driver's seat.

The 6-cylinder engine, of 2,677 c.c. capacity, has a bore and stroke of 75 and 101 mm. Valves and camshaft are overhead. The valves have only single springs, but are not noisy. Clearance is altered by eccentric bushes, and the lubrication is forced throughout. The head is easily removed and the vertical drive of the camshaft is made telescopic. The splines are so arranged that the shaft cannot be replaced wrongly. The inlet and exhaust manifolds form a neat single casting, and the whole, together with the exhaust pipe, is held by brass nuts, all easily worked with an ordinary spanner. The mixture is heated, the exhaust manifold is ribbed, and the exhaust pipe is at its forward end, thus there is no excessive heat in the scuttle. The high and accessible carburettor is fed from a large autovac tank; the main reservoir at the back holds 15 gallons. The filler has no gauze and is not quite outside the grid. Great care has been taken for straining the oil. For example, on the offside there are the handy filler with two gauzes, a dipper rod near by, and a large circular external oil filter, while on the nearside there is a high-pressure filter which can also be got at under the bonnet. The plug in the side of the sump can be worked with the jack handle. The starter is easily reached or withdrawn under the bonnet, and there is a plug over the pinion. The generator is cross-driven and opposed to the magneto, which is on the offside. The make-and-break and distributor face the operator. The fan is combined with an impeller; the pulley here is split for belt adjustment.

The film and honeycomb radiator, carried in swivel trunnions, has two adjustable head stays and an extension tank. A get-at-able tap, with a curved spout and a hole in the undershield, drains the system. The sparking plugs, set at an angle in the offside of the head, are soon unscrewed. There is worm and wheel steering, with a large filling plug on the top of the box. The crankshaft runs in seven bearings with a vibration damper at its front end; the pistons and connecting rods are of aluminium and duralumin. Six-cylinder engine, single-plate dry clutch, and four-speed gearbox are held at three points on rubber. The thrustrace and the clutch pedal shaft bearings must be oiled by hand, but a greaser for the former is brought outside the casing. The speed lever works flexibly, but has a catch for reverse; the positions are marked on the knob. A large level filler is in the nearside of the box. Behind is a locomotive transmission brake worked by hand, and with a nut adjustment on the offside. The open propeller shaft has double fabric disk joints, with ball centres. Final drive is by spiral bevel in a banjo case with a level filler.

The springs are half-elliptical front and back, and are flat. The rear ones are under the axle and under the frame. The front ones are soft-set, held out of centre, and are not clipped. Hydraulic shock absorbers help the suspension. The four-wheel brakes work on the Lockheed principle; only the setting of the shoes needs adjustment, and this can be done on the drums outside. The combined tank and master cylinder are held within the channel of the off-side frame member. The wheelbase, track, and ground clearance of this model are 9ft. 6in., 4ft. 8in., and 8in.; the four forward gear ratios are 4.81, 7.3, 10.2 and 19.4 to one. This saloon costs £485; a saloon limousine *de luxe* with combined adjustable partition and driver's seat costs £525; the standard saloon is £455.

ON THE ROAD

Second is a very good gear, and the saloon will do about 35 miles an hour on it. About 50 and 60 to 65 are the best rates on third and top. The car runs easily and sweetly up to 45 and 50 miles an hour, and will hold such speed over long distances. For the test the day was foggy and the roads were wet. There were two persons on board, and the car had only had its testing and its journey up from Birmingham. Nevertheless 55

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345-347, KENTISH TOWN ROAD, N.W.5.
PALMERS GREEN—25-27, Green Lanes, N.13.
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PADDINGTON—262, Harrow Road, W.2.
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STRATFORD—379-381, High Street, E.15.
KING'S CROSS—212, Caledonian Road, N.1.
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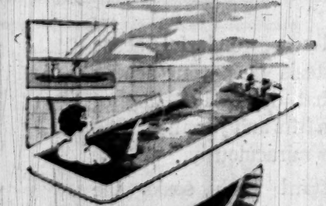

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Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, FEB. 3

The Revd. Patrick McCormick has left Sandringham.

The King and Queen of Denmark will arrive at Cannes to-day for a visit of three weeks.

The American Ambassador at Berlin and Mrs. Sackett have arrived at Claridge's from the United States.

Violet Duchess of Rutland will return to 34, Chapel-street next week from Melton Mowbray.

The Earl and Countess of Strathmore will arrive at 84, Eaton-square on Thursday for a short stay, and will then return to St. Paul's, Waldenbury, Hertfordshire.

Mary Countess of Lovelace will return to Wentworth House, Swan-walk, Chelsea, on February 16 from Ockham Park.

Lady Alastair Innes-Ker returned to 4, Gloucester-square yesterday from the country.

Lady Arthur Grosvenor and Miss Grosvenor's address is Fifehead House, Gillingham, Dorset, for the future.

Viscount Ullswater will sail from Southampton in the Asturias on February 14 to join Viscountess Ullswater in Madeira. They will return to 33, Great Cumberland-place at the beginning of May.

Viscountess Elibank will return to St. James's-court on Friday from the Continent.

Lord Bledisloe (Governor-General designate of New Zealand) and Lady Bledisloe will be leaving Southampton for New Zealand on February 14. The boat train leaves Waterloo at 10 a.m.

Lord and Lady Lloyd have left 14, Gloucester-gate. Their permanent address in future will be 30, Portman-square, W.1.

Lord and Lady Bradbury and Lady Bainbridge are among the visitors who have arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

The Hon. Lady Meux will sail from Southampton on February 14 in the Asturias for Rio de Janeiro.

The Hon. Robert and Lady Serena James have arrived at 3, Hyde Park-square, where they will be until Easter.

Sir John and Lady Barran, with Miss Margarita Barran, have arrived at 65, Eaton-square from Sawley Hall, Yorks.

Sir Richard Paget expects to return from Germany on Monday to 1, Devonshire-terrace, where Lady Muriel Paget will join him shortly on her return from Russia.

Sir Henry Betterton, who has not been well since his return from Palestine, is now much better, and hopes to resume his Parliamentary duties in the near future.

Lady Curre wishes to thank all those to whom she is unable to reply personally for their sympathy in her loss.

The Dowager Lady Fox has arrived at Claridge's from the country.

Lady Duncan is giving a dance on March 19 for Miss Monica Duncan.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kingsmill is giving a small dance for his daughter, Miss Daphne Kingsmill, at 15, Cadogan-square, on Wednesday, February 26.

Major Ralph and the Hon. Mrs. Glyn returned to London yesterday from Marndhill, Ardington.

Miss Loeha Ponsonby begs to announce that owing to the non-arrival of mails in the Adriatic many letters addressed to her may remain unanswered. Miss Ponsonby hopes the writers will accept this intimation of thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Nitch ask their friends to accept their heartfelt thanks for the kind expressions of sympathy they have sent them in their bereavement. They deeply regret that the very large number of letters received makes an individual reply almost impossible.

Mrs. Wilfrid Brownlow has arrived at 15, Moore-street, Cadogan-square, which is now her permanent address. (Telephone, Sloane 7921.)

As a result of the Mystery Ball, St. Peter's Hostel, Vauxhall, has benefited by the sum of £2,126.

YOUNG CONSERVATIVES' UNION BALL

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin will receive the guests at the Young Conservatives' Union Ball, which will be held at Grosvenor House on March 20. The Embassy Band will play. The greater part of the funds raised by the ball will be spent on social service in the poorer constituencies of London.

FUNERALS

LORD ESHER

The ashes of Viscount Esher were conveyed to Scotland yesterday and placed in the private chapel at the Roman Camp, Callander. The Rev. Burnett Peter, of Callander, conducted the valedictory service in the presence of the immediate members of the family and household, in accordance with the wishes of the late Viscount Esher.

MISS FLEMING

The funeral service for Miss Grace Frances Fleming was held yesterday at St. Michael's, Chester-square. Canon R. A. Mitchell officiated, and the chief mourners were:—Mr. Malcolm Fleming (brother), Mrs. Gib (sister), Miss Rowan (cousin), Miss Grace Rowan (cousin), Colonel M. H. Purcell (uncle), Mrs. M. H. Purcell, Mrs. Hayton (cousin), Mrs. Arthur Napier (niece), and Mrs. Fleming.

Others present included:—

Sir Francis Astley-Corbett, Miss Ursula Astley-Corbett, Sir Gilbert Purcell, Lady Jerningham, the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Parker, Miss C. Lloyd, Miss Amy Northey, Mrs. Raymond Paley, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Wolfe, Mrs. Ordway, Miss Rayson, Mrs. Sharpin, Mrs. Lewis Richards, Mrs. Bassett, Miss Coppin, and the Misses Dawes.

The burial took place at Kensal Green.

THE LATE CAPTAIN HUGH GROSVENOR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, FEB. 3

A memorial service for Captain Hugh Grosvenor and the two others who were killed in the air accident over Hobson's Bay on January 7 was held in St. Peter's Cathedral to-day.

Those present included the Governor and Lady Hore-Ruthven, Sir George Murray, the Chief Justice; Commander Loudoun Shand, representing Lord Stonehaven, the Governor-General; Colonel Cass, representing Lord Somers, the Governor of Victoria; Mr. McIntosh, the South Australian Minister of Works; and Mr. J. L. Bonython, the Lord Mayor. During the service aeroplanes flew low over the cathedral. An address was given by the Bishop of Adelaide.

The Adelaide *Register* has opened a shilling fund to endow a cot at the Children's Hospital costing £300 in memory of Captain Grosvenor. Contributions so far amount to 4,700 shillings.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. F. B. CHILDE AND LADY DORIA PELHAM-CLINTON-HOPE

The engagement is announced of Mr. Frederick Baldwin Childe, only surviving son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Childe and of Mrs. Maxwell, of 3, Petersham-terrace, S.W., and Lady Doria Pelham-Clinton-Hope, elder daughter of the Duke of Newcastle.

MR. C. GORE AND LADY BARBARA MONTGOMERIE

The marriage arranged between Mr. Christopher Gore and Lady Barbara Montgomerie will take place to-day at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, at 2.15. The reception will be held at 28, Grosvenor-street, kindly lent by Lady Edward Churchill.

COUNT VLADIMIR DE SMIRNOFF AND MISS P. C. C. RUSSELL

A marriage has been arranged between Count Vladimir de Smirnoff and Philippa Caroline Cumine, daughter of the late Major-General Russell, of Aden, and Mrs. Russell, of 52, Elm Park-gardens. The marriage will take place on Tuesday, March 11, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens.

PAYMASTER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. G. DERRY, R.N., AND MISS JONES

The engagement is announced between Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Derry, R.N., younger son of the late Dr. and Mrs. B. G. Derry, of Bodmin, and Kathleen Mary, only daughter of the Rev. L. and Mrs. Louis Jones, The Vicarage, Little Brickhill.

DR. B. W. HOLMES AND MISS E. M. MCKERROW

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Bernard Willoughby Holmes, of Asansol, India, third son of the late Edward Holmes, of Bocking, Essex, and Elizabeth Margaret McKerrow, of Mephams, Horeham Road, E. Sussex, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McKerrow, West Kirby, Cheshire.

MR. E. W. DUVAL AND MISS HEALE

The engagement is announced between Edward Walter, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Duval, of Stradbrook, Tonbridge, and Marguerite Mary (Meg), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Vernon Heale, of The Priory, Tonbridge.

MR. F. G. KINSMAN AND MISS KESSELL

The engagement is announced between Francis Geoffery, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kinsman, of "Chelmer," Chandlersford, Hants, and Eileen Dorothy, only child of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kessell, of "Bramley," Otterbourne, Hants.

MR. R. A. VREEDE AND MISS WHITE

The engagement is announced between Rein Adriaan, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Vreede, Weltevreden, Java, and Irene Gwendoline, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. White, of Sydney, Australia.

MR. R. THRALE AND MISS ADLERCRON

A marriage will shortly take place between Mr. Richard Thrale, of Croydon, and Eleonore Meliora Adlercron, only daughter of John Ladeveze Adlercron, of Moyglare, Co. Meath, Ireland, and Mrs. Adlercron, The Crossways, Plumpton, Sussex.

MR. C. W. BOOTH AND MISS C. M. BAKER

The engagement is announced between Charles Wilson Booth, of Scotlands, Warfield, Berkshire, only son of the late Robert Booth, J.P., of Bartra Hall, Dalkey, County Dublin, and Mrs. Booth, of Harrogate, and Constance Mary, younger daughter of the late Major Esmeades Baker, 4th King's Own Lancaster Regiment, and Mrs. Baker, of Bracknell, Berkshire.

MR. M. S. WARD AND MISS D. SWAN

The marriage arranged between Maurice Suckling, younger son of the late Nelson Ward, of Blighmont, Southampton, and Dorothea, younger daughter of the late F. G. Swan and Mrs. Swan, of 209, Cromwell-mansions, S.W., will take place very quietly at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, March 4, at St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens, S.W. There will be no reception, but friends will be welcome at the church.

MARRIAGE

MR. A. RUSSELL AND MRS. E. H. BROCKELBANK

The marriage took place quietly in December between Andrew Russell, 8, Clifford-street, W.1, and Ethel Brockelbank, younger daughter of the late William McLaren, Blackdown, Woking.

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

BORDIGHERA, FEB. 1

At an exhibition of garden flowers, organized by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Berry at the Bicknell Museum, the wonderful results of gardening to be obtained in January on the Riviera were seen. The Dowager Duchess of Leeds exhibited a large selection of flowers, including some specially fine roses, and Mr. Cecil Hanbury, M.P., sent a large exhibit from La Mortola both of flowers and fruit. Miss Campbell, of Stonefield, Colonel William Long, and Mrs. Berry were other exhibitors.

The Hon. Montagu and Mrs. Forbes have been joined by their son and daughter-in-law, Captain and Mrs. Fergus Forbes, at the Hotel Royal.

Among others recently returned to Bordighera are Captain and Mrs. R. Stuart-Hamilton and Major and Mrs. Hunter-Blair.

SAN REMO, FEB. 1

There was a large gathering at Dr. and Mrs. Michael Foster's bridge at home. Among the guests were Major-General Sir Foster Newland, Major Lister, Count and Countess Laderchi, and Baroness Teding Van Berkhout.

Lord and Lady Clinton are staying at the Hotel des Anglais.

ALASSIO, FEB. 1

The two January lectures organized by the secretary of the British Club were both very well attended. The first of these was by Colonel Woolbert. The second lecture was given by Baroness Albert d'Anethan on the Boxer rising. The late Baron Albert d'Anethan was at that time Belgian Minister at Tokyo, and the Baroness gave a graphic account of her own experiences and observations during the disturbances.

ST. MORITZ, FEB. 1

More than 400 guests were present in the Grand Hotel ball room on Wednesday night, when the Amateur Dancing Championship of Europe was won by Mr. W. H. Heath and his daughter, Miss Nancy Heath. Mr. and Mrs. R. Walter Anderson were placed fifth in the championship contest and were winners of the dancing competition for guests, in which 22 couples competed.

The "baby ball" held next night in the Embassy Room at the Palace Hotel was also very well attended, and many original and amusing costumes were worn. Among the prizewinners were Marquis Casa de Calderon, Prince René de Bourbon, Mrs. Wessel, Miss Betty Lloyd, Commander H. M. Simonds, and Captain Casini. Others present included the Duchess of Alba, Captain and Mrs. Robert Glen, Lady Dashwood, the Marquis and Marquise de Polignac, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Martineau, Lord Grimthorpe, Princess Imeretinsky, Count Rossi, and Mr. R. Hawkes.

MONTE CARLO, JAN. 29

Prince Louis and the Hereditary Princess of Monaco attended the opening night of the Monte Carlo opera season, which begun with *Thaïs* (Massenet). Many English people were present. Other operas to be performed during the season are:—*Madame Butterfly* (with Mlle. Tapales Ysang, the Japanese prima donna), *Faust*, *La Tosca*, the *Barber of Seville*, *Quo Vadis?* and *Salàn*, the last by M. Raoul Gunsbourg, the director of the Monte Carlo Opera.

The new offices of the P. and O. Company have added a fresh interest to Monte Carlo as a port of call, and among the liners that have anchored off Monaco recently have been the Franconia, La France, and the Megantic.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have arrived and are staying at the Riviera Palace Hotel.

CAIRO, JAN. 25

The Italian season, with Mme. Mercedes Capsir at the Royal Opera House, is proving a great success, and a French operette company is drawing crowded houses at the Kursaal.

Major Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter has returned to Shepheard's Hotel. Lady Wormald has arrived.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers are at the Grand Hotel, Helwan.

Mrs. Lindsay and Major Sir John Smiley are among the visitors at the Semiramis Hotel.

Sir Philip and Lady Stott are at the Continental-Savoy.

Count and Countess Volpi Di Misurata and Lady Sybil Lubbock have been staying at the Cataract Hotel, Aswan.

Viscount and Viscountess Brentford are the guests of the Governor-General in the Sudan.

The Duke and Duchess of Algeciras have left for Palestine.

Baroness Empain has arrived.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

BOOT FACTOR'S ESTATE

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN CHECKLEY, of Lindfield-gardens, Hampstead, N.W., principal of J. Darnell and Sons, Limited, boot factors, Kingsland-road, E., died on December 1, aged 76, leaving a fortune of £569,474, with net personalty £549,214. He gives:—

£1,000 each to the Middlesex Hospital (for cancer research) and the Home for Incurables, Putney; £500 each to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic; £100 each to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the National Lifeboat Institution, Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, E., the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland-road, the Hoxton Market Mission, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

£5,000 to Andrew Galloway Thomson, if still in the employ of Darnell and Sons; legacies to employees of the firm according to length of service, and a year's wages to each of his servants of two years' service.

Mr. JAMES ROSSELLI, of Avenue de Messure, Paris, managing director of the Credit Lyonnais, who died on November 7, aged 70, intestate, a bachelor without parent, left estate of the value of £241,382 in England.

Mr. FRIDERIC VERE ALLFREY, of Ashridge-wood, Wokingham, Berks, who died on December 1, aged 75, left £102,025, with net personalty £87,598. He gives:—

£500 to the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, and one year's wages to each of the servants who have been in his employ for 10 years.

The Rev. MARK GUY PEARSE, of Buckingham Mansions, West End-lane, Finchley-road, N.W., who died on January 1, aged 87, left £2,520, with net personalty £1,570.

Mrs. JANET MAITLAND BRUCE KIDSTON, of Nyn Park, Northaw, Herts, and Hallside, Hinton-road, Bournemouth, who died on November 30, widow of J. P. Kidston, left £59,368, with net personalty £52,427. She gives:—

£100 each to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Putney Home for Incurables.

£50 and an annuity of £50 to each of her servants, Elizabeth Smith and Janet McBlain; £500 each to Edward Lane, butler, and Mrs. Jewell, housekeeper; £100 to Dorothy Jowitt; and £50 each to Sidney Beckenham and Charles North, gardeners, and John Layhe.

Miss CAROLINE EDITH RIGG, of Brixton-hill, S.W.2, headmistress of the Mary Datchelor School for Girls, Camberwell, from 1877 to 1917, died on December 16, leaving £24,515, with net personalty £24,387. She left:—

£1,000 to the Clothworkers' Company for a Rigg Scholarship at the Mary Datchelor School for Girls, to help girls who desire to proceed to the University; and £500 to the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

Miss HELEN SHARMAN, of Hawkesbury, Southdrive, Wokingham, died on October 16, leaving £13,562, with net personalty £11,827. She left:—

£200 to the Guild of St. Paul, Church House, Westminster.

Mr. WILLIAM PHILIP HUNT, of The Lodge, Weston, Newark, Notts, retired farmer, who died on December 10, aged 76, left estate of the gross value of £7,937, with net personalty £2,902. He left:—

£500 to his housekeeper, Hannah White.

£500 to the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution for the relief of farmers' wives, widows, and unmarried orphan daughters; £200 to Newark Hospital; £100 to Retford and District Hospital; and £100 to the vicar and wardens of the Parish Church, Weston, for the upkeep of the church.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BOWDLER, Mr. Hezekiah (69), of The Homestead, Bromley-lane, Kingswinford, Staffs, formerly a grocer at Bromley Pensnett, near Dudley (net personalty £3,988)	£7,115
BRADSHAW, Mr. George (81), of Woodside, Cambridge-road, Southport, governing director of George Bradshaw and Co., Limited, metal merchants, Manchester (net personalty £13,844)	14,038
BROOKS, Mr. John William, F.C.I.S., of Alexandra-road, Moss Side, Manchester (net personalty £721)	1,555
BUTLER, Mr. Thomas (71), of Hagley-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham (net personalty £9,264)	11,732
CALCOTT, Mr. William Herbert, of Thornby House, Kenilworth, identified with the Coventry motor industry and a member of the firm of Messrs. Calcott Bros., Limited, Coventry (net personalty £3,088)	11,384
CARTER, Mr. Pierson Cathrick, of the British Empire Club, St. James's-square, S.W. (net personalty £14,372)	14,408
EDMONDS, Mr. Percival Nathaniel (55), of Kewferry-road, Northwood, Middlesex, and Fann-street, E.C.1 (net personalty £21,667)	23,347
FARREN, Mr. Thomas Edward (63), of Cromer-road, Bournemouth (net personalty £6,157)	8,076
GIBSON, Mrs. Elizabeth, of The Maples, Claremont-road, Redhill, widow of D. Gibson (net personalty £16,863)	18,749
GUSH, Mr. James (81), of Waterloo-road, Wellington, Somerset, draper (net personalty £4,452)	4,479
LEATHER, Mr. John Petty, of Sollershott East, Letchworth, retired gas engineer, formerly for over 30 years in the service of the Burnley Corporation (net personalty £11,944)	13,557
LLOYD, Mr. Samuel Cooke, C.B.E., J.P. (76), of Ashleigh, Edgbaston-road, Dudley, draper (net personalty £4,562)	16,990
MARSDEN, Mrs. Edrica Jane (77), of Russell-road, Kensington, W. (net personalty £20,137)	22,852
PAYNE, Mrs. Annie Sophia, of Eccleston, Chester, a director of Thomas Wood and Son (Chester), Limited, ironmongers, wife of H. C. Payne (net personalty £5,333)	5,464
SMALLBONE, Mr. Charles Walter (74), of The Hollies, Chobham, and of Occupation-road, Manor-place, Walworth, S.E. (net personalty £14,462)	20,801
WALLACE, Mr. William Harle, of Woodbine Villa, Hexham, Northumberland (net personalty £2,502)	4,154
WHARTON, Mr. Joseph, of Broadway, Wallasey, Cheshire (net personalty £712)	4,075
WHITCOMBE-BROWN, Mr. William Henry, M.B., B.S., of Oakbank, Crowstone-road, Westcliff-on-Sea (net personalty nil)	5,951

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Bristol has conferred an honorary canonry in Bristol Cathedral on the Rev. M. H. FITZGERALD, rector of Little Somerford, Chippenham.

The Rev. B. M. KELSEY has been appointed to the newly constituted parish of All Saints, Southbrook, Swindon—patron, the Bishop of Bristol.

The Bishop of Oxford has appointed the Rev. A. G. P. BAINES, rector of Upton with Chalvey, Slough, to be an honorary canon of Christ Church, and he has been installed by the dean.

NOTES

The Gloucester Diocesan Conference will be held on June 3 at Cheltenham.

The Portsmouth Diocesan Conference will meet on May 22 and October 15 at Portsmouth.

Over 350 members have been enrolled in the Fellowship of Clergy Wives of the diocese of Chelmsford recently formed at the suggestion of Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Bishop.

The jubilee of the foundation-stone laying of Truro Cathedral will be celebrated by an octave of thanksgiving services at the cathedral from May 18 to May 25.

The closing of the steel works at Penistone, near Sheffield, owing to rationalization has added to the difficulty of raising the last £300 of the £1,500 required for the restoration of the church roof, which was rendered unsafe by the ravages of the death-watch beetle. An appeal is being made, therefore, to well-wishers outside the parish, and cheques, made payable to the Penistone Church Roof Repair Fund, may be sent to Mr. A. E. Greenwood, Midland Bank, Penistone (treasurer), or to the Rev. E. B. Carleton at the Vicarage, Penistone.

QUEEN'S NURSES

The Queen's Institute of District Nursing announces that the Queen has approved the appointment of the following to be Queen's Nurses:—

TO DATE OCTOBER 1, 1929

Roberts, G. M., training home, Birmingham (Sumner Hill-road); Glennie, M., Edinburgh (Central Training House); MacLeod, M. S., Edinburgh.

TO DATE JANUARY 1, 1930

Page, B. C., Peters, V. M. H., and Pont, B., Birkenhead; Buxton, E. E., and Girling, W., Birmingham (Moseley-road); O'Sullivan, M. M., Robbins, J. M., and Roberts, G. E., Birmingham (Summer Hill-road); Fleming, I. A., Blackburn; Forsythe, M., Greenwood, E., and Llewellyn, O. E. L., Bolton; Allen, E. M., Gow, A. McK., and Holland, K. D. E., Richardson, J. M., and Robertson, C. S., Brighton; Foley, M., Brixton; Poole, E. M., Central St. Pancras; Broader, L. N., Darlington; Barrow, O. E., and Haigh, K. M., Grimsby; Franklin, M. E., Hobbs, H., Mather, E., Smith, I. M., and Welbrock, E. G., Hackney; Bird, E., Hardy, E., Isles, M., Phillips, E., and Voyce, A. C., Huddersfield; Holt, E., Kensington; Lawson, A. M., Lancaster; Ruthdale, S., and Davies, L., Leeds (Central); Knowles, C. F., and Stones, M., Leicester; Adamson, F. E., Liverpool (Central); Davies, E. D., Liverpool (North); Lyte, M. I., Liverpool (West); Rankin, A., Liverpool (Walton); Brownlow, G. M. S., Manchester (North); Barlow, A. E., and Orme, F., Manchester (Salford); Bilesdes, D. C. A., Davidson, L., Jackson, P. M., Leacey, D. M., and St. John-Howe, M., Metropolitan Crickmore, A. M., Northampton; Barber, M., Worcester; Villiers, A. C., Oxford; Gardner, M. C., Portsmouth; Stephenson, H., Preston; Jones, M. P., and MacKinnon, J., Rochdale; Lakin, J., Rotherham; Johnson, M. A., St. Helens; Burnfield, R. L., and Wilson, I., St. Olave; Pickering, E., Scarborough; Case, C., Sheffield; Kelly, A. C., Stockport; Bews, G. M., Fearnley, S., and Young, A., Stockton and Thornaby; Lanaghan, N., Sunderland; Looney, M. M., Westminster; Smith, A. A., Willesden; Fairley, M., Worcester; Davies, E. J. P., Jenkins, E. M., and Thomas, E., Cardiff; Farrington, N., Camborne; Roberts, A. E., Liverpool (Derby-lane); Barron, M., Edinburgh (Central Training Home); Baxter, M. W., Gemmell, M. H., Fraser, M. V., Gemmell, J. McE., Hymen, E., MacCool, F. J. M. S., Moffat, A. C., Morrison, E., Suttie, M., and Young, E. A., Edinburgh; Anderson, G., Currie, C. H. L., Fisher, M., Hay, M., MacGregor, K., and Mackenzie, E., Glasgow (Cowcaddens); Bell, A., Glasgow (Govanhill); Glasgow (Strathbungo); Smart, A., Glasgow; Stewart, L., Glasgow (Strathbungo); Wilson, A. D., Glasgow; Wilson, H. O., Glasgow (Bath-street); Gavin, M. L., Aberdeen; Daly, A., Sandes, S., Walsh, M., and Walsh, M. A., Dublin (St. Lawrence's); Lynch, T., and Sarsfield, L., Dublin (St. Patrick's).

THE BIG TROUT OF BALVAIR

A FORLORN HOPE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

He lived in a backwater, under a high bluff which sloped up to the Castle. Perhaps to save the bank, which was not rock but alluvial soil, from winter floods, there was a rough jetty of rocks piled facing downstream from a projecting point above. Below was the mouth of the Castle burn. When the river was high the water poured over the jetty, and the big trout could lie in shelter behind it and take what came from the main river. When it was low he could cruise along the edge of the burn for the pickings which it brought. Once, long years ago, he had been caught. Tradition said that he weighed 9lb., and that the bait had been a dead mouse—but did not explain how the mouse had been fed to him. Now there was another big trout there, much bigger, they said, than the former tenant. The river was low, and the few salmon in it would not look at any fly we gave them—large or small, line greased or ungreased. It was clearly the time to attack the big trout.

Somehow, one shrank from a dead mouse. Not that we could not have found one, or perhaps two, but we did not know how to present it. Does one rig up a triangle and spin it? In that calm, low water—and the backwater was quite small—the hurling of a mouse and leads would make a terrible commotion and scare any wary old trout. Besides, it was not worth while to tackle an unfamiliar mouse, perhaps rather the worse for wear, for one or two casts. Did one thread it with hooks and leave it to float hoping that the trout, when he had recovered from the alarm of the splash, would come and eat it? Do dead mice float?

The bank was a mass of trees and rhododendrons, brambles and alders. One might push oneself and a rod through them. But it looked impossible to cast, with that jungle behind, and any movement on the high bank, in full sight of the fish, would surely be fatal. If the water had been clear, and the trout's cruise could have been watched and noted, one might have dapped from the bank. But something as long as a salmon rod would be needed to keep the line away from the branches above and below the surface of the water. We did not fancy holding out a salmon rod at arm's length, on that slippery and midgy steep, for an indefinite time on the chance of a trout which might not be there: the water was black with peat and it was impossible to see a fish. We could have taken a boat below the jetty and cast into the backwater. But the boat would have made waves in the quiet pool at every cast, whether one fished wet or dry, if one tried in the daytime; and Balvair is too far from us for a night expedition, when the boat's ripples would not have been seen, and when perhaps a large coachman might have tempted what the keeper called "My old companion."

We were still discussing when, one day, as we drowsed, sitting under a fir tree, on the only open square yard of bank, a heavy splash was heard, and we awoke in time to see a large tail descend into the black water—had the trout merely jumped, or had he taken a floating fly? We waited now, wide awake, and saw no more. But that decided us—it must be a well-greased line, and a well-oiled fly cast from the jetty—a terribly long cast and the faintest of chances, but still worth while as we now knew that the big trout was really there.

Now, to cast an oiled fly on the waters and wait for results is not unlike float fishing. You are not stalking your fish; there is none of the life and movement of wet-fly fishing. But, as in float fishing, your vigilance must never relax; if the float bobs and you are looking away you may lose your roach—if you are startled by a sudden rise at your floating fly and jerk your arm, or if you miss the rise and allow the trout time to take and reject your fly—you have lost your fish for the day.

It is extraordinary how long a well-greased line will float in still water on a calm day; and if it floats, it will not pull under a well-oiled hackle fly. A big palmer we chose as suitable for the big trout, and it was put at the edge of some scum where, if anywhere, a roving trout should cruise. For a long time nothing happened, except that the slight current belied the line and drove the fly a little nearer the shore, and dangerously near the roots. Then, as I was trying to ease my limbs, cramped with crouching on the stones, a huge nose came up, and the fly was gone—mouse-eater or not, the big trout had taken a dry fly. And taken it, not with the deliberation of your southern trout, but like a real savage. There was no need to strike, he hooked himself as he turned down, and sprang not once but twice in the air. "He is 13 pounds," said A, learned in the weight of salmon.

Now, we had made sure that the fish would never leave his hole, that our only danger was from the roots. But his two great leaps had taken him into the main stream, and, low or high water, the Balvair river runs like a mill race; even if he wished, he could not get back. How we longed for a boat to follow him as the line rushed out. When it was all gone and he jumped again, far down stream, we had seen the last of the Big Trout of Balvair.

TITANIA'S PALACE

RECENT ADDITIONS

Oxford, the 63rd town visited by Sir Nevile Wilkinson's Titania's Palace, holds the second highest daily attendance record for the British Isles. The average of 500 a day during its fortnight's exhibition by Messrs. Elliston and Cavell has only been exceeded by Dublin. In America the record is held by Boston, where the daily attendance reached 1,500 during an exhibition lasting three weeks.

Recent additions to the Palace include a clock measuring 3in. high by 4in. wide, which has been designed by Sir Nevile Wilkinson and executed in ivory, enamel, and gold by Mr. J. Pote Norris. This has been placed over the great bronze door of the Throne Room, after being exhibited at the Goldsmiths' Hall. A minute carving in boxwood of the Madonna and Child of the 16th century will shortly be added to Queen Titania's Chapel; and it is hoped that the new diadem which will be held above the Pearl and Peacock Throne, and which will incorporate a recent gift of diamonds, will be completed before the Palace reaches Edinburgh next April. The mosaic floor for the Throne Room, on which Sir Nevile has been working since last September, and which will contain 150,000 separate tesserae, should be completed and laid down by the autumn. The list of engagements to next August is as follows:—

Messrs. McIlroy, Reading, Feb. 1 to 14; Messrs. Beale, Eastbourne, Feb. 21 to March 6; William Harvey, Guildford, March 13 to 26; Watford, March 31 to April 12; Brown Muff and Co., Bradford, April 23 to May 3; Schofields, Ltd., Leeds, May 7 to 20; Jenners, Ltd., Edinburgh, May 30 to June 19; Clerys, Limited, Dublin, July 21 to August 22.

According to present arrangements Titania's Palace will return to London in October, and will be shown at the Loan Exhibition of Miniature Art at Londonderry House in November. Since its return from America it has collected £1,700 for the various charities on whose behalf it has been shown. All inquiries about future dates should be addressed to the manager, Miss Hilda Leslie, 6, Duchess-street, W.1.

VATICAN MOSAICS

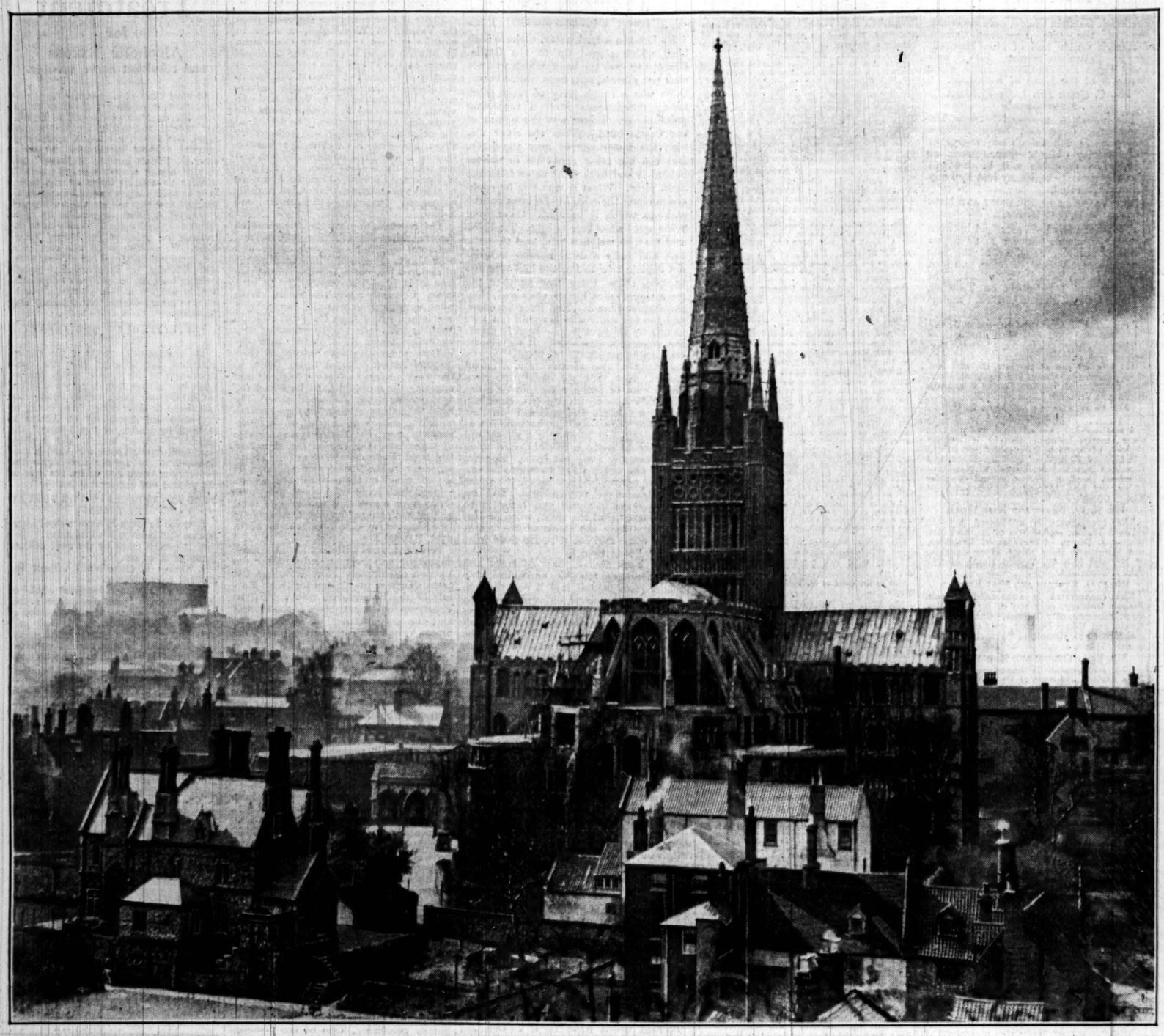
A GREAT WORK FOR AMERICA

(FROM OUR ROME CORRESPONDENT)

There is now ready for shipment from the Vatican to Washington a copy in mosaics of that Immaculate Conception by Murillo which is one of the principal glories of the Prado. The reproduction is worthy of the setting which it will find in the chapel of the Roman Catholic University of Washington, of the Vatican studio which Pope Sixtus V. founded nearly 350 years ago, and even, it may be added, of the original. The copy was ordered by Pope Benedict XV., but for various reasons it could not be done at once, and has taken three years' labour on the part of Professor Ludovico Lucietto, the dean of the Vatican school of mosaics, and his colleagues, Professors Chiaserotti and Sellini.

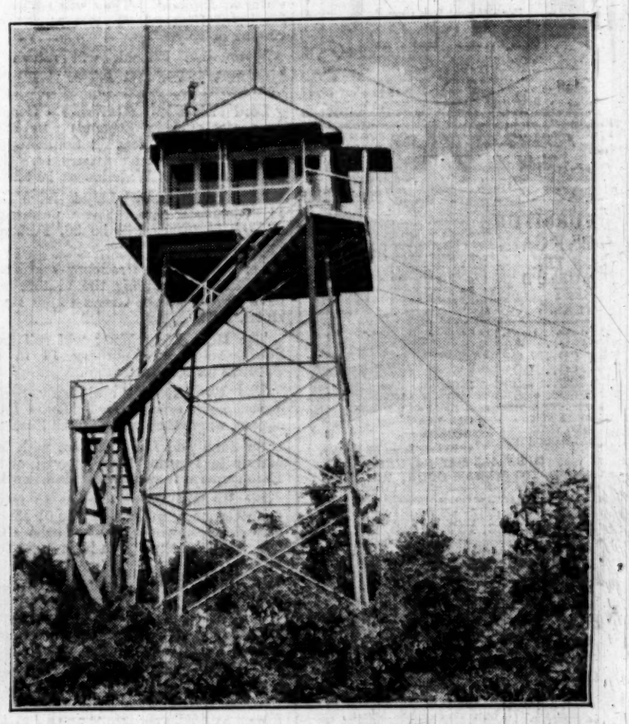
The reproduction, of the same size as the original, measures 2.70 by 1.90 metres; the total weight is six quintals, or well over 11cwt. How many individual pieces of material have gone to build up the picture it is impossible accurately to estimate. Certainly many thousands. With what scrupulous exactitude, moreover, it is sought to reproduce the most delicate nuances and gradations of colouring may be judged when it is stated that the Vatican mosaicists have to-day at their disposal 28,000 different tints. Thus to the mere physical effort of fetching and applying the material must be added the even greater strain of choosing exactly the right shade from among this huge and bewildering collection, or even, if, as sometimes happens, the desired tint is missing, of supervising the production of a new tint from the furnace in one of the rooms adjacent to the studio and galleries. It is no wonder, then, that the artists seldom work more than about five hours a day upon a task so exacting and tiring; or that such a reproduction as this should be estimated by some experts to

NORWICH CATHEDRAL: NEW MOVEMENT FOR ITS SUPPORT



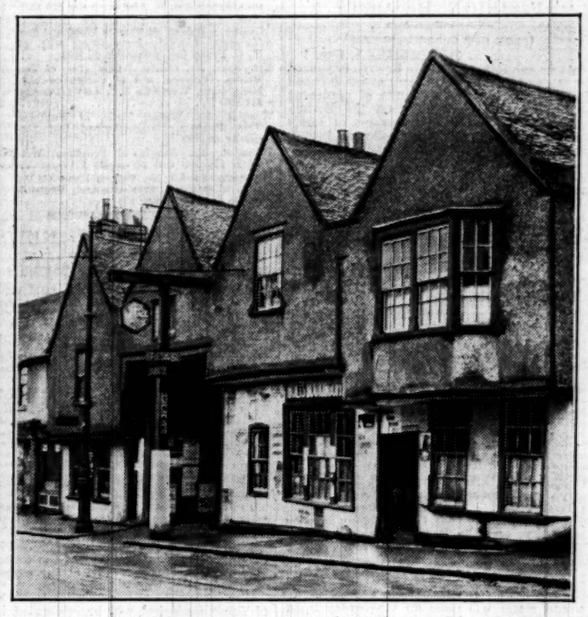
THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF EAST ANGLIA.—The King is supporting a movement to form a society, on the analogy of those at Canterbury and York, called the Friends of the Cathedral Church of Norwich. We give a view of the Cathedral seen from the north-east, showing on the left the Castle and the Church of St. Peter Mancroft. The tower of the Cathedral is the highest Norman tower in England, and the spire is second only to Salisbury.

LORD IRWIN laying the foundation-stone of the new General Hospital at Delhi last month. The cost will be £562,500, which will be defrayed by the Government of India, and the scheme will provide for 364 beds.



FOREST FIRE TOWERS.—One of the latest types of forest fire observation towers erected by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. This tower is at Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

Mr. PETER LARKIN, High Commissioner of Canada in the United Kingdom since 1922, whose death is announced.



DICK TURPIN'S INN.—The Chandos Arms, Edgware, one of the oldest historical buildings in Middlesex, which the Hendon Rural Council are seeking to preserve. It is said to have been used by Dick Turpin.

THE BLUE NILE.—A general view of the Abbai River, or Blue Nile, at Tisesat (Smoke of the Fire) Falls. Here the river leaves the high plateau at the south-east corner of Lake Tana and enters the great ravine described in an article on page 15. It has been proposed that a dam should be built where the river leaves the lake.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
Chief Manager: W. E. PRESCOTT.
Managers: J. S. BIRTLES and G. MILLER.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Abu Dhabi	Hong-kong	Rangoon
Adelaide	Ipoh	Saigon
Amritsar	Karachi	Semarang (Java)
Batavia	Kedah	Seremban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala Kangsar	Singapore
Canton	Perak	Soerabaya
Cawnpore	Kuala Lumpur	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Celebes	Kuching (Sarawak)	Tavoy
Colombo	Madras	Tientsin
Dairen (Manchuria)	Manila	Tokio
Delhi	Medan	Toungoo (Bhuket)
Haiphong	New York	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Pekhu	Yokohama
Hankow	Penang	Zamboanga
Harbin	Peshawar	(Philippine Islands)

The Corporation grant drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches, buy and collect Bills of Exchange, issue letters of Credit, and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application, and on current accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances provided they do not fall below £200. The bank is prepared to undertake Trusteeships and Executorships.

THE
MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA
LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3.

Capital Authorised £3,000,000
Capital Paid-up £1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits £1,612,047

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. M. Byrie, Esq. (Chairman).
Sir Thomas S. Catto, Bart. (Deputy Chairman).
Patrick R. Chalmers, Esq. — J. O. Robinson, Esq.
Charles J. Hambro, Esq. — W. H. Shelford, Esq.

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India, Burma, and Ceylon: Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Simla, Delhi, Colombo, Howrah, Galle, Karachi, Kandy, Rangoon.
China: Hongkong, Shanghai.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Sourabaya.
Straits: Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Kuala Kangsar, Ipoh, Sitiawan, Kedah Bharu, Kuala Kedah, Kuala Lipis.
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Enquiries from merchants regarding shipments to the East and the special facilities available are invited

THE
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
Incorporated in Canada with limited Liability.
Established 1832.

General Office: TORONTO, CANADA.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .. $10,000,000
RESERVE FUND .. $20,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, and Jamaica, in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Dominican Republic, and at Boston, Chicago, and New York—326 in all.

Funds transferred by mail or by cable. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. Bills of Exchange collected and negotiated.

Address Enquiries to
London Branch: 108, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

ENGLISH ELECTRIC SCHEME

A NOVEL PLAN

A scheme for the financial reorganization of the English Electric Company is published in another column. It contains some unusual but commendable features. In the first place it will provide £750,000 of new capital ranking not, as is commonly the case in reconstructions, ahead of all existing securities, but along with the present Ordinary capital. Next it will reduce fixed charges by £110,000 per annum and bring them down to a figure which the company can discharge without strain. Thirdly, all liabilities to the bank will be discharged. With its capital reorganized on the basis proposed, the company will enter upon the second phase of its existence with distinctly improved prospects. The company has a sound basis upon which to reconstruct. In spite of all its misfortunes, many of which were outside its control, the English Electric Company has a fine record of technical achievement not only in the standard products of heavy electrical engineering in which the company has more than held its own, but in classes of engineering not hitherto manufactured in this country. Until the English Electric Company filled the gap a few years ago there was no British concern which could make in its own factory a complete water turbine and generator unit. The company also introduced the Fullagar Oil Engine, which is a purely British development of an extra high efficiency oil engine. Thanks to its good technical record, the company, even in the worst period of its difficulties, could always rely upon a substantial volume of business.

Position of the Company

The company was formed at the end of 1918 to combine the Dick Kerr Works, the United Electric Car Works of Preston, the Coventry Ordnance Works, the Phœnix Works, Bradford, and the Siemens Works, Stafford. It controls Willans and Robinson, and is interested in the Siemens and English Electric Lamp Company and the English Electric Company of Canada. The authorized capital is £5,000,000, £1,500,000 being in Six per Cent. Preference shares and £3,500,000 in Ordinary shares; £983,565 of Preference and £1,664,023 of Ordinary shares have been issued. No Preference dividends have been paid since June, 1926, and the last Ordinary dividend (5 per cent.) was distributed for 1924. The company has a large Debenture debt, £656,200 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Debentures and £1,329,916 of Six per Cent. Convertible Debenture stock. Interest on these Debentures requires £157,000, while the interest charge for bank loans is about £25,000, making a total of £182,000. Profits have been insufficient to meet this amount in the last three years, and the payments have been made partly out of capital resources. As the directors point out, this situation, if continued, would eventually result in disaster. Profits cannot be substantially increased unless the volume of business is expanded, and this in turn depends upon the provision of fresh working capital and the re-establishment of confidence in the company's ability to fulfil large contracts.

Features of the Plan

In these circumstances the directors have no option but to arrange for a reorganization of the company's finances. The scheme provides that the First Mortgage Debentures shall be extended for 20 years from January 1, 1940, to January 1, 1960, which will reduce substantially the annual sinking fund charge. In consideration for this extension the security is to be improved by the company reducing the maximum amount it may temporarily borrow from the bank and charge in priority from £250,000 to £125,000 at any one time. Each £100 of Convertible Debenture stock will be exchanged for £35 of Six per Cent. Non-Convertible Debenture stock, £50 of Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares, and £15 of Ordinary shares. Each existing Six per Cent. Preference share will be written down from 20s. to 12s. 6d., of which 10s. will be represented by Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares, and 2s. 6d. by Ordinary shares. All arrears of Preference dividend will be cancelled. After a period of four years the Preference dividend will be cumulative. During the first four years the dividend will be paid if in the opinion of the auditors profits are available for that purpose. The Ordinary shares will be written down from 20s. to 3s. 4d. The reduction of capital will represent a writing off of £1,386,690 of Ordinary capital, as compared with a writing off of £368,838 of Preference capital, but the debenture-holders will rightly suffer no loss of capital value. Both the Preference and Ordinary shares, after the reduction, will be consolidated into shares of £1 each. If the scheme is confirmed and the board reorganized, Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co. have agreed, on behalf of themselves and their associates, to subscribe at par in cash for £750,000 of Ordinary £1 shares in the capital as reorganized.

Its Advantages

The capital structure of the company after the reorganization will be as follows:—First Mortgage Debentures, £656,200; Six per Cent. Debenture stock, £450,863; Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares, £1,135,874; Ordinary shares, £1,343,511. It is stated in the circular issued to the security holders that "the company may expect to obtain substantially increased business through its association with Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co." This in itself is an important feature of the scheme, for with a larger turnover the company's position would be considerably improved. In the circumstances, the scheme seems to be as good as any that could be devised. Any alternative would have involved some form of charge ranking in priority to the existing charges, and any new capital raised in priority to the existing charges would necessarily involve a moratorium for the existing stocks until sufficient profits were earned to pay them. The trustees for the First Debenture holders recommend them to support the scheme having regard to the improvement in the company's financial position which will be effected by it. The trustees for the Convertible Debenture stock who are themselves holders of this stock also are in favour of the scheme and intend to vote in support of it.

Brokers' Hatry Claim Settled

In *The Times* of September 24 last mention was made in a City Note dealing with losses arising from the collapse of the Hatry group of a claim for £200,000 made by a firm of stockbrokers under an insurance policy taken out at Lloyd's. It is now possible to state that this claim has been amicably settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. This fact will be learned with considerable interest in City circles, and when allowance is made for the many complicated issues to which the Hatry frauds gave rise, the reaching of a friendly settlement without undue delay is something of an achievement.

London Gas Companies' Results

Ample evidence of continued healthy growth is afforded by the current reports of the two leading London gas companies—the Gas Light and Coke Company and the South Metropolitan Gas Company—which together now handle an annual revenue of over £16,000,000. Both companies report an increase in the number of consumers and in the quantity of gas consumed, the increase in the latter being 3.24 per cent. in the case of the South Metropolitan and 4.5 per cent. in that of the Gas Light and Coke. A summary of their results for each of the past two years is appended:—

GAS, LIGHT, AND COKE

	1929	1928
	£	£
Sales of gas	8,463,730	8,171,786
Rentals	1,405,510	1,340,369
Residual products	1,945,300	2,012,740
Total receipts	11,847,905	11,554,842
Expenditure	10,002,188	9,701,322
Net revenue	1,845,717	1,853,520
Dividend	£5 12s. per cent.	£5 11s. per cent.

SOUTH METROPOLITAN

	1929	1928
	£	£
Sales of gas	3,228,101	3,099,738
Rentals	436,489	424,618
Residual products	799,137	842,512
Expenditure	4,169,738	4,372,725
Net revenue	3,899,148	3,810,925
Dividend	570,619	561,799
	6¼ per cent.	6¼ per cent.

While the income from sales of gas and rentals of meters, stoves, and fittings showed a satisfactory expansion the other main source of revenue—namely, that from the disposal of residual products—was not quite up to the level of the preceding year. The reason is to be found in the continued depreciation that has occurred in the value of tar and ammonia products. Prices at which consumers obtained their gas were unchanged in both cases, the charge of the Gas Light Company being 8.6d. per therm and that of the South Metropolitan 8¼d. per therm. There was a slight saving in the cost of coal. Reference is made in the report of the South Metropolitan Company to the Coal Mines Bill, which undoubtedly is at present a source of anxiety to the gas industry.

Velvet and Cord Dyers' Results

The balance-sheet of the English Velvet and Cord Dyers' Association contains important changes in the classification of the assets compared with the statement of a year ago, which incorporated the balance-sheets of the subsidiary companies. Land and water rights are now stated separately at £108,486, while "buildings, reservoirs, effluent works, plant, machinery and office furniture" stand at £484,734. The next item is "Investments (taken at below market value), including the investments of the reserve fund, stock-in-trade and work in process, sundry debtors, and cash in hand," which amount to £326,432. Thus the liquid assets are much in excess of the current liabilities, which amount to about £142,000. Shares in subsidiary companies are valued at £241,857. Results of the association for 1929 show improvement, the net earnings being £62,882, an increase of £6,120. This is the highest total for several years. For 1926 the association reported a loss and the dividend on the £435,125 of Ordinary capital was lowered to 4 per cent. By 1928, however, the dividend had been restored to 8 per cent., and this rate is maintained for the past year.

International Shipping Conventions

The Permanent Bureau of the International Maritime Committee, the headquarters of which are at Antwerp, is now inviting the views of the national committees on various subjects in preparation for the conference which is to be held at Antwerp from August 1 to 5 inclusive. First, the Bureau asks for information respecting the legislative steps taken in the respective countries for putting into operation the Brussels International Conventions of 1924 and 1926. At the Brussels International Conference in April, 1926, four conventions were under consideration dealing with the immunity of State-owned ships and cargo, the limitation of shipowners' liability, maritime mortgages and liens, and the carriage of goods by sea. The convention on the last-named subject was finally agreed in 1923, and became law in Great Britain in 1924, and only appeared on the agenda for the conference of 1926 in order that it might be ratified by those Powers which had already signed. If legislative action in any of the cases has not yet been taken it is suggested that a description should be given of the preparatory work done or of the obstacles which have impeded the measures necessary to give legislative force to the conventions. It is added that in States where legislative measures of the kind have been adopted complaints are made respecting the delays encountered in other countries. This is a long-standing grievance, and has been ventilated at international shipping conferences. The terms of conventions are agreed after prolonged discussions and much work, and then one or two countries give effect to them by legislation and may put themselves, in the common interest, at a financial disadvantage in relation to other nations which do not proceed with the matters.

Responsibility for Accidents at Sea

The second subject referred to by the Permanent Bureau is the proposed compulsory insurance of passengers at sea, on which a comprehensive report has been prepared by Sir Norman Hill. The National Committees are asked to make their observations on the scheme and their views of the chances of securing its adoption. The third question raised, which directly affects seamen, is that of the "Jurisdiction of Courts and penal sanctions in cases of collision on the high seas involving loss of life or personal injury." The committees are asked to state "if any sanctions are provided by penal law" and what reforms towards unification should be introduced. Among the questions raised are whether, if "penal sanctions" are provided for a collision involving loss of life or personal injury, the punishment for such offences should be ensured, whatever the nationality of the offenders or sufferers, and to which Courts jurisdiction should be granted for punishing such offences. The further points are raised whether the jurisdiction should be confined to the Courts of the country of which the ship is flying the flag or to the Courts of the country to which the offender is amenable, and, in the last case, if jurisdiction should be determined by the domicile or by the nationality of the offender.

JANUARY MINING OUTPUTS

Company	Tonnage crushed	Output	Profit
Bisichi Tin	—	122 tons	—
Brakpan	82,000	£134,153	£45,612
Crown Diamond ..	—	8,394 c'rts	—
Dundee Coal	—	47,338tons	—
Ipoh Tin	—	31 tons	£502
Kinta Kellas Tin ..	—	53½ tons	—
Meyer and Charlton ..	17,500	£19,150	£2,170
Nigerian Cons. ..	—	18 tons	—
Pahang Cons. ..	15,700	222 tons (a)	3.54tons (b)
Springs	70,000	£145,387	£66,020
S.A. Coal Estates ..	—	68,126tons	—
Sungei Kinta	—	33½ tons	£1,745
Sloue Tin	—	31½ tons	—
Temoh Tin	—	37½ tons	£2,342
Van Ryn Gold	42,000	£41,185	£4,024
Witbank Coll.	—	71,472 tons	—
West Rand Cons. ..	90,000	£98,342	£20,032
West Springs	66,800	£76,994	£17,778
Wit. Deep	42,900	£39,708	£1,708 (c)

(a) Black Tin. (b) Alluvial. (c) Loss.

MILLOM AND ASKAM HEMATITE IRON.—Iron ore shipments at Askam from the Askam Mines for January totalled 21,075 tons.

MINING TIMES.—Weekly progress report:—New Guinea Goldfields.—Location No. 8, drift advanced 7ft., assay 81s., width 72in.; location No. 9, drift (1000 No. 2 cross-cut advanced 13ft., assay 30s. 6d., width 76in.; and location No. 14, average of seven costeans is now 11ft. over width of 132ft.

STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED ISSUES FIRM

LEADING INDUSTRIALS DULL

The best feature of the stock markets yesterday was the gilt-edged investment group. Higher prices were established for the Five per Cent. War Loan and for India stocks, and there was evidence that new scrips such as Central Electricity Board "Fives" and Central Argentine Railway Five per Cent. Debenture stock were attracting buyers. The Miscellaneous Markets remained in a halting condition: nervousness over the forthcoming dividend caused some further offering of Courtaulds, and the consequent fall in these shares was accompanied by declines in a number of other leading Industrials. Cables and Wireless stocks remained out of favour in connexion with the competition, to which attention has been drawn, between the Post Office and the Communications Company. Prices of Rhodesian Copper shares closed lower on the day after being quoted higher at the start.

The Five per Cent. War Loan hardened to 101, and the new Five per Cent. Conversion Loan was slightly firmer at 100 1-16 for the A and 100¼ for the B. Rises of ¼ took place in India sterling stocks, the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. being quoted at 59½, the Three per Cents. at 51, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1950-55, at 82. Central Electricity Board scrip rose ¼, the discount being thus reduced to 1½. The HOME RAILWAY market was steady all day, prices of Great Western (92¾) and Southern Deferred (30) closing fractionally higher.

The FOREIGN market was very quiet, and the tone was firm, apart from Brazilian loans, some of which showed fractional falls. Chinese bonds hardened, the 1895 Four per Cents. being 97½, the 1898 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. 81½ for the English issue and 80¾ for the German, the 1913 Five per Cents. 62, and the 1912 bonds 48¾. Japanese bonds also were firm in tone. There was inquiry for Italian shipping Consortium bonds, which were quoted at about 102 for both series, for French railway bonds, and one or two other European issues. Rumanian Consolidated Four per Cents. moved up to 47, the External Four per Cents. to 71½, and the 1913 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. to 54¼. Danish Municipalities Five per Cents. met with inquiry, these bonds being quoted at 96¾. Turkish Unified were ¼ lower at 19. Mexican bonds were marked up—the Five per Cents. to 22 and the Six per Cents. to 28¾. Peruvian Corporation Debentures were better at 99.

In the OIL market Anglo-Persian and Burmah were easier, these shares falling to 3 31-32 and 3⅝ respectively, but as a whole the market showed little change. Attock eased after being 1 9-16.

London rubber stocks were announced at an increase of 176 tons, and Liverpool stocks at a decrease of 165 tons, while the commodity was quoted at 9-16d. per lb. The share market was idle and steady. TEA shares were described as a little steadier, and movements were small and irregular.

FALL IN COURTAULDS

The INDUSTRIAL market remained inactive, and prices showed numerous small and irregular changes. Cables and Wireless stocks were heavy, the "A" falling 2 to 66; the "B" stock fell to 29½ offered and closed at 30—a fall of 1—while the Preference was ½ lower at 96½. Courtaulds were offered on fears regarding the dividend, and the shares closed 5-32 lower at 2 17-32. Other textile shares were dull. In the shipping group Cunard rallied to 20s. 6d., but P. and O. Deferred were lower at 49s. Elder Dempster Preference shares and White Star Preference were dull, the latter being 11s. 6d. Kreuger and Toll and Swedish Match were firmer, Kreuger and Toll participating Debentures rising ¼ to 29½. American shares showed a firm tendency, Nickel advancing in the street from $39½ to $39⅞; bid. Hydro-Electric Securities, at 844, and Columbia Graphophone, at 5 13-16, were others to close higher. United Molasses declined ¼ to 5 9-16. Iron and steel shares were dull. In the store group Maple declined 7½d. to 35s. 6d. on the reduced dividend. One or two bank shares were lower, Union of Australia showing a fall of ¼ to 9¼. Hudson's Bay fell to 5 5-16. Crittall new shares were dull, the premium, which was 3s. on Friday and opened yesterday at 1s., declining to about 6d.

RHODESIAN shares opened with a buoyant tendency, but immediately reacted on lack of public support. Gouge Border, after rising from 13 to 13¼ bid, dropped to 12 offered and closed with little or no rally; on Friday the closing price was 12¼. Bwana M'Kubwa rose 2s. 3d. in turn, while Chartered rose to 42s. 9d. and fell to 41s. 9d. In most other cases closing prices were lower on the day, but Loangwa showed no change at 6s. 9d., having been 6s. 10½d. bid. Among South African shares Brakpan fell further to 2 15-16 (a fall of ⅛), but otherwise the tone was firm, and in the cases of Anglo-American, East Geduld, New Modderfontein, New State Areas, and Johannesburg Consolidated prices showed small rises.

THE "HATRY" SETTLEMENT

STOCK EXCHANGE PROCEDURE

A notice in the following terms was issued yesterday by the Stock Exchange Committee:—

For the purpose of the deferred Settlement, now fixed for Thursday, February 13, the Committee has ordered that under Rule 20 the provisions of Rule 105 be suspended and signatories to the agreement attached to the scheme dated January 15, 1930, will complete the Settlement in the terms of that scheme.

Tickets must be handed to the Settlement Department in the Settling Room on or before Monday, February 10, and not later than 3 p.m. on Monday, February 10. Tickets must be issued at the price of the bargain and give the name of the immediate seller, in addition to that of the buying client.

On Tuesday, February 11, special tickets will be reissued to the immediate sellers at the same price by the Settlement Department; these tickets, which must not be split, will pass in the Settling Room, which will be open for that purpose from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on Tuesday, February 11.

No making-up prices will be fixed. Tickets must be passed through the accounts at the ticket prices without any deduction whatever.

The shares delivered must, as regards the name of the transferor and the distinctive numbers of the shares, correspond with the return made to the Settlement Department on December 16, 1929.

Differences must be paid on Thursday, February 13.

BANCA ITALO-BRITANNICA

TASK OF LONDON BANKERS COMPLETED

In February last year an announcement was made that a group of London bankers had made arrangements, in view of unfavourable rumours at that time, to ensure due fulfilment of all the engagements of the Banca Italo-Britannica and the continuation of the business without interruption.

The chairmen of the banks who are members of that group have, in their recent speeches, commented upon the assistance which has been rendered to the Banca Italo-Britannica, enabling an eminent firm of English accountants to give a clean certificate in respect of the bank's balance-sheet up to September 30 last.

At the annual general meeting of the Banca Italo-Britannica held in Milan on December 21 last the chairman said that the assistance given by the London group had enabled the position of the bank to be consolidated and made completely liquid, and the comments of the Italian Press upon the proceedings showed that confidence had been fully restored. Thus the obligations undertaken by the London group of bankers in connexion with the Banca Italo-Britannica have now been fulfilled.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 3.—WHEAT closed barely steady and 5c. to 10c. lower.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, Feb. delivery ..	10.55	10.60
,, March delivery ..	10.50	10.70
Maize, Feb. delivery ..	6.25	6.25
,, May delivery ..	6.35	6.35
Oats, Feb. delivery ..	5.20	5.20
,, March delivery ..	18.90	18.85
Linseed, Feb. delivery ..	19.00	18.95
,, May delivery ..	19.25	19.25
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, Feb. delivery	10.75	10.85
Maize, Feb. delivery ..	6.15	6.15
Linseed, Feb. delivery ..	18.80	18.95

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 7¾d.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE TRADING

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Stock Exchange was active with sales returned at 3,793,000 shares, but selling predominated, especially in the latter part of the session, and movements on the day were mostly downward.

The opening was steady, but while transactions were heavy price movements were narrow. Professional Wall-street selling tended to counterbalance buying orders from the interior, the latter being based on better sentiment regarding business prospects, with further reports of expansion in the steel industry. Some irregularity appeared afterwards, due to increased realizing in the recent market leaders, but this was offset by the firmness of rails, notably New York Central, Atchison, and Pennsylvania, the last named stock being bought in expectations of an increase in the dividend. Activity was maintained throughout the morning, and at midday the tape was 18 minutes late, but buying and selling was evenly balanced, and little progress was made in either direction.

There were a few firm features in the early afternoon, several industrials, including General Electric and Westinghouse Electric, being actively bought, while there was a renewal of investment accumulation of certain railroad issues, among which Denver and Rio Grande Western Preferred was bought on the favourable reports regarding developments in connexion with back dividends amounting to $236.00 per share. Evidence of pressure elsewhere, however, was apparent, and during the last hour of trading the list generally weakened under realizing, and the close was easy.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 3	Feb. 1
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.91⅜	4.91½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.86	4.86⅛
Cables	£1		4.86⅛	4.86⅜
60 days' sight ..	£1		4.82⅛	4.82⅜
Grain bills, sight	£1		4.85⅛	4.86
Seven days ..	£1		4.84⅛	4.85
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91½	3.92⅛	3.92⅜
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23½	5.23½
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.08	40.07½
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.72	26.71½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85	26.84¼
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.74
Prague, cheques	100kr.		2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.88	23.89⅜
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.93	13.92¼
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.29½	19.29¼
Madrid, cables ..	100ps.	19.30	15.30	15.18
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.08¼	14.08½
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49¼	17.49½
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.30	1.76½	1.76½
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	39.50	39.63
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.35	11.30

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Feb. 3	Feb. 1
Atchison	235½	232½
Atl. Coast Line ..	169	169
B. & O.	117½	118⅛
Do., Pref. ..	79	79⅛
Brooklyn Manhattan Tr'sit ..	68	69
Can. Pac.	199¾	199¼
Cent. Vermont ..	305½	306
Ches. & O.	219	216¼
Ch. G.W.	14⅜	15
Do., Pref.	38¼	39
Ch. N.W.	86¼	85
Ch.Mil.St.P. ..	25	24½
Ch.Rock Is.	119¼	119
Del.& Hud.	171⅜	171
Del., Lack. & W.	140	139
Erie	58⅝	59⅛
Do.,1st Pf.	61⅜	61⅜
G.N. Pref.	96	96
Ill. Cent.	128½	128⅜
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30⅛	30⅛
Lehigh Val.	104⅛	104⅜
Louisville & Nash.	132	131
Minn. St.P.	90	88
Mo. Pac. Pref. ..	135	134⅜
N.Y. Cent.	180¾	181⅜
N.Y., C. & W. ..	24½	24⅜
N.Y. Pacific	85¼	85⅝
Pennsyl'a	79¾	78⅝
Reading	131	129
St.L. & S.F. ..	110	109
St.L. & S.W. ..	65	65
S. Pacific	121½	121
Southern Ry. ..	135⅛	135
Do., Pref. ..	96	96
U. Pacific	221	220½
Do., Pref. ..	82	82
Wabash	56⅜	57
Do., Pf. A	83	85

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	122¾	125	Int. Match	74⅛	75⅜
Allied Chem	275¼	280	Int. Nickel	38⅝	37⅞
Am. Agric. Ch. ..	29	29½	Int. Paper	57	57
Am. & F. Pwr. ..	94⅛	95⅜	Int. Tele. ..	67¼	59¼
Am. Can. ..	129	130⅜	Kennecott ..	59¼	59⅜
Am. Loco. ..	98	99¼	Kresge S.S. ..	33⅛	33⅜
Am. Rolling Mills ..	89	90¼	K. Qer 5% ..	28¼	28⅜
Am. Smelt. ..	75⅞	74	Liggett & M.	105⅜	103
Am. Sug. R. ..	65⅛	65	Loose-Wile ..	62	63
Am. Tel.	227¼	230	Mack Tcks. ..	80⅛	80⅜
Am. Tob.	221	222	Montg'y W. ..	46⅜	48
Am. Wool'n ..	16¼	16	Nash Mot. ..	53⅜	55
Anaconda	76⅜	75¾	Nat. Biscu. ..	212	212
Armour D. ..	7⅝	7⅝	Nat. Cash R.	81⅜	79¾
As.Dry Gds. ..	15⅜	16	Nat. Dairy ..	47⅜	48¼
At'tic Ref. ..	53	54	N. Amer. ..	101⅜	103⅝
Baldwin	32⅝	32¾	Packard	16⅜	17
Barnsdall A ..	23	22¾	Pan. A. Pet. ..	52½	52¾
Beth. Steel ..	100⅛	101¼	Pub. Ser. N.J.	87¾	88
C.de Pasco ..	63½	62½	Pullman	84½	84¾
Chile Copp. ..	57	57	RadioCorp. ..	37	37⅜
Chrysler	38⅜	38¾	R'm'g'n Rd	33⅞	33⅝
Col. Fuel	45¾	45	Sears R'b'k	128⅜	128⅝
Colum. Gas ..	85¼	84¼	Shell Trans. ..	45⅛	45⅜
Col. Graph. ..	27⅜	28¼	Shell Un.	22⅜	22¾
Cons. Gas	109	111¼	Sloss S. St. ..	40	42
Cont. Can. ..	57½	59¼	Std. Brands ..	27	26⅞
Cont. Oil.	22⅛	23	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	115½	118¼
Corn Prod. ..	97	97	Do. N.J. ..	60	60¾
Crucible	89	90⅛	Do., Pref. ..	63⅛	63⅝
Davison Ch. ..	33¼	33¾	Studebaker ..	32⅜	32⅝
Drug, Inc. ..	82	81	Texas Corp ..	45¾	45⅝
Du Pont	126⅛	128½	Tex. G.Sul. ..

COMPANY MEETING

THE STANDARD TRUST

A YEAR OF DISTURBED CONDITIONS

MR. ALFRED SHEPHERD'S REVIEW

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Standard Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the company's offices, 25-31, Moorgate, London, E.C.

Mr. ALFRED SHEPHERD, W.S. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Harold J. Vennis) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I presume that you will, as usual, hold these as read. (Agreed.)

The conditions which have ruled during the year 1929 in finance, and more particularly in Stock Exchange markets, while possibly interesting to the student of economics, have not been without anxiety to those responsible for the management of trust companies. In the early part of the year the position might be said to have been normal, but later great speculative activity began to be manifested on the New York Stock Exchange, and gradually prices were rushed up to a point far in excess of intrinsic values as measured by the revenue return on the investments.

"TROUBLES IN VARIOUS DIRECTIONS"

Concurrently with the activity on the New York Exchange sums borrowed in that market in connexion with Stock Exchange transactions rose to unprecedented figures affecting the money market not merely in America but in this country and in Europe. Troubles arose in various directions, among which may be specially mentioned the deplorable irregularities in connexion with what has come to be known as the Hatry Group of companies in London, and the inevitable, but not unexpected, collapse of the New York market followed. Unfortunately, the disastrous results were not confined to American and English markets but spread to those of other countries.

As an example of the disturbed conditions I may instance the numerous changes in the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England. The fluctuations ranged from 4½ per cent. at the beginning of the year to 6½ per cent. in September, thereafter subsiding to 5 per cent. as at present. Never since 1914 have there been so many changes in the Bank rate in one year.

Trust companies, however, such as ours, with their investments well distributed and with a limited amount in any particular investment, have been able to stand the shock of these abnormal times without serious hurt.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I now propose to refer shortly to the balance-sheet and revenue account of the company, and will thereafter deal with the valuation of the company's investments. At the date of the previous balance-sheet, namely December 31, 1928, the issued capital of the company was £675,000, consisting of £300,000 in Ordinary stock and shares and £375,000 of Preference stock. We had then £75,000 of Preference shares unissued.

On January 1, 1929, as mentioned in last year's report, the 75,000 unissued Preference shares were placed and were afterwards converted into stock, making the total amount of the company's issued capital £300,000 Ordinary and £450,000 Preference. A further £190,000 of 4½ per cent. Debenture stock was placed during the year, making the amount of Debenture stock £750,000, a sum equal to the issued capital.

At the last annual meeting you will recollect that the capital of the company was increased by £250,000, £100,000 of which was Ordinary shares and £150,000 Preference shares, but no part of this increased capital has been issued during the year. The additional Preference stock and Debenture stock issued during the year have naturally altered the capital figures in the balance-sheet, the amount of investments being materially increased, while sundry creditors and bank loan show decreases.

INCREASED INCOME

Proceeding to the revenue account, the amount of income from investments has risen from £85,448 in 1928 to £111,210 at the close of the 1929 accounts, due to large extent to further funds from the issues referred to being employed. Trustee fees and commissions and transfer fees are both somewhat less. On the other side of the account administration expenses show a satisfactory reduction. The directors' fees, in accordance with the resolution passed at last annual meeting, have risen from £1,562 10s. to £3,125. Audit and accountancy charges and legal charges are both less.

After deducting administration and other expenses, income-tax, interest on loan and Debenture stock, there is this year a balance of £57,009, against £44,037—a satisfactory increase. The revenue figures as set out in the report of the directors show clearly how the net profits have been dealt with. It will be observed that the net profit of £57,009 available for dividends is equal to over two and three-quarter times the amount required for payment of the Preference dividend, after which there is a balance of approximately £36,900, equal to 15 per cent. on the Ordinary stock. The final dividend on the Ordinary stock which we now recommend, making 10 per cent. for the year, is then deducted, and approximately £12,500 remains, out of which the directors have transferred to the superannuation fund a sum of £571 and to capital reserve fund £10,000, leaving a balance of revenue for the year of £1,878 to increase the amount brought in from last year. The capital reserve fund, as you will see from the accounts, is applied in writing down the cost of the investments before arriving at the figure at which these appear in the balance-sheet.

In the view of your directors the reserves of a trust company should, if possible, be strengthened from year to year, and in the present conditions this applies with even greater force than it might do in normal times. The carrying out of this policy in the past has put your company in a strong position to meet such conditions as we are experiencing.

VALUATION OF THE INVESTMENTS

You will observe from the report that approximately 96 per cent. in value of your investments are officially quoted or dealt in on stock exchanges of this country, America, and other countries. The valuation of these investments as at the date of the close of the accounts shows them to be in the aggregate of a value some £5,000 in excess of the amount at which they appear in the balance-sheet. In other words, after providing for the Debenture stock, other liabilities, and the Preference stock, the valuation shows the Ordinary stock, general reserve, and the amount carried forward to be more than intact. In this connexion it should be kept in view that £30,000 out of the profits on realization of investments, which would otherwise have been added to the capital reserve and deducted from the cost of investments in the balance-sheet, has this year been applied in payment of the duties on the increase of capital and the discount upon the 4½ per cent. Debenture stock issued during the year.

Unsettled conditions continue, due largely to uncertainty as to the extent of the disturbances previously referred to and doubt as to whether further troubles may not yet arise. I trust, however, that these doubts and uncertainties will disappear and that normal conditions may soon prevail. In the meantime, with a revenue position as shown in this year's accounts we can afford to bide our time.

THE DIVIDENDS

I now formally move: "That the company's accounts as at December 31, 1929, duly audited, together with the relative report of directors now produced, be received, approved, and adopted, and that a final dividend of 2½ per cent., less income-tax at 5s. 6d. in the £, be paid for the year ended December 31, 1929, on the Cumulative Preference stock (making 5½ per cent. less income-tax at 3s. 9d. in the £ for the year); and that the final dividend of 6 per cent., less income-tax at 3s. 6d. in the £, be paid for the year ended December 31, 1929, on the Ordinary stock (making 10 per cent. less income-tax at 3s. 9d. in the £ for the year), the said dividends being payable in each case to the stockholders on the registers on February 4, 1930."

I will ask Mr. Guinness to second this resolution, after which I shall be glad to answer any questions which may be put to me to the best of my ability.

Mr. RICHARD S. GUINNESS seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously without question or comment.

The retiring director, Mr. Richard S. Guinness, was re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Mann, Judd, Gordon and Co. (London) and Mr. Harold H. Sherlock, F.C.P.A. (Melbourne), were reappointed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

At a subsequent general meeting of the holders of the 4½ per cent. Debenture stock Mr. M. D. V. Holt was approved for appointment as a trustee in the place of the late Mr. W. C. McEwen.

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK EXCHANGE LOWER

RESULT OF TENDER FOR AYR BILLS

Money in Lombard-street was not so tight as expected yesterday. Borrowers were able to satisfy their requirements of fresh money for the night on the basis of 3½-4 per cent., old loans carried at variable rates being usually renewed at 3½ per cent. Business in the discount market was inactive, the demand for bills on Continental account being on a smaller scale. Brokers quoted 3½-3⅝ per cent. as their buying rate for three months fine bank bills, but reported very few sales beyond a few March bills sold to home banks at 3½ per cent. and of a few end-April bills sold to Continental buyers at 3⅝ per cent. The six months Ayr County Council bills tendered for yesterday were placed at an average rate of about 4 per cent., a satisfactory result for the borrowers. A further decline took place in the New York rate, which closed at $4.86. Offers of German marks towards the close of the day caused the German exchange to rise to 20.36½m.; it was suggested that these sales might have been based on expectations of German purchases of gold in the London bullion market to-day.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
3½–4	4	3½–¾	3⅞–4	3¾–4	4

Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 mths.	3 mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months	
%	%	5–5⅛	5¼–5⅛	5⅛–6	
3⅝–⅝	3⅞–3 15/16				

REICHSBANK

(000's omitted)

	Jan. 31	Inc. or dec.
Assets	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,297,650	+ 10,592
Of which deposited abroad	149,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	397,094	+ 2,755
Bills of exchange and cheques	2,052,835	+ 245,697
Silver and other coin	136,186	+ 23,867
Notes of other German banks	4,152	+ 20,552
Other assets	606,014	+ 25,628
Liabilities		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	319,608	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,653,242	+ 700,889
Other daily maturing obligations	356,844	+ 351,854
Other liabilities	303,067	+ 4,071

The Clearing House returns during January amounted to 10,589,000,000 reichsmarks, as compared with 9,562,350,000 reichsmarks for December.—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange continued to move against sterling and closed at $4.86½, compared with $4.86²⁹/₃₂ on Saturday. Canadian dollars also showed appreciation. At 123.97f. the Paris rate was ⅛c. lower, but Belgian currency was freely bid for and the Brussels rate finished at 34.91b., against 34.94b. on Saturday. The Italian rate moved against sterling, being finally 2½c. lower at 92.91l., and the Dutch rate declined sharply to 12.11½d. Swiss francs were dearer, the Zurich rate being quoted at 25.21½f., compared with 25.21¾f. The Spanish rate closed 25c. lower at 36.72½p. German marks were finally offered, the Berlin rate closing at 20.36½m., against 20.36¼m. Eastern exchanges were generally steady. The Buenos Aires rate was lower at 44½d., but the Rio exchange was slightly higher at 5⁹/₃₂d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Feb. 3	Feb. 1
New York	$ to £	4.863	4.86⅛–86⅛	4.86⅞–87⅛
Montreal	$ to £	4.863	4.91⅛–91¼	4.91⅛–91¼
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.95–124.00	123.95–123.90
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.91–34.94	34.93¾–94¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.90–92.96	92.93–92.97
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.20¾–22	25.20¾–22
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅞–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.40–193.70	193.40–193.70
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	36.80–36.85	36.80–37.10
Lisbon	Escu to £	—	108⅛–108½	108⅛–108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11½–12½	12.12–12.12½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36–36¼	20.36–36¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.582	34.53–34.59	34.53–34.59
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.82–27.85	27.82–27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164¼–164½	164⅝–164½
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.35–43.40	43.31–43.43
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.24–25.29	25.23–25.33
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.5	817–820	817–820
Constple	Pst. to £	110	1,025–1,050	1,025–1,045
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	276–276⅜	276–276⅛
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48–49	48–49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	670–675	670–676
Reval	E. Kr. to £	18.150	18.17–18.21	18.17–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20¼–21¼	18.20¼–21¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11¼–12¼	18.12¼–12¾
Copenh'gn	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18¾–19½	18.19–19½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛–97⅜	97⅛–97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞–1/6	1/5⅞–1/6
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞–1/6	1/5⅞–1/6
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5⅞–1/6	1/5⅞–1/6
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/6¼–1/7⅛	Holiday
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0⅛–2/0⅛	2/0⅛–2/0⅛
Shanghai	Per tael	—	Holiday	Holiday
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3⅞–3⅛	2/3⅞–3⅛
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.15⅞–14⅜	12.13⅞–14⅜
Manila	Per dol.	24.666d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
Rio d. Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	5/3⅜–5⅝	5/3⅛–5⅜
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	44½–44⅝	44½–44⅝
Montevideo	Per dol.	40	39–79	39.80
Lima	£ to £	Par	22⅝ prem.	22⅝ prem.
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.05–10.20	10.05–10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. § Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	96 10 0	95 18 9	95 7 6	94 16 3
New Zealand	96 10 0	95 18 9	95 7 6	94 16 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 0 0	97 12 6
New Zealand	98 0 0	97 12 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced yesterday the sale of £13,688 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £177,335, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
Jan. 30	Nil	Jan. 30—	
		Sovs. set aside	200,000
		Sovs.	2,000
		Bar gold	1,703
Jan. 31		Jan. 31	Nil
Sovs.	40,000		
Bar gold	56		
Feb. 1	Nil	Feb. 1	Nil
Feb. 3	Nil	Feb. 3—	
		Bar gold	13,688
Efflux	177,335		
Total	£217,391	Total	£217,391

Net influx for 1930 to date, £3,938,900; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price for bar gold remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

Silver was firmer, the price rising 1/16d. to 20⅜d. per oz. for cash, and 20 1/16d. for forward delivery. Small buying orders were reported on Indian account.

PROVINCIAL BANK CLEARINGS

	January		Inc. or Dec
	1930	1929	
	£	£	%
Birmingham	11,940,000	12,309,000	– 2·9
Bradford	4,559,000	5,172,000	– 11·8
Bristol	5,120,000	5,717,000	– 10·4
Hull	4,141,000	4,351,000	– 4·8
Leeds	4,940,000	4,792,000	+ 3·0
Leicester	3,511,000	3,818,000	– 8·0
Liverpool	31,981,000	38,762,000	– 17·4
Manchester	54,405,000	59,045,000	– 7·8
Newcastle	6,057,000	6,217,000	– 2·5
Nottingham	2,909,000	2,903,000	+ 0·2
Sheffield	4,454,000	4,552,000	– 2·1
Total	134,107,000	147,728,000	– 9·2

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	5	3⅞–3 15/16	2½–4
New York	4½	4·87½	4½
Paris	5†	2½–1⅝	—
Berlin	6½	6	7½–9½
Swiss Bank places	5½	3	—
Milan	7	7¼	—
Amsterdam	4	2½	3½
Brussels	5½	3½	2½

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

ENGLISH ELECTRIC SCHEME

£1,750,000 SHARE CAPITAL REDUCTION

A scheme has been prepared for the financial reorganization of the English Electric Company. In a letter to Debenture and shareholders announcing details of the scheme, Mr. W. L. Hichens, the chairman of the company, states that the serious losses disclosed in the balance-sheet for 1927 made it apparent that drastic reforms, not excluding a financial reorganization at the appropriate moment, would be necessary if the company were to survive. By the measures adopted since that date the board have been able to cut down overhead expenses and to improve the technical and operative efficiency of the company. They have not, however, for lack of the necessary capital, been able to complete the improvements which they know to be required, and the substantial economies which have been effected have not in themselves enabled them to earn the whole of Debenture interest. It is due to their banks that they have been able to pay that interest to date, and they are thus faced with a situation which cannot continue. It is essential, if the fortunes of the company are to be retrieved, that the present capital charges should be substantially reduced and that fresh capital in the form of cash should be provided. The board have secured the cooperation of Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co. in the preparation and carrying out of a scheme which will ensure the provision of £750,000 of new capital by the subscription, in cash, of Ordinary shares at par.

THE SCHEME SUMMARIZED

Details of the scheme may be summarized as follows:—

FIVE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES

(*a*) The ultimate date for repayment is to be extended for 20 years from January 1, 1940, to January 1, 1960; (*b*) the sinking fund is to be reduced to an annual sum calculated to redeem the whole of the Debentures now outstanding by January 1, 1960; (*c*) the company is to reduce the amount of money which it can borrow and charge in priority to the First Mortgage Debentures from £250,000 to £125,000 at any one time outstanding.

SIX PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE STOCK

(*a*) Each holder of stock will retain 35 per cent. of his stock unaltered except that the conversion rights will be cancelled. He will exchange 50 per cent. of his stock for Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares (ranking *pari passu* with the Preference shares referred to below) and 15 per cent. of his stock for Ordinary shares. Interest on the Debenture stock exchanged will cease as from January 1, 1930.

Example:—A holder of £100 Six per Cent. Convertible Debenture stock will hold:—

(i.) £35 Six per Cent. Debenture stock (non-convertible).
(ii.) £50 Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares of £1 each.
(iii.) £15 Ordinary shares of £1 each.

£100

(*b*) The right of the company to issue additional Debenture stock ranking *pari passu* with the 35 per cent. of the existing stock, which is not to be exchanged, will be subject to the restrictions set out in the scheme, and in no event can the total of the Six per Cent. Debenture stock exceed £750,000. (*c*) All rights of the holders of this stock to convert her holdings into Ordinary shares will be cancelled. (*d*) The company will have the right at any time to redeem the whole or any part of the stock at 103 per cent. on three months' notice.

PREFERENCE SHARES

(*a*) The issued Preference shares will be written down from 20s. to 12s. 6d. per share, of which 10s. per share will be represented by Preference shares and 2s. 6d. per share by Ordinary shares. The reduced Preference and Ordinary shares will be consolidated into shares of £1 each, so that each holder of eight existing Six per Cent. Preference shares of £1 each will become the holder of four Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares of £1 each and one Ordinary share of £1.

(*b*) The rate of dividend on the Preference shares will be raised from 6 per cent. to 6½ per cent. per annum.

(*c*) All dividends accrued and unpaid up to December 31, 1929, will be cancelled.

(*d*) The Preference shares will be non-cumulative as regards dividend payments for a period of four years from December 31, 1929, and cumulative thereafter.

(*e*) The Preference dividend, so long as non-cumulative is to be paid each year to the extent of the profits of such year are in the opinion of the auditors available for the purpose, after making proper provision for depreciation and for contingencies.

(*f*) The Preference shares will not carry votes at general meetings of the company, unless subsequent to the date on which the Preference dividend becomes due the amount of such dividend is in arrear for not less than 12 months.

(*g*) The reduction of capital in respect of the Preference shares is £364,000.

The issued Ordinary shares will be written down from 20s. to 3s. 4d. per share, representing a reduction of £1,386,690. Each six shares of 3s. 4d. will then be consolidated into one Ordinary share of £1.

It is the intention to reconstruct the board of directors, and, to facilitate this, the existing directors have given an undertaking to resign if called upon to do so by Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., and to elect the nominees of that firm in place of the directors so retiring. The control of the company will, however, remain, as heretofore, in British hands.

PROVISION OF NEW CAPITAL

Provided the scheme is carried through by June 30 next, Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co. have agreed, on behalf of themselves and their associates, to subscribe at par and to pay up in cash within 14 days of the scheme becoming operative, £750,000 of Ordinary shares in the capital of the company as reorganized. This new capital will enable all Bank overdrafts to be liquidated, and will provide a substantial sum for re-equipment. The capitalization of the company, if the scheme becomes operative, will (subject to adjustment in respect of fractions) be as follows:—Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Debentures, £656,200; Six per Cent. Debenture stock, £450,863; Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares, £1,135,813; Ordinary shares, £1,345,511.

The directors state the circular would not ask the Debenture holders and shareholders to agree to the sacrifices involved in the present scheme if they saw any way of avoiding that course. The reduction of capital involved in the scheme is drastic and unpleasant, but necessary. Provision is made for reducing the issued capital of the company by £1,755,000 in round figures. The precise application of this sum cannot be settled at present, but a glance at the last balance-sheet will show that the accumulated losses together with the items of goodwill and of discount and expenses of Debenture issues, which represent no tangible value, stand at £882,000. Moreover, attention was drawn in the chairman's speech to shareholders in 1928 to the fact that the Coventry Ordnance Works and also special tools and investments stand in the balance-sheet at too high a figure. It can be stated definitely therefore that, whilst this writing down will restore the balance-sheet to a sound state, it is not unduly drastic. In framing the scheme on the lines now submitted the directors have been influenced by the following considerations.

Although the partial reorganization of the business effected during recent years has considerably improved the position of the company generally, it is unfortunately still the fact that the profits are not sufficient to provide the interest and sinking fund on the First Mortgage Debentures (£80,000 per annum), interest on the Convertible Debenture stock (say £77,000 per annum), and interest on bank loans (say £25,000 per annum), a total of £182,000 per annum. A large part of the interest on the Convertible Debenture stock, and the whole of the sinking fund on the First Mortgage Debentures, has in the last three years been paid out of capital, partly by borrowing from the company's bankers and partly by a reduction of the available working capital.

It is evident that unless either the fixed charges can be reduced or the profits increased to cover them, disaster, at no distant date, is inevitable. The profits cannot be substantially increased unless the volume of business can be increased, and this involves the provision of further working capital and the re-establishment of full public confidence in the ability of the company to fulfil its contracts. The directors are satisfied that the technical reputation of the company's products stands higher to-day than ever before, but the company must continue to lose valuable orders as long as a cloud of financial uncertainty hangs over it. If the present scheme is carried public confidence in the company will be restored, and the company may expect to obtain substantially increased business through its association with Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co.

ALTERNATIVES OF THE SCHEME

Additional capital cannot be raised behind the existing fixed charges above referred to, and the alternatives, therefore, available are either some form of prior charge ranking in priority to the existing charges or some of them, or some arrangement which will reduce the fixed charges to such an extent that new capital can be raised behind the existing Debentures.

Any scheme for raising new capital in priority to the existing charges would necessarily involve a moratorium in some shape or form from the existing Debenture holders for a period of years, as otherwise a considerable part of the new capital would have to be applied in meeting the fixed charges above referred to until the profits were sufficient to pay the same.

The scheme now propounded is designed to reduce the charges for interest and sinking fund from £182,000 to £72,000 per annum, and to raise £750,000 of new capital ranking behind the existing Debentures and Preference shares. This will greatly strengthen not only the financial position of the company but also the position of the Debenture-holders and Preference shareholders, as the new capital will rank not only behind the Debentures but also behind the Preference shares, some of which are to take the place of a part of the existing Debenture debt.

If the present scheme is not carried, the directors see little possibility of the business

(Continued in next column)

COMPANY RESULTS

SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS

Fleming, Reid and Co. (worsted spinners, Greenock).—Final dividend on the Ordinary capital of 1s. per share, plus a bonus of 1s. per share, making with the interim dividend 15 per cent., less tax, for the year (the same).

DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK

Profits of the Den Norske Creditbank (Oslo) for 1929 amounted to 3,600,962kr., and 168,178kr. was brought forward. The following allocations are made:—Writing off various accounts, 305,124kr.; depreciation, 151,332kr.; bank buildings, 127,000kr.; inventory, 30,000kr.; and transfer to reserve fund, 1,000,000kr. The dividend for the year is 6 per cent. and requires 1,980,000kr., leaving a balance of 173,783kr. to be carried forward.

ENGLISH VELVET AND CORD DYERS'

The net profit of the English Velvet and Cord Dyers' Association for 1929 amounted to £62,883 against £56,762 for 1928, while £20,918 was brought forward. No change is made in the dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares at 8 per cent. This, together with the Preference dividend, absorbs £45,405, and the directors propose to place £15,000 to reserve fund (the same) and £5,000 to employees' benefit fund (the same), leaving £18,395 to be carried forward. Meeting, February 12.

TRUST AND AGENCY ASSETS

The directors of Trust and Agency Assets report that the receipts for the year ended November 30 last arising from realization of assets and income (including the balance of £3,830 at credit of the sinking fund account at November 30, 1928) amounted to £14,335 (against £5,574 for the preceding year, including £892 from the previous year). Deducting expenses, &c., £1,675, there remains a balance of £12,656 to be applied to the sinking fund for the redemption of the Mortgage Debenture stock in accordance with the terms of the trust deed of 1907. The principal assets remaining to be disposed of consist of some large blocks of land, a few town sites, and an interest in a coal area, all in Southern Rhodesia. Meeting, January 29.

WEMBLEY STADIUM

The accounts of the Wembley Stadium, Limited, for 1929 show a profit of £40,327 (against £13,048 for the preceding period, which covered approximately 16½ months' expenditure and 12½ months' revenue). Deducting Debenture interest, depreciation, taxation reserve, and amounts written off Debenture discount (£1,522) and preliminary expenses (£4,239), there remains a net profit balance of £25,964, which excludes £4,310 brought forward. A dividend was paid last October on account of arrears due on the Preference shares. This absorbed £12,787, leaving £17,487 to be dealt with. The directors now recommend the payment of a further dividend on the Preference shares for the period September 1, 1928, to August 31, 1929, amounting to £13,500. This payment leaves four months' arrears of dividend to be made up, and a final balance of £3,987 is carried forward. During the 10 months' season of 1929 more than 1,500,000 people attended the various meetings held at the Stadium. Meeting, February 12.

MAIDENHEAD BRICK AND TILE

The accounts of the Maidenhead Brick and Tile Company for the year ended September 30 show a net profit of £29,192 (against £11,650 for 1927-28). The accounts cover 12 months' trading of the Maidenhead and Bracknell works and the trading for the period from November 27, 1928, to September 30, 1929, on the old and new works purchased, for which purpose the capital of the company was increased. The directors propose to pay a final dividend of 10 per cent., making in all 17½ per cent. for the year, on the old and new Preference shares, and a dividend of 90 per cent. on the old and new Ordinary shares. The dividends on the new Preference and new Ordinary shares will be calculated from January 1, 1929, the date they became entitled to rank for dividend. The balance forward is £1,398 (against £1,031). For the preceding year the dividend on the Preference shares was 17½ per cent., and on the Ordinary shares 56 per cent. The balance-sheet shows an increase in the general reserve from £3,695 to £37,109, arising from premiums on new issue of shares and profit at new works to date of purchase, less expenses. Meeting, February 10.

SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS

The accounts of the South Metropolitan Gas Company for 1929 show that the total revenue amounted to £4,469,758 (compared with £4,372,725 for 1928), against which is charged expenditure totalling £3,899,148 (compared with £3,810,963). This expenditure includes an allocation of £85,874 (against £82,623) to the superannuation fund and an allocation of £30,000 (against nil) to special purposes fund. To the resultant profit of £570,610—an increase of £8,810—are added the balance brought from last account of £2,467 and interest and dividend receipts of £29,079, giving a total of £602,156. Interest charges absorb £160,376 (against £153,068), the Preference dividend £30,000, and the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in September £167,747. The directors propose to pay a final dividend on March 3 of 2½ per cent., making a total of 6½ per cent. for the third successive year on the Ordinary shares. There was an increase of 4,771 in the number of consumers and of 3.24 per cent. in the gas consumed. In addition 2,198,596 therms were sold to the South Suburban Gas Company. The depreciation in the value of tar and ammonia products continued, and was only partly offset by an increased return from coke and a slight saving in the cost of coal. One of the two low-temperature carbonizing plants ordered is actually at work, and the construction of the other is making good progress. A resolution to authorize the issue of new capital to be issued when required will be submitted to the meeting. "The cloud over the undertaking, indeed, over the entire gas industry," states the report, "is the Coal Mines Bill. It is unjust to suggest that the company has paid less than a commercial or market price for its coals, upon occasions the cost has been unduly high. The prospects of having to purchase coal in a restricted instead of an open market, and of the compulsory amalgamation of undertakings, whether well-managed or ill-managed, profitable or unprofitable, are viewed with apprehension by your directors." Meeting, February 12.

TIN COMPANIES AND RESTRICTION

The boards of the Tronoh, Southern Tronoh, and Idris Hydraulic tin companies have authorized their general manager to suspend tin production for 24 hours in each week until further instructed, the question of further restriction to depend upon the scheme of restriction being supported by at least 80 per cent. of the world's producers.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1
Barsi Light (Jan. 11)	Rs.52,700	– 4,300	– 73,800 (Apl. 1)
Bengal & N.W. (Jan. 11)	Rs.7,13,697	– 8,888	– 3,18,999 (Oct. 1)
Bengal Dooars (Jan. 11)	Rs.40,489	+ 6,601	– 1,41,572 (Jan. 1)
Canadian Natl. (Nov.)	$20,204,002 – 6,354,310		– 12,139,144 (Jan. 1)
Gt. S. of Spain (Jan. 25)	Pts.121,883	– 7,387	– 14,844 (Jan. 1)
La Guaira & Caracas (Jan.)	£11,450	– 3,050	– 137
Rohilkund & Kum. (Dec.)	Rs.1,64,972	+ 20,813	– 52,840 (Oct. 1)
TRAMWAYS, &c.			
Algoma Centl. & Hudson B. (Dec.)	$120,535	– 8,404	– 136,796
Barcelona Tretn. (Dec.)	Pts.3,599,299	+ 933,014	– 11,087,018 (for yr. Jan. 1)
Do. (Net)	Pts.3,604,377	+ 449,654	+ 1,462,753
Brit. Columb. Elec. Rlys. (Dec.)	$1,255,522	+ 27,117	+ 400,855
Do. (Net)	$321,236	– 100,948	+ 10,750
Madras Elec. Tr. (2 wks. to Jan.31)	Rs.44,960	+ 2,355	+ 2,916 (Jan. 1)
Winnipeg Elec. (Dec.)	$641,362	+ 55,098	+ 448,374
Do. (Net)	$252,336	+ 27,267	+ 290,347

* Unless otherwise shown.

The traffic receipts of the Suez Canal from January 25 to January 31 amounted to 26,490,000 paper francs.—*Reuter.*

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Feb. 3.—The market opened barely steady, ½ to ¼ lower, and closed irregular, ¼ higher to ¼ lower. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—March, 41¾ (previous 41); May, 39½ (39½); Sept., 38¼ (38½); Dec., 37¼ (37½). Saturday's sales amounted to 5,000 bags.

being continued in the present form for any length of time. Default in payment of the interest on the Convertible Debenture stock will only be a question of time, followed in all reasonable probability by the liquidation of the company. In that event, although enough money would, no doubt, be realized to provide for the amount due to the First Mortgage Debenture-holders and to repay the company's bankers, who are secured as to £250,000 in priority to the First Mortgage Debentures and as to a further £250,000 in priority to the Convertible Debenture stock, it is improbable that a sufficient sum would be realized to satisfy the claims of the Convertible Debenture stockholders.

If the scheme goes through, the Convertible Debenture stockholders will retain 35 per cent. of their existing holdings in a Debenture stock which should undoubtedly be worth its full par value. They will have 50 per cent. of their holdings in Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares. These shares are, it is true, non-cumulative for four years, but they should have a considerable market value even during that period, as the prior charges for interest and sinking fund ranking in front of them will have been reduced to a sum of only £72,000. In addition, the Convertible Debenture stockholders will receive 15 per cent. of their existing holdings in Ordinary shares. These Ordinary shares will rank *pari passu* in all respects with the similar shares which will be held by the existing Preference and Ordinary shareholders, and they will also rank *pari passu* with £750,000 of new Ordinary shares which Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co. are willing to subscribe at par. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that these Ordinary shares should be worth their face value.

The trustees for the Convertible Debenture stockholders, who are themselves the holders of Convertible Debenture stock, have indicated their intention of voting in favour of the scheme in respect of their own holding of Debenture stock. The trustees for the First Mortgage Debenture holders have authorized the directors to state that, in their view, the scheme is one which the First Mortgage Debenture holders might reasonably support having regard to the improvement in the company's financial position which will be effected by the scheme.

Meetings to consider the scheme are called for February 25.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN EASIER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Feb. 3.—WHEAT.—The firmness reported in week-end North and South American advices resulted in sellers asking 3d. to 6d. per qr. advance, but this was fully discounted by liberal offers of Russian qualities, and the closing tone was easier. For a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Pacific), afloat, 46s. 10½d. and 45s. 10½d. was asked; 44s. for No. 2 hard winter, on passage; and a similar price for Pacific white, March. For Rosafe 63¼lb. (new), on the way, 43s. 9d. was required; 43s. 6d. for 63lb.; 42s. 6d. for Barusso 63lb. Feb.; and 42s. for Barli 63lb., on passage. Australian, afloat and shipping-shipped, were obtainable at 45s. 6d. Parcels opened firm, with Manitoba barter to buy. A small business was done in Australian. Reports of a large business in Russian to the Continent over the week-end and freer offers had a depressing effect, and the final tone was easier. For West Australian, per Jervis Bay, due Feb. 13; per Bendigo, due Feb. 20; and per Ballarat, due Feb. 20, 43s. 9d. was paid.

The wheat futures market closed weak and 1s. 2d. below Saturday's pr

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	Today	Feb. 18	Mar. 4
Pay-day	Feb. 6	Feb. 20	Mar. 6

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	53⅜ 54	.. ..
86⅝ 81⅝	Do., 4%	82¾ 83	.. ..
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5%	100⅛ 101⅛	+⅛ ..
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 4%	101¼ 101⅜	.. ..
91¾ 82¾	Funding Loan, 4%	86⅝ 86⅝	.. ..
95¾ 90	Victory, 4%	93¾ 93⅝	.. ..
95⅜ 90	Do., Nat. Bds.	93⅛ 93⅝	.. ..
80¼ 72⅛	Conversion, 3½%	75⅜ 75½	.. ..
100 93	Do., 4½%	95¾ 95⅝	.. ..
100⅜ 99⅛	Treas., 5½% '30	100¼ 100½	.. ..
101⅜ 97¼	Do., 5% '39-55	101¼ 101⅜	.. ..
100 98⅛	Do., 4½% '30-'42	99¾ 100	.. ..
98⅛ 94⅛	Do., 4% '30-'40	97¾ 98	.. ..
101⅛ 98	Do., 5½%	98¼ 99⅛	.. ..
99⅜ 80¼	Do., 4% '50-'60	81⅜ 82⅛	+⅛ ..
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½%	105¾ 106¼	.. ..
66⅛ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	61¼ 62⅛	.. ..
70⅛ 61⅜	Do., 2½%	63¾ 64	.. ..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	100⅛ 101⅛	.. ..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	100½ 101⅛	.. ..
65⅜ 59	Met. Water, "B"	63½ 64½	.. ..
67 58¾	Do., "A"	62¾ 63½	.. ..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	82½ 83½	.. ..
73⅛ 67½	Do., 2½%	68¼ 69½	.. ..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	59 60	.. ..
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	78 79	.. ..
100⅝ 93	Do., 4½%	94 95	.. ..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛	98	Aust., 5% '31-41	95¼	96⅛	+⅛
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	85	86	..
91¼	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	88	88½	..
95¼	87⅛	Do., 4% '60-90	87¼	92¼	..
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4% '40-'60	94½	95	..
82⅜	78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	80½	81	..
81⅛	78¼	Do., 3% '33-'53	79¾	80¼	..
113⅝	108⅛	G.Col., 6% '45-70	109¾	109¼	..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	99¾	100¼	..
85¼	81⅜	Nat. Bk. of S.A.	83¼	84¼	..
76⅜	72⅜	Do., 5% '29-49	74¼	74⅝	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 5% '55	82	83	+⅛
77	69¼	Do., 3% '30-60	65	66	..
74⅜	70⅛	Do., 4% '1933	69½	70	..
99	88¼	Do., 5% '40-'60	94	95	..
102	92	Do., 5½% '47-'57	87	88	..
104	98⅝	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100¼	101	..
97⅜	91⅛	Do., 4% '45	94	94½	..
82¼	82¼	Do., 4% '43-63	82½	83	..
88⅜	84⅛	Do., 4% '40	86¼	86¼	..
80⅜	75	Do., 3½% '45	78½	78½	..
104⅜	98⅛	Nig., 5% '47-'57	98¼	99*	..
100	89	Qld., 5% '40-60	85	86	..
84	73¾	Do., 4% '40-60	69½	70½	..
104¼	98⅛	S.Af., 5% '45-75	99¾	100¼	..
89	81½	Do., 4% '40-60	82½	83*	+⅛
99⅜	89	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	84	85	..
102¾	97⅜	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	99¼	100¼	..
86⅞	79½	Tas., 3% '40-60	77	78	..
93	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	84	85	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	65	66	-1
99⅜	91	W.Aus., 5% '45-75	83½	84½	..
90⅜	86	Do., 3½% '29-53	84	85	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	67	68	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Feb. 3	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85¼	Arg., 4% Resolution	83¼	84¼ ..
80¾	Do., 4% 1900	80½	81½ ..
91⅜	Do., Port Cap., 5%	91¼	92¼ ..
102⅛	Austrian, 6%	102	103 ..
109¾	Belgian, 7%	109	110 ..
90⅝	Berlin (City of), 6%	90	91 ..
80⅛	Brazil, 4% 1889	50	51 ..
53¼	Do., 4% Rescission	52½	53⅛ -¼
63⅜	Do., 5% 1915	63	64 ..
75⅜	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	75	76* ..
85¾	Do., 6½% 1927	82¼	83⅛ ..
56¾	Buenos Aires, 5½%	55¾	56¾ -¼
80	Bulgaria, 7%	79	81 ..
93⅛	Chile, 6% 1926	93	94* ..
85⅛	Do., 5% 1911	85	87 ..
103	Do., 7½% 1922	102	104 ..
99¼	Chinese, 5% 1896	98⅛	99⅜ ..
81¼	Do., 4½% 1898	80¾	81¾ +⅛
47⅜	Do., 5% 1912	47¾	48¼ -¼
61⅜	Do., 5% 1913	61½	62½ +⅛
60	Do., Shanghai-N. 5%	59	61 ..
24	Do., Tientsin 5%	21	25 ..
28½	Do., Hukuang 5%	26	30 ..
111	Czechoslovakia, 8%	110⅛	111½ ..
79	Egyptian Unified	78	80 ..
20⅜	French, 5%	20⅜	21⅜ +⅛
20⅛	Do., 4%	19¾	20¼ ..
105⅛	Midl. 6%	105¼	106¼ +¼
105⅛	Nord, 6%	105¼	106¼ +¼
105⅛	Orleans, 6%	105¼	106¼ +¼
105⅛	P.L.M., 6%	105¼	106¼ +¼
106⅛	Serie (Dept. of), 7%	106	107 ..
104⅜	German, 7%	104¼	105¼ ..
57⅛	Greek Monopoly, 4%	56	59 ..
75	Do., 5% 1914	74	76 ..
101¼	Do., 7% Refugee	101	102 ..
87	Do., 6% Stabilization	86½	87½ -⅛
100⅛	Hungarian, 7½%	99¼	100¾ +⅛
17⅜	Italian, 3½%	17¼	18¾ ..
101⅜	Do., Cdt. Consort. "B"	101⅛	102⅛ ..
73¼	Japan, 4½, 1899	72⅜	73½ ..
99	Do., 5% 1907	90	91 +¼
99⅛	Do., 6% 1924	99	100 ..
91¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	91	92 +¼
22	Mexican, 5%	21	23 +1
81	Peru, 6% 1928	80	82 ..
90	Polish, 7%	89	90 ..
42¾	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42	43 ..
46¾	Roumania, 4% Cons.	46½	47⅜ +⅛
3¾	Russian, 4% 1889	3	4 ..
¾	Do., 5% 1906	4	5 ..
103⅛	Siamese, 6% 1924	102⅛	103½ ..
71⅜	Turkish, 4% Unified	69½	71¼ ..
66⅛	Uruguay, 5½%	65	66* ..
11¾	Peruvian Corp.	11	11⅜ ..
52⅜	Do. Pref.	52½	53¼ ..
104⅛	German Potash, 7%	104½	105¼ +¼
82⅛	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81½	82⅝ +¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

92⅛	Great Western	92¼	93	+⅛	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	78	79	..	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	95¾	96¼	..	..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	91¼	92¼	..	..
54⅛	L. Mid. and Scottish	54¼	55	..	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	76¼	77¼	..	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	75¼	76¼	-¼	..
—	Do., 4% Pref.	70⅜	71⅜	..	..
12⅜	L. and N. East., Def.	12	12⅝	..	..
36⅛	Do., Pref.	35¾	36⅛	..	..
—	Do., 5% Deb.	66¼	66¾	..	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	73¼	74¼	-¼	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	66½	67½	-¼	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	59¾	60¾	..	..
64⅛	Metropolitan	64	65	..	..
74⅛	Met. Dist.	74	75	..	..
29⅝	Southern, Def.	29⅝	30¼	+⅛	..
73¼	Do., Pref.	72⅜	73¾	..	..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	76¾	77¼	..	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	73¼	74¼	-¼	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	73¼	74¼	..	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	59¾	60¾	..	..
22 10⅛	Underground, £1	22 9	23 3	..	..
107	Do., Income	107	109	..	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

81⅛	Antofagasta Cons.	80	82	..	..
—	Argentine Gt. Western	80	82	..	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	28	29	..	..
100	B.A., Gt. Southern	99⅛	100⅛	..	..
84	B.A. and Pacific	86	87	-¼	..
91¼	B.A. Western	90¾	91⅜	..	..
205	Canadian Pacific	206⅜	207⅛	+1⅛	..
87	Central Argentine	86⅜	87½	..	..
76⅛	Central Uruguay	75¾	77½	..	..
21⅛	Cordoba Central	19	21	-⅛	..
35	Do., 2nd Pref.	29	33	-4	..
29	Costa Rica	28	29	..	..
84½	Entre Rios	84	85	..	..
—	Int. Cent. America	29	35	..	..
51¼	Leopoldina	50¾	51¾	-¼	..
8	Mexican, 1st Pref.	8	9	-½	..
4½	Nitrate (Bearer)	4½	4⅝	..	..
187	San Paulo	184	188	..	..
24	United of Havana	23½	25½	..	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7¾	-⅛	Lloyds, A.	62⅛	..
Alexanders	3¼	..	Martins	7½	..
Anglo-S. Am.	1⅝	-⅛	Merc. Ind. (£1)	13	..
Bk. of Aust.	10⅝	..	Midland, £1	78⅛	+6d
B.N.A. & S.A.	8⅝	..	Do.	412	..
Bk. of Mtl.	65	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	91⅛	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	37	..	National	24½	..
Bk. of S.Z.	55/0	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9¼	..
Barclays, A.	8*	..	Nat. Egypt	33¼	-¼
Do., B	54⅛	+3d	Nat. India	43	..
Do., D.C.O.	26⅝	..	Nat. Prov.	64	1⅛
Byl. of Can.	64	..	Nat. Scotland	64	..
Can. Com.	55	..	Stand. S.A.	14½	-⅛
Char. India	16¾	..	Un. of Aust.	39⅞	-⅜
District	3¼	..	Un. Discom.	9	..
Edg. S. & A.	6	..	Westminster	76/0	..
Hambros	9⅛	..	Do., £1	50/0	..
Hongkong	115	..	Wms. Deacs. A	42/0*	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19¼	..	Nthn. Assur.	16⅝	..
Atlas Assur.	15¼	..	Phœnix, (£)	14⅛	..
Britannic	15	..	Prudential	21⅛	..
Cons. Union	24⅝	..	Do. "B"	58.3	-6d
Eagle Star	12	..	Royal	8	..
Employers' Liab.	75/0	..	R. Exchange	6¼	..
Gen. Accid.	14⅜	-⅛	Scottish, "A"	16½	..
Guardian	10⅝	..	Sea	75.0	..
Ldn. and L.	27⅝	..	Sun Insur.	38	..
Ldn. Assur.	10	..	Sun Life	58¼	..
N. Brit. & M.	54⅞	..	Y'ksh're (50/-)	6½	-⅛

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/9	..	Engl. Cotton	2¼*	-1/32
Bleachers	20/6	-3d	Fine Spinners	26/6	..
Borax, Def.	1	-1/32	Hoyle, J.	14	..
Brad. Dyers	28/9	..	Imp. Chem.	26/6	-7d
Brit. Celanese	2⅛	-⅛	Do., Defd.	8/9	-3d
Do., 2nd Pref.	11/6	-6d	Jute Ind., Pf.	11/6	-1¼d
B. Cot. Dyers	5/7½	-1½d	Linen Thread	7/16	..
Brit. Enka	1	..	Lister	15/9	-5d
Calico Print.	14/9	..	Patons & B.	11/-	..
Can. Celanese	2¾	..	Rylands	22/6	..
Ct'n'se Amer.	6¾	+⅛	Salt Union	13/32	..
Coats	65/0	..	Salts (9/16 rc)	3/0	..
Cook, Son	10/0	..	Snia Viscosa	13/9	-5d
Courtaulds	29⅞	..	Warfield Dyes	1 15/32	-1/32

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	26/9	-9d	Hydro Elec.	44	+⅛
Atlas	27/0	..	Johnson & Ph.	35/6	-5d
Barcelona Tr.	35	..	Metro. Elec.	38/9	-5d
B'mouth & Pl.	61/9	-6d	Mex. Lt. Com.	83	+1
Brazil Trac.	40¼	..	Do., 1st Pf.	75	..
Brit. Insul'd	57⅛	..	Mid. Counties	27/9	..
Brush Elec.	127	..	Newc'le Elec.	24/0	..
Callender's	5⅞	..	Perak River	11/6	..
City of Lond.	32/5	..	Siemens	25/0	..
County Lond.	46/0	..	Trieg. Const.	26¼	..
English Elec.	4/3	-9d	Vic. Falls	3*	..
Gen. Elec.	45/9	..	Whitehall, Pf.	24/0	..
Henley's Tel.	6⅛	..	Yorkshire	52/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A.-E. Trad.	16/0	..	Imp. Smelt.	19/0	..
Am. Dentl. Di	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	43⅜	-⅛
Apollinaris	9/3	-3d	Imp. Tob. Can.	41/0	..
Assd. Cement	26/1½	-1½d	Int. Nickel	40	-1¼
Austin, B., Pf.	3/32	-4d	Kreuger & T.	29	..
Bovril, Def.	38/9	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/6	..
Brit. Alum.	44/0	-6d	Leyland M.	2/16	-3d
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅜	..	London Brick	36/3	-6d
Brit. Match	26/0	-3d	Manbré & Gl. Di.	15/3	..
Brit. Oil Cake	32/6	..	Marconi Mar.	2/16	..
Brit. Port. Cm.	2/4	-⅛	Do., Can.	1/16	..
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	Marg. Union	3/-	..
Cab. & W. "B"	30	+1	Mather & P.	2/9	..
Do., 7½% "A"	66	-2	Natrn. M. & G.	2/8	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	96½	-½	Napier	2/16	..
Carreras, "A"	9½	..	P. & O. Def.	49/0	-6d
Col. Graph.	5⅛	+⅛	Phillips (G.)	1¼	..
Crittall	1⅝	-1/16	Pinchin J'son	2/32	..
Cr. & Bl., 1Pf.	12/10½	-1½d	Prim. H'dgs	30/6	..
Cunard S.S.	20/6	+6d	Rolls-Royce	2/32	..
Dennis Bros.	42/9	+5d	Rover (8-)	5/7½	3d
Dunlop Rbr.	13/5	+4d	Royal Mail	32½	..
E. Ready G.B.	17 4½	+5d	Singer	26/0	+1d
Finlay, Jas.	4/32	..	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	9 4½	-2d
Furness, W.	35/3	..	Sth. Met. Gas	101¼	+¼
Gas Lt. & Co.	18 10½	..	Spillers	24/6	..
Gaumont Bk.	15/1½	..	S.T.D., Pref.	12/0	-3d
Globe Tel.	2 3½	..	Swed. Match. B	17¼	..
Gramophone	4⅜	-⅛	Turner & N't.	4⅛	..
Guy Motors	16/6	-9d	Utd. Dairies	31 5	..
Harrisons & C.	6 1/16	..	Un. Molasses	5/16	..
Imp. Airways	21/0	-3d	Utd. Tob. (S.)	4⅞	..
Imp. Con. Gas	375	-5	Wall Paper D.	44 3	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'thde	6/3	..	Howard & B.	2/32	..
Armstrong,	0/8	..	Lambert	38/0	..
Babcock & W.	59/6	..	Pease & Pms.	3/9	..
Baldwins	8/0	-1½d	Platt Bros.	8/3	..
Bengal	8/6	-3d	Powell, Duff.	11/3	..
B.S.A.	10/6	..	Richds. West.	6/6	..
Bolsover	17/0	..	Ruston & H.	7/6	..
Brown (John)	3 4½	..	S. Speakman	11/3	-3d
Cammell Ld.	2/6	..	Staveley	21/6	..
Consett	9/9	..	Stew. & Ll. Def.	27/0	-3d
Cory (Wm.)	58/5	..	S. Durham	22/0	-6d
Dorman Long	6 4½	..	Swan, Hunter	22/0	..
Ebbw Vale	1/6	..	Tats. Deb.	97	..
Guest, Keen	35/6	..	Thomas, R.	27½	..
Hadfields	9/0	-1½d	Vickers	18/3	..
Harris & W.P.	10/9	..	Weardale Dr.	20/0*	..
Hopkinson	36/3	..	Yk. Am. & C.	2/6	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	23/0	-6d	Ind. Coope	150/3	+3d
Bass, Ratcl.	65/9	..	Mew's	36/9	+3d
Benskin's	32/3	-3d	Mitch's & B.	54/0	..
Col. Lon. Def.	9/0	..	S. Africa	56/0	..
Courage	63/3	..	Taylor Wlkr.	51/0	-3d
Distillers	67/6*	..	Threlfalls	55/0*	..
Guinness	103/9	..	Walker P. & C.	17/9	..
Hoare	65/9*	-3d	Watney, Def.	56/0	+1/0

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	17/6	..	Lewis, Ptg. Pf.	48/0	..
Army & N.	39/0	+6d	Lipton	4/3	..
Barker	54/3	..	Lyons, "A"	4/3	..
Boot's Pure D.	6⅜	..	Maple	35/6	-2/0
Carlton	37/6	..	Map. & Webb	14/6	..
Debenhams	9/6	+3d	Maypole, Def.	5 7½	+1½d
Gordon Htls.	14/9	+5d	Savoy Hotel	37/0	..
Harrods	70/6	..	Selfridge	11 2½	..
Harrds (B.A.)	19/3	..	Spiers & Pond	10 17/6	..
Howe & C.	16/0	..	Waring & G.	24/6	..
Internat. Tea	21/0	..	Whiteley	8	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	59/0	..	Dalgety	11	-⅛
Arg. Stn. Ld.	12/6	..	Forestal	17/0	-3d
Aust. Hld.	50⅛	..	Goldsbr. Mt.	29/0	..
Aust. Mrc. Ln.	7	..	Hudson's B.	4⅜	-⅛
Brit. N. Born.	7/6	..	Kassala Cot.	7/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/3	..	N.Z. L. & M.	1/09	..
Cordova	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	5/16	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	14/3	..	L. Asiatic	4 4½	..
An.-Dutch	32/6*	-3d	Lumut	1 15/16	..
An.-Java	2 10½	..	Malacca	1 13/32	..
An.-Malay	¾	..	Malayalam.	23/3	..
Bah Lias	1/8	..	Mendaris	1 15/16	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1 11/16	..	Merlimau	2 4½	..
Batu Tiga	1¼	..	Pataling	15/16	..
Bertam Cons.	4/0	..	Perak	3/0	-1/16d
Bukit Mert'm	2 10½	..	Rembau Jelei	24 4½	+7d
Castlefield	4/3	..	Rubber Tst.	35/7½	-1½d
Cons. Malay	4/6	..	Sarawak	1 10½	..
Duff. Devi.	3/32	..	Selangor Un.	1 10½	..
E. Asiatic	2 1½	..	Sennah	1⅛	..
Grand Cent.	1 5/16	..	Sialang	1 7/32	+1/32
Gula Kalumpang	1 3/16	..	Straits Rbr.	1/8	..
Highlands	1⅝	..	Sungei Para	3/0	..
Java Invest.	1 17/32	..	Tandjong	1⅜	..
Java United	1⅝*	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅛	..
Jugra & Carey	14/6	..	Telogoredjo	1 17/32	..
Kapar Para	1 1/16	..	U. Serdang	3/10½	..
Kuala Lumpur	1 13/16	..	U. Sua Bt'g	1/16	-1/32
Labu	1 5/16	..	U. Sumatra	1/10½	..
Lanadron	15/0	..	U. Temiang	2/3	..
Linggi	1⅜	..	Vallambrosa	12/0	..

TEA

Amal. Est.	19	..	East Prod.	4 1/32	..
Ang.-Ceylon	1¾	+1/32	Empire	54/0	..
Assam Co.	30/0*	..	Galaha	2¼	-1/32
Assam Prod.	19/0	..	Imperial Tea	54 3/0	-9d
Bogaw'tawa	3 1/32*	..	Jhanzie	1 15/16	-1/16
Brahmap'tra	27½	..	Jokai	2⅞	..
Brit. Indian	2¾	..	Jorehaut	2¾	..
Budla Beta	3 3/32	..	Lanka Plant.	1¾	..
Carolina	3⅛	-1/16	Lebong	3⅝	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 3/32	..	Lunuja	12/6	-3d
Chargola	10/6	..	Makum	1 13/16	-1/16
Chulwa	3½	..	Nedeem	1⅞	..
Cons. T. & L.	21¼	..	New Dimbula	5 5/16	-1/16
Darjeeling	51/6	-1/0	Nuwara Eliya	5⅝	+1/32
Darj. Cons.	12	..	Pabbojan	4⅝	..
Deundi	16/9	..	Scot. Tea & L.	3	..
Dooars	2⅜	+6d	Singlo	2 1/16	..
Doom Dooma	3¼	..	Travancore	2	..
East Assam	3⅛	..	Upper Assam	2⅜	..

OIL

A.-American	3/16	..	Lobitos	1 31/32	..
A.-Ecuador	15/16	..	Mex. Eagle	13/6	-1½d
A.-Egypt., B	2 1/32	..	Do. 7% Pf.	8 4½	-1½d
A.-Persian	3 1/32	-3/32	Phœnix, 1 sh	13/0	-3d
Anex Trin.	1 3/32*	..	R. Dutch	35	..
Anglo-Persian	7⅛	..	Shell	4 3/32	..
Brit. Burmah	6	-6d.	Steaua Rom.	9/0	..
Brit. Cont'l Pf.	6.3	..	Trinidad C.	3/6	..
Burmah	5	..	Trinidad L.	5 7/32	..
Canad. Eagle	12 7½	-1½d	Trinidad Is.	5 7/32	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12 4½	-1½d	U. Brit. Trin.	6 4½	..
Creole	1	..	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River	5 10½	-1½d	V.O.C., Ord.	3 1/16	..

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc	6d	..	Liverpool	10/0	..
Alianza	4½	..	New Tamgl.	19/0	..
Brit. & S. Pac.	17/6	-6d	Pan d'Azucar	7/8	..
Lautaro, Pf.	2¾	-1/16	Rosario	4/0	..
Do., Deferred	7⅞	..	Tarapaca	7/0	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af. & Europ's	17/0	..	Modder. Deep	1⅝	..
Anglo-Amer.	1⅞	..	Modder. East	1⅝	-1/32
An.-French	1 9/32	..	Mozambique	11/3	..
Brakpan	2 3/16	-1/8	New Jagers.	2 3/16	..
C. Mining, Rd.	18⅜	..	New Modder.	4 17/32	-1/32
City Deep	7/8	..	New State A.	1/8	-1/32
Cons. Inds.	11 9	+1d	Nourse	8/9	..
Cons. G. Fds.	6.0	..	Randf'n'n E.	6.0	-5d
Cons. M. R.	15 7½	+1d	Rand Mines	5 3/16	..
Cons. M. Sel.	16/0	..	Rand Select.	14 1½	..
Crown	3 1/8	..	Rob. Deep, B.	7 7½	..
Daggafontein	1 3/16	..	S.A. Gold Tst.	1 3/16	..
De Beers, D.	10/16	..	S.A. Town.	9/9	..
Durban Deep	10.0	..	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
East Geduld	1 19/32	-1/32	Springs	1 31/32	-1/32
East Rand	11/6	..	Sub Nigel	17/32	..
Geduld	3½	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 9/16	..
Gen. Mining	3⅝	..	Union Corp.	3⅝	..
Govt. Areas	1 29/32	..	V. Ryn Deep	1⅞	..
J'b'gC'nsl'd	45/0	-3d	Vereen'g Est.	12	..
Langlaagte	22/0	..	Village Deep	7⅜	..
Meyer & C.	1 3/32	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6 4½	+1½d
Modder. B.	16/6	..	West Springs	16.9	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'kubwa	23 11½	-7½d	Rhb. Cong. B.	12	-⅛
Cam & Motor	1 9/16	..	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	2 3/8	-1/16
Chartered	41⅜	-6d	Roan Antel.	4 3/32	-1/32
Gd. F. Rhod.	10 11½	..	Selukwe	4.0	..
Loangwa	6⅜	..	Shamva	2.0	..
Lonely Reef	9⅜	..	Tang'ikaCon.	2 1/16	..
N'Changa	2⅛	-⅛	Wankie Coll.	1 3/32	..
Rhod. Ang. A	2 9/32	-1/32	Zambesia Ex.	2 3/32	-1/32
Rhod. B.S.	2.6	-6d			

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	10.9	..	Fanti Cons.	13.3*	-3d
Ashanti	27.6	-3d	Mongu	6.0	..
Assoc. Nigeria	6.0	-3d	Naraguta	9/16	..
Bisichi	8.0	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	14/0	-3d	Pahang	10.3	-3d
Bangrin	1⅜	+1/16	Petaling	12.3	..
Gopeng	2 3/16	..	Renong	1 5/16	..
Hongkong	19.6	..	Siamese	12.6	..
Idris	10.0	..	Sthn. Malay'n	16/0	..
Ipoh	2 3/32	..	Sthn. Perak	2 3/32	+1/32
Kampar Mal.	18/0	+10d	Sungei Besi	12.0	..
Kamunting	9/8	..	Tekka Taip.	20.0	-1.0
London Tin	1⅝	-1/8	Tavoy	7/9	-9d
Malayan	25/6	-3d	Tronoh	20/0	-1/0

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	22/0	..	Mt. Lyell	1 11/16	..
Aramayo	1⅜	..	Mysore	12/9	-3d
Balaghat	4/0	..	Nat. Mining	1/9	..
Bass Mct. Min.	15/0	..	Nundydroog	16/0	..
Bkn. H. Prop.	21/9	-3d	Ourogrum	5/9	..
Do., North	4 5/16	..	Patino	6¼	..
Do., South	2¾	..	Rio Tinto	47	+⅛
Burma Corp.	15/0	-1½d	Rus. A. Cons.	6 3/32d.	..
Cent. P. Mng.	5	..	S'

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—
continued from page 21

Transparent Paper, 8/- Ptg. Pref., 6-4½ -/9 6/- -/4½ -/9 6/- -/9
Do., Defd., -/9 1/- 6/9 1/-
Trinidad Sugar Estates, Pref. -/4½ -/5¼ -/5¼
Trinplex Glass (Reg.), 2/7½
Trowbridge Tyre, 3/- -/9½
Tube Investments, Pref. (ins. 25/-, 7/6 pd.), 11/7½
Turner and Newall, Pref., 81/3 80/7½
Turner Auto. Machine
Tyne Theatre Stores, 2/3 -/6 -/9 -/6
Ud. Fruit, 104½
Ud. Glass Bottle, Ord., 20/6 -/6 -/9
Ud. Oil Importers, Defd.
Ud. Picture Theatres, 9/6 Ptg. Pfd., 7/- 8/-
Ud. Tobacco (Sth.), 6½ Pref., 22/9½ -/10½
Verellen, 3/9
Victoria Woodworking, -/6 -/7
Viking Whaling, 20/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 19/-
Vinol, 94/-
Vocalion (Foreign), 1/9
Waldorf Hotel, 38/-
Waxed-Papers, 1/- -/9
Wearmouth Stadium, 7½% Ptg. Pref., 14/6 -/3 -/6 -/10½ -/9 -/9
Do., Defd., 1/4½ -/6 -/3 -/6 -/3 -/- -/3
Whites (Timothy), 7½% Pfd. 22½ -/- -/9 -/6¼ -/7½ 2/- -/9 -/3 -/3 -/4½ 3/- -/4½ -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/6¼
Do., Def., 2/11½ -/10½ -/- -/- 2/6 -/- 2/6 -/- 2/6 -/- 2/6 -/- 2/6 -/- 2/10 -/10½
Wiggins (Hammersmith), 3/6
Do., 7½% Pref., 2/9 -/6 -/-
Do., 10/6
Wiggins, Teape and Co., 29/10½ -/- 30/7½ 30/- 30/- 29/9 30/- 29/9 -/4½ 30/6 29/9 -/6 30/3 29/9 -/7½ 30/3 29/7½ 30/- -/6 -/7½ 29/6 -/6½
Wyndham's Mayfair Pat., 38/3 7/3 -/9 8/7½ -/9 7/3 8/1½ -/9 6/3 7/9 8/4½ (Correction from Official List.—In the List of the 31st ult., the business done should have been marked 36/-, 8/7½ -/- -/9 -/10½ 7/6 -/6 -/6)
Yager, 1/6
Do., New, 1/7½ -/7½
Do., New, Pfd. Pref., 18/9
Yaxerthone, -/10½
Yeast Vite, 8% Pfg. Pref., 4/- -/10½
Zinc Mine, 4% Pref., 8/7½ -/9 -/9 -/9 -/7½ -/6 -/8¼ -/10½ -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/10½ -/- 3/2 -/7½ -/9 -/4½

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

Barcelona, 6½% Bds., 101½ 1
Bournemouth and Poole, 6% Deb., 1/9 2/- 1/9
Calcutta, 4/-
Cascade, 4½% Bds., 95 4½
Charing Cross, 26/-/3
City of London, 33/6
Do., 5% Pref., 99/3
Do., 4½% Deb., 88½
County of London, 46/3 5/9 -/6 6/3 -/4½ 5/9 6/3 -/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 22/9
Do., 5% Deb., 98½ 9
Dehli, 37/- 6/3
E. Africa, 4/-
Fde Tramway, 12/3½
Isle of Thanet, 6% Pref., 23/9 -/9
Kensington and Knightsbridge, 25/3
Lancs Electric, 4½% Pref., 84½ -/- -/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 98
London Elect. Supply, 26/4½ 5/10½ -/10½ 6/4½
London Power, 5% Deb., 100 100 99½ 9 ½ ¾ 100 99¼ 9 9 ¼ 91
Metropolitan, 38/9 -/10½ -/3 -/4½ -/7½ -/9 -/10½
Mexican Light and Power, 81½††
Do., 7% Pref., 72¼
Do., 4% Pref., 37½
Do., 5% 1st Mort. Bds., 72 2 ex Cp. No. 54
Midland Counties, 31 -/6 -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Do., 6% Pref., 22/9
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23/6
Do., 5% Pref. (Ptg.), 19/7½†† -/3†† -/6†† -/4½ 19/- -/4½ -/9
Do., 7% Pref., 23/7½ -/7½ -/9
N. Metrop. Supply, 46/- 6/- 6/-
Pachuca, 5% Bds., 6 8
Pennsylvania, 5% Bds., 100 100
Perak River, 11/-††
Philadelphia, 6% Pref'd., 54
Power Corp. of Canada, 79¼
Prussian, 6% Bds., 87½
Quebec, 5% Deb., 96
St. James' and Pall Mall, 26/-
Scottish, 30/4½ 30/- 30/- 30/- -/3
Do., 6% Pref., 22/6
Shawinigan, 82 1½
Shropshire, Worc., and Staff., 6% Pref., 21/6 2/4 1/10½
Do., 2/-
S. Wales, 6% Deb., 97½
Tata, 5% Deb., 97½ 7 7 8
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 94 3/4 4 3¾ 4 4¼
Urban, 6% Pref., 21/6½
Victoria Falls and Transvaal, 59/8¾
Do., Pref., 32/-
Do., 5½% Debs. (free of tax), 105½
Westminster, 23/3 -/9 -/3
Whitehall, 7½% Pref., 24/11½
Do., 6% Deb., 103 ½ 3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Altrincham, Pfce. (7½), 21/-2
Brit. Power and Light, 12/9 -/9
Cedars Rapids, 5% Bonds, 97¼
Chisholm, 35/- 5/-
County of London, Nos. (30/-, 6/- pd.), 12/10½ -/9 -/9
Egham and Staines, 30/-
Elec. Distribution of Yorks, New, 33/- -/3 3/- -/3
Midland Counties, New, 26/9 -/9
Minns Gerse, 5% Bds., 68½
North American, 81½ -/4
Nth. W. Midlands Jn., 5%, 1950-70 (ins. at 98½), 82¾ pd.), 26¼
Scottish, New, 29/2†† 8/9 9/3 -/3
Shaws., Worc. and Staff., 6% Pref. (New), 22/- 2/ 1/10½ -/10½
Tata, 5% Deb., 97½ 7 7 8
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 94 3/4 4 3¾ 4 4¼
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Shaws., Worc. and Staff., 6% Pref. (New), 22/- 2/ 1/10½ -/10½

FINANCIAL, LAND & INVESTMENT

Anglo-French Expl. 21/6
Arg. Eastern, 7/4½††
Arg. Est. of Boyril, 6% Pref., 18/-
Arg. Land and Invest., 38/6
Arg. Nthrn., 4/6
Assd. Anglo-Atlantic Corp., 1/3 -/3 -/3 -/1½
Assd. Land Props., 15/6 -/10½ -/10½
Australian Agric., 27/6
Australian Merc., fully pd., 7¼
Brit. N. Borneo, 7½ 7- -/1½
Brit. S. Africa, Regd., 42/3†† 2/- -/9 -/3 -/9 -/4½ -/7½ 2/- -/1½ -/1½ -/6 -/9½ -/1½ -/9 -/3 -/4½ -/3 1/10½ 2/4½ -/6 2/- -/6 2/- 1/10½ 2/5¼
Do., Wts. to Bearer, 42/6 -/6 2/-
Cala de Prestamos, 4½% Bds., Assntd., 16 16
Canada Co., 20/6 1/-
Chosen Corp., 8/9 10/-
City of Lond. Real, 18/6 -/4½ -/1½
Covent Garden Props., 8% Pref., 9/6 10/-
Do., Defd., 2/6½ -/6½ -/6 -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 20/3 -/3
Domingo Tamba's Est., 6% Deb., 98½ 7½
Egyptian Govt., 4% Trust Certs., 96
Forestal Land, 17/6 -/3 -/1½ 17/- 17/- -/4½
Do., 6% Pref., 17/9 -/10½ 18/- 17/9
Do., 5% Notes, 97-4
Goldsbrough, Mort, 27/6 8/-
House Prop. and Invest., 5% Pref., 74 5
Hudson's Bay, 55/- 2/- 3/9 2/- 4/7½
Do., 5% Pref., 95/-
Hungarian Land Mort., 7½% Bds., "A," 96
Imperial Prop. Invest., 25/9 6/-
Java Invest., 30/9 1/3 20/4½ -/4½
Leach's Arg. Ests., Defd., -/3
Lloyd Invest., 5½% Deb., 84 ¼
Malayan Rubber and Agency, -/6¼ -/6¼ -/6
Mort. of the River Plate, 8½ 9
Mozambique (Beaver), 11/6
New Egyptian (Bearer Wts.), 20/6 -/6
N.Z. Loan and Merc., 4% Deb., 73¾
Pekin Synd., 3/6
Shanghai, 7/9
Peruvian Corp., 1/11½††
Do., 7% Pref., 72¼
Do., 4% Pref., 37½
Do., 5% 1st Mort. Bds., 72 2 ex Cp. No. 54
Midland Counties, 31 -/6 -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Do., 6% Pref., 22/9
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23/6
Do., 5% Pref. (Ptg.), 19/7½†† -/3†† -/6†† -/4½ 19/- -/4½ -/9
Do., 7% Pref., 23/7½ -/7½ -/9
N. Metrop. Supply, 46/- 6/- 6/-
Pachuca, 5% Bds., 6 8
Pennsylvania, 5% Bds., 100 100
Perak River, 11/-††
Philadelphia, 6% Pref'd., 54
Power Corp. of Canada, 79¼
Prussian, 6% Bds., 87½
Quebec, 5% Deb., 96
St. James' and Pall Mall, 26/-
Scottish, 30/4½ 30/- 30/- 30/- -/3
Do., 6% Pref., 22/6
Shawinigan, 82 1½
Shropshire, Worc., and Staff., 6% Pref., 21/6 2/4 1/10½
Do., 2/-
S. Wales, 6% Deb., 97½
Tata, 5% Deb., 97½ 7 7 8
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 94 3/4 4 3¾ 4 4¼
Urban, 6% Pref., 21/6½
Victoria Falls and Transvaal, 59/8¾
Do., Pref., 32/-
Do., 5½% Debs. (free of tax), 105½
Westminster, 23/3 -/9 -/3
Whitehall, 7½% Pref., 24/11½
Do., 6% Deb., 103 ½ 3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Altrincham, Pfce. (7½), 21/-2
Brit. Power and Light, 12/9 -/9
Cedars Rapids, 5% Bonds, 97¼
Chisholm, 35/- 5/-
County of London, Nos. (30/-, 6/- pd.), 12/10½ -/9 -/9
Egham and Staines, 30/-
Elec. Distribution of Yorks, New, 33/- -/3 3/- -/3
Midland Counties, New, 26/9 -/9
Minns Gerse, 5% Bds., 68½
North American, 81½ -/4
Nth. W. Midlands Jn., 5%, 1950-70 (ins. at 98½), 82¾ pd.), 26¼
Scottish, New, 29/2†† 8/9 9/3 -/3
Shaws., Worc. and Staff., 6% Pref. (New), 22/- 2/ 1/10½ -/10½

FINANCIAL, LAND & INVESTMENT

Anglo-French Expl. 21/6
Arg. Eastern, 7/4½††
Arg. Est. of Boyril, 6% Pref., 18/-
Arg. Land and Invest., 38/6
Arg. Nthrn., 4/6
Assd. Anglo-Atlantic Corp., 1/3 -/3 -/3 -/1½
Assd. Land Props., 15/6 -/10½ -/10½
Australian Agric., 27/6
Australian Merc., fully pd., 7¼
Brit. N. Borneo, 7½ 7- -/1½
Brit. S. Africa, Regd., 42/3†† 2/- -/9 -/3 -/9 -/4½ -/7½ 2/- -/1½ -/1½ -/6 -/9½ -/1½ -/9 -/3 -/4½ -/3 1/10½ 2/4½ -/6 2/- -/6 2/- 1/10½ 2/5¼
'

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

SWEDISH 5½ per CENT. LOAN of 1880. Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the following BONDS of the above-named LOAN were redeemed on the 1st April, 1930, on and after which date they will be payable at their Office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

Letter A.—Nos.

29 51 73 93 164 166 173 201
248 292 296 298 301 353 359 373
377 411 443 477 488 558 568 593
601 625 691 702 732 791 793 796
804 806 866 878
36 Bonds at £1,000 .. .. £36,000

Letter B.—Nos.

11— 12 1179— 1180
37— 38 1203— 1204
49— 50 1213— 1214
55— 56 1343— 1344
119— 120 1391— 1392
125— 126 1427— 1428
129— 130 1517— 1518
131— 132 1543— 1544
145— 146 1629— 1630
213— 214 1705— 1706
259— 260 1751— 1752
353— 354 1787— 1788
389— 390 1795— 1796
445— 446 1805— 1806
551— 552 1857— 1858
593— 594 1901— 1902
709— 710 1921— 1922
763— 764 1959— 1960
809— 810 1979— 1980
937— 938 2041— 2042
967— 968 2135— 2156
989— 990 2177— 2178
1023— 1024 2197— 2198
1029— 1030 2283— 2284
1087— 1088 2355— 2356
1147— 1148 2363— 2364
1163— 1164 2373— 2374
1169— 1170 2391— 2392
112 Bonds at £500 .. .. £56,000

Letter C.—Nos.

21— 30 14441—14450
31— 40 14561—14570
247— 250 15161—15170
381— 390 15211—15220
791— 800 15291—15300
1051— 1060 15471—15480
1171— 1180 16031—16060
1191— 1200 16131—16140
1361— 1370 16141—16150
1851— 1860 16881—16890
2121— 2130 17001—17010
2191— 2200 17341—17350
2601— 2610 17351—17360
2721— 2730 17931—17940
3281— 3290 17971—17980
3481— 3490 18011—18020
3551— 3560 18211—18220
4131— 4140 18401—18410
4541— 4550 18531—18540
5131— 5140 18911—18920
5491— 5500 18931—18940
5601— 5610 19011—19020
5891— 5900 19481—19490
5951— 5960 19511—19520
6211— 6220 19581—19590
6601— 6610 19691—19700
6631— 6640 19761—19770
6641— 6650 20371—20380
6701— 6710 20591—20600
7251— 7260 21121—21130
7601— 7610 21351—21360
7721— 7730 21381—21390
8211— 8220 21441—21450
8281— 8290 21491—21500
8361— 8370 21961—21970
8441— 8450 22081—22090
8511— 8520 22091—22100
8701— 8710 23301—23310
8781— 8790 23331—23340
9071— 9080 23631—23640
9201— 9210 23851—23860
9241— 9250 24021—24030
9351— 9360 24401—24410
9521— 9530 24781—24790
9791— 9800 25121—25130
9891— 9900 25261—25810
10141—10150 25881—25890
10431—10440 26061—26070
10491—10500 26071—26080
10581—10590 26281—26290
11431—11440 26461—26470
11791—11800 26511—26520
11811—11820 26821—26830
11881—11890 26861—26870
12291—12300 26901—26910
12401—12410 27131—27140
12541—12550 27271—27280
12941—12950 27281—27290
13041—13050 28021—28030
13101—13110 28091—28100
13121—13130 28151—28160
13261—13270 28601—28620
13821—13830 28651—28660
13851—13860 28811—28820
13941—13950 28931—28940
14041—14050
1310 Bonds at £100 .. .. £131,000

Letter D.—Nos.

1— 50 40501—40530
131— 200 41191—41150
3201— 3250 42751—42800
4351— 4400 45301—45350
4651— 4700 45701—45750
5151— 5200 46901—46950
7751— 7800 47551—47600
7901— 7950 48101—48150
8251— 8300 50001—50050
9451— 9500 51101—51150
11351—11400 51751—51800
12231—12300 52651—52700
13451—13500 55601—55650
13901—13950 56851—56900
16751—16800 57501—57550
17901—17950 58501—58550
19451—19500 59301—59350
20801—20850 59801—59850
21051—21100 60101—60150
21601—21650 61401—61450
21751—21800 61901—61950
22651—22700 62251—62300
22901—22950 63001—63050
24601—24650 63451—63500
25301—25350 63951—64000
25701—25750 66801—66850
26051—26100 67801—67850
26301—26350 68251—68300
27601—27650 69351—69400
28151—28200 70501—70550
28491—28450 71301—71350
28651—28700 71851—71900
28901—28950 73601—73650
31231—31300 74351—74400
31501—31550 75001—75050
32251—32300 75851—75900
32401—32450 76651—76700
33291—33250 76951—77000
38501—38100
3850 Bonds at £20 .. .. £77,000
£300,000

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 3rd February, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT of the REPUBLIC of CHINA.

RESUMPTION of EXCHANGE of BONDS of the CHINESE GOVERNMENT 5 per Cent. REORGANIZATION GOLD LOAN of 1913—RUSSIAN ISSUE.

In order to protect the interests of the holders of the Bonds of the Chinese Government 5 per Cent. Reorganization Gold Loan of 1913, Russian Issue, the Chinese Government, as fixed in 1922 to replace the Russian issue by bonds identical with the original ones, but of green colour. The Russian issue is therefore annulled. The decision was applicable only to that part of the Reorganization Loan issued in Russia, i.e., bearing Nos. 586,001 to 745,556, including the provisional certificates which have not yet been exchanged against definite bonds. The conditions to which the exchange was subject were advertised in the Press, and the service of exchange was centralized in Paris at the office of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, where said Equity and Law Life Assurance Society and Harold Marsan Farrer of 68, Lincoln's-inn Fields, aforesaid Esquire, to be Trustees for the purposes of the said Trust Deed and Supplemental Trust Deed, in the place of the said Algernon Augustine de Lille Strickland and Charles Robert Rivington Esquires respectively, deceased, and to act jointly with Leonard William North Hickley, Esquire.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1930.

By Order of the Directors,

G. H. MAYNE, Secretary.

19, Lincoln's-inn Fields, W.C.2.

THE LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE COMPANY.

It is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Proprietors of The Liverpool Exchange Company will be held at the Board Room, Exchange News Room, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February next at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose of considering the provisions of a Bill now before Parliament intituled "A Bill to subdivide the shares in the capital of The Liverpool Exchange Company; to confer further powers upon that Company; to make further provision with respect to the Exchange News Room; and for other purposes." At such Meeting the said Bill will be submitted for the consideration and approval of the Proprietors.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1930.

JOHN PARK, Secretary and Treasurer.

LEGAL NOTICES

H.M. LAND REGISTRY. LONDON, W.C.2.

LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

NOTICE. The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED: Objections (if any) addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 4th day of February, 1930.

Short Description of land	Person to be registered
FREEHOLD.	
151, 153, 155, 157, and 161, Tewkesbury Road, 58 to 70 (even), and 76 to 90 (even), Templeton Road, Tottenham, Middlesex. (P.57784.)	Richard William Gray, of 5, Falcon Square, E.C.1.
Land in Greyhound Hill and Sunny Hill, Hendon, Middlesex. (P.57785.)	Claude Bastable, of 61, Station Road, Harlesden, N.W.10.
Netherwood, Charmandean Road, Worthing, Sussex. (P.57790.)	Mabel Katherine Marsland Hayford, of Netherwood, Charmandean Road, Worthing, Sussex.
Land in Kingsway and Townsend Crescent, Chislehurst, Kent. (P.57799.)	Herbert Spencer Davis, of Vallance Lodge, Vallance Gardens, Hove, Sussex.
Ashmanhaugh, Clarendon Road, and ornamental garden in Clarendon Road, Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex.	Charles Clare Regnart, of Pinner Court, Pinner, Middlesex, and John Graham Potter, of 75, Windmill Hill, Enfield, Middlesex, and John Edward Myers, of Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
21, Barmouth Road, Shirley, Croydon. (P.57814.)	Ellen Elizabeth Gandy, of 21, Barmouth Road, Croydon.
Land at Holtye Common, Hartfield, Sussex. (P.57838.)	Winifred Kate Grar, of 1, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.14.
Land in St. Mary's Avenue, Beckenham, Kent. (P.57853.)	Hilda Maria Coldman, of 23, Wickham Way, Park Langley, Beckenham, Kent.
Part of 23, Sudbury Heights Avenue, Ealing, Middlesex. (P.57856.)	Arthur Cyril Luker, of 23, Sudbury Heights Avenue, Wealdstone, Middlesex.
82, Langdedge Lane, Edmonton, Middlesex. (P.57864.)	John Clark, of 51, Snells Park, Edmonton, N.18.
132, Vicarage Lane, West Ham. (P.57866.)	Harry Scurr, of 58, Gowlett Road, Peckham, S.E.15.
Edward Jaffrey Samuel and Edith Clara Samuel, both of Fewston, Ravensdale Avenue, North Finchley, N.12.	Ernest Reuben Simpson, of 4, Lower Parkfields, Putney, S.W.15.
13, Whitford Gardens, Mitcham, Surrey. (P.57889.)	Harold Sidney Scurr, of 58, Gowlett Road, Peckham, S.E.15.
20, Westbrook Road, Thornton Heath, Croydon. (P.57892.)	William Henry Sims, of 20, Westbrook Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
32, Newtown, and land in Newtown and Coach Road, Bradford on Avon, Wilts. (P.57903.)	Francis Alban Barraud and Emily Barraud, both of 67, Tooley Street, S.E.1.
Land in Ravensbourne Avenue, Beckenham, Kent. (P.57907.)	Miriam Victoria Leach, of 32, Canlee Road, Catford, S.E.6.
2, Kensington Court, Kensington, London. (380419.)	Blanche Gertrude Ealand, of 67, Prince's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.7.
24, Chester Square, City of Westminster, London. (380493.)	The Reverend Austin Henry Thompson, Incumbent of the Benefice of the Parish of St. Peter, Eaton Square, Pimlico, S.W.1.
59½, Southwark Street, St. Saviour, London. (380538.)	Turner and Newall Limited, of Rochdale, Lancaster.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

"COMTAT."—Will any person knowing the whereabouts of a WILL made by the late HENRI MARCEL COMTAT who died on 29 January 8th in Mexico City kindly COMMUNICATE with Wilson, Export Division, Dunlop Rubber Company, Limited, St. James's House, St. James's-street, S.W.1. Telephone, Gerrard 5812.

DAVID REUBEN SASSOON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of DAVID REUBEN SASSOON late of 7, Queen's Gardens Hove in the County of Sussex Esquire deceased who died on the Eighth day of November 1929, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the Twenty Fifth day of January 1930, by Westminster Bank Limited, the sole Executor therein named are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims or demands to us the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executor, on or before the Fifteenth day of April 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the Executor shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this Thirtieth day of January 1930.

H. W. & S. PATEY 19 Finsbury Square, London E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE the Estate of CHARLES ATTERSOLL SMITH deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 section twenty seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of CHARLES ATTERSOLL SMITH late of Reigate in the County of Surrey Solicitor who died on the 29th day of November 1929 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 28th day of December 1929 by Annie Stanley Smith in the said Will are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 14th day of April 1930 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 30th day of January 1930.

WORDSWORTH MARR JOHNSON & SHAW 39 Lombard Street E.C.3. Solicitors to the said Executors.

RE FRED TAYLOR deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of FRED TAYLOR of "Runnymede," Nottingham Road, Chaddesden, near Derby, Builder, who died on the 29th day of December 1927 are required to send particulars to the undersigned before the 5th day of April 1930 after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to claims then notified.

Dated this 1st day of February 1930.

HOLBROOK GRETTON & RICHARDSON, Solicitors for the Administratrix, 11, Mary's Gate, Derby.

RE COL. HENRY CECIL HARLAND HUDSON Deceased. late of Otterburn Dene, Otterburn, Northumberland, who died on the 30th day of January 1929. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the Estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to H. N. & E. H. Philcox 7, Trinity Square, Southwark, S.E.1. Solicitors, who are Executors of the Will of the said George William Richards, within two months from the date hereof after which time the Executors intend to distribute the estate of the said George William Richards among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they then have received by the said Executors.

Dated this 4th day of February 1930.

H. N. & E. H. PHILCOX 7, Trinity Street, Southwark, S.E.1.

RE EVAN JONES deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE OF EVAN JONES late of 90 Balham Park Road Balham in the County of London retired Draper deceased (who died on the 21st day of November 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 24th day of January 1930 by David Evan William Jones and Frederick August Rule the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars of such debts claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 15th day of April 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 30th day of January 1930.

H. W. & S. PATEY 19 Finsbury Square, London E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE the Estate of CHARLES ATTERSOLL SMITH deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 section twenty seven. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of CHARLES ATTERSOLL SMITH late of Reigate in the County of Surrey Solicitor who died on the 29th day of November 1929 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 28th day of December 1929 by Annie Stanley Smith in the said Will are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executors on or before the 14th day of April 1930 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 30th day of January 1930.

WORDSWORTH MARR JOHNSON & SHAW 39 Lombard Street E.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executors.

JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH SCHENK Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH SCHENK of 6 Westbourne Gardens Folkestone in the County of Kent Married woman who died on the 20th day of November 1929 at the Gloucester Nursing Home Folkestone in the County of Middlesex and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 14th day of January 1930 by Harold Charles Zouch Brockman the sole Executor therein named are required to send written particulars thereof to us the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 8th day of April next after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims and demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 29th day of January 1930.

A. D. & L. J. & F. BECKMAN 12 Cheriton Place, Folkestone Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE DR. GEORGE WILLIAM RICHARDS deceased late of 185 Grove Lane Camberwell S.E. who died on the 30th day of December 1929. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to H. N. & E. H. Philcox 7, Trinity Street, Southwark, S.E.1. Solicitors, who are Executors of the Will of the said George William Richards, within two months from the date hereof after which time the Executors intend to distribute the estate of the said George William Richards among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by the said Solicitors.

Dated this 4th day of February 1930.

H. N. & E. H. PHILCOX 7, Trinity Street, Southwark, S.E.1.

RE The REVEREND GEORGE SIMMONDS BELASCO deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the REVEREND GEORGE SIMMONDS BELASCO late of Temple Cottage Herne Bay Kent who died on the 24th day of September 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the Fifth day of January 1930, by Gilbert Francis Wood Vokers of Haughton Villa, Haughton-le-Skerne, near Darlington in the County of Durham Esquire and Walter Charles Norton M.C. of Stone House, 128 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. Solicitor, the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 12th April 1930 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the said Estate, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated the 31st January, 1930.

NORTON ROSE & Co., Stone House, 128, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE SABINA CAROLINE MIALL deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS & other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of SABINA CAROLINE MIALL late of 23 Saltoun Road Brixton in the County of London Widow deceased (who died on the 13th day of November 1929 & whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 7th day of January 1930 by George Walter Wesley of "The Lands," Barking in the County of Surrey Solicitor the Executor named in the said Will) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts claims or demands to the said Executor on or before the 5th day of April 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims & demands of which he shall then have had notice & he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims & demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 30th day of January 1930.

GEORGE W. WESLEY Solicitor Barking Surrey The said Executor.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929. J. MENDES SONS & LEWIS Limited. Notice is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of J. Mendes Sons & Lewis Limited will be held at Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1, on Wednesday, the 5th day of March 1930 at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, for the purpose of having an account laid before them by the Liquidator (pursuant to Section 236 of the Companies Act 1929) showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of passing an Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator shall be disposed of.

Witness:—Wm. WOLSTENHOLME, Solicitor, 30, Brown Street, Manchester.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

IN the Matter of LETTERS PATENT granted to CHARLES LAWSON DELAHAY dated the 15th of April 1914 and numbered 7978 of 1914 for the Invention of "Improvements in davits head rings." Notice is hereby given that on the 11th March 1930 an ORIGINATING SUMMONS No. 1968 issued out of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) on behalf of CHARLES LAWSON DELAHAY the Patentee asking that the term of the Patent may be extended for 10 years will come before Mr. Justice Luxmoore for directions as to the hearing and any person desirous of being heard in opposition must at least 7 days before that date lodge Notice of Opposition giving an address for service within the United Kingdom at Room 175 Royal Courts of Justice Strand and serve a copy thereof upon the undermentioned Solicitor and upon the Solicitor to the Board of Trade.

Dated 31st January 1930.

G. F. HUDSON MATTHEWS & Co. 25, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the Patentee upon whom all documents requiring service may be served.

No. 0040 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of SPENCER (MELKSHAM) Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1929

Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 28th day of January 1930 the Court has directed Separate Meetings to be held of

(1) The Holders of the 7 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures

(2) The Holders of the 10 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares and

(3) The Holders of the Deferred Ordinary Shares respectively of the said Company to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made by the said Company between the holders of the First Mortgage Debentures and the holders of the Second Debentures and the holders of the 10 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares and the holders of the Deferred Ordinary shares respectively of the said Company and that such Meetings will be held at the Registered Office of the Company situate at Bremhurst Road, Melksham in the County of Wilts on Wednesday the 26th day of February 1930 at the times mentioned below namely:—

The Meeting of the 10 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shareholders at 2.40 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Meeting of the Deferred Ordinary Shareholders at 3.0 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded.

A copy of the said Scheme can be seen and forms of proxy obtained at the Registered Office of the Company situate aforesaid during usual business hours on any week day prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.

The said 10 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shareholders, the Deferred Ordinary Shareholders and the Mortgage Debenture Holders may attend the Meetings aforesaid in person or by proxy. Members and vote thereat either in person or by proxy. All forms appointing proxies to be deposited with the Company at its Registered Office as aforesaid not later than Monday the 24th day of February 1930.

The person appointed to act as Proxy must be a Member of the same class as the appointor.

In the case of joint holders of any Debenture or of any share the vote of the senior who tenders a vote whether by person or by proxy shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Registers.

By the said Order the Court has appointed William Lithgow Phillip or failing him Stanley William Porter to act as Chairman of the said respective Meetings and has directed the Chairman to report the results thereof respectively to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 31st day of January 1930.

SLAUGHTER & MAY 18 Austin Friars in the City of London Solicitors for the above named Company.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of STOPTITSELF PRAM BRAKE & GENERAL NOVELTIES Limited.

WINDING-UP ORDER made 13th January 1930.

DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS:—

CREDITORS 12th February 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 11.30 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12.0 o'clock.

E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

1st February 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929. In the Matter of JOHN FITTS-TUCKER Limited.

WINDING-UP ORDER made 16th December 1929.

DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS:—

CREDITORS on 13th February 1930, at 33 Carey Street, London, W.C., at 11.30 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12.0 o'clock.

Notice to Creditors and Contributories of the said Company that names and addresses are unknown to the Official Receiver has been dispensed with by leave of the Court.

Persons claiming to be Creditors of the above named Company should if they have not already done so, send their names and addresses particulars of their claims, to the Senior Official Receiver, 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., from Application for forms should be made by letter only on or before the 7th February 1930.

Proofs of Debt and Proxy can be obtained.

Proofs of Debt and Proxies to be used at the Meetings must be lodged with the Senior Official Receiver not later than 12.0 o'clock on Wednesday the 12th February 1930.

The Meetings are called for the purpose of determining whether a Liquidator shall be appointed in place of the Official Receiver and whether a Committee of Inspection shall be appointed to act with the Liquidator.

Dated this 1st day of February 1930.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

EDUCATIONAL

THE ASSOCIATED BOARD R.A.M. & R.C.M. For Local Examinations in Music.

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Six good bed rooms, three bath rooms, two handsome reception rooms, and good hall.

Model domestic quarters.

CENTRAL HEATING, OAK FLOORS, ELECTRIC POWER, LARGE GARAGE.

A delightful garden large enough for full-size

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Seven bed rooms, two bath rooms and servants' bath in basement, four reception rooms (three on ground floor), light, complete offices.

Partial central heating. Service lift. Electric power.

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The following REGENT'S PARK PROPERTIES WILL BE OFFERED BY AUCTION TO-DAY, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., unless sold privately:

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Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be obtained from the respective Solicitors or from the Auctioneers and Sole Agents,

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FLAT, Unfurnished, ENTRANCE FLOOR, PRINCE EDWARD-MANSIONS, Pembridge-square, W.2 (two minutes Kensington Gardens); two large reception rooms, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; radiator heating; £360 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

FLATS.—The FINEST RESIDENTIAL GROUP of FLATS near TOWN. Rents £130 to £260; 18 minutes Waterloo, five minutes station and shops; garages; constant hot water.—Apply Surbiton Court, St. Andrew's-square, Surbiton, or NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Surbiton and Kingston.

FLAT, First Floor, three rooms, kitchen, bath; KENSINGTON; £140. Maisonette, entrance floor; six good rooms; garden; £225. No premium; decorations by arrangement; leases; both excellent condition.—Western 0570.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT,

beautifully furnished with antiques; close to Berkeley-square and Piccadilly; three bed rooms, bath room, drawing room, sitting hall; available for 2gns. per week inclusive.

NORFOLK & PRIOR,

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FURNISHED FLAT to be LET from May 12th; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; close to KENSINGTON GARDENS; 12 Guineas a week.—Write Box C.722, The Times, E.C.4.

HARRODS

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, Harrods, London." Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

HOUSES.

MARBLE ARCH (adjoining).

IS a favourite square with large bright and sunny rooms, this attractive small HOUSE to be LET unfurnished, all conveniences, including radiator and hot water system, parquet floors, tiled bath room, five bed rooms, two three reception rooms, kitchen.

RENT £375 PER ANNUM.

Moderate premium required for good lease. Inspected and recommended by the Agents.

PRINCE'S-GARDENS.

CHOICE medium sized RESIDENCE situate in this pick of positions, facing South, overlooking Gardens, and backing on to extensive gardens; central heating; parquet flooring, lavatory basins in bed rooms; 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms; long LEASE for SALE. Strongly recommended by the Agents.

COUNTRY TYPE HOUSE.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD.—Attractive low-built RESIDENCE, having gardens front and rear; three reception rooms on ground floor, two bath rooms, seven bed rooms (tiled lavatory basins, hot and cold), kitchen and offices; constant hot water; pretty private garden.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £4,850.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close to).

EXCEEDINGLY attractive double-fronted HOUSE with wide central hall and staircase, oak-panelled dining room, drawing room of unusual plan, study, three bath rooms, eight-nine bed rooms, domestic offices. PRICE £7,000; Lease about 33 years.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents.

FLATS.

CHOICE FLAT.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (ADJOINING).

WITHOUT DOUBT, a most attractive and well-appointed FLAT; central heating; constant hot water; overlooking gardens; large rooms; beautifully decorated and fitted; close to Park and Harrods; four bed rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, complete offices. Rent £575 per annum. No premium. Long Lease. Carpets and fittings can be purchased.—Recommended by the Agents.

DELIGHTFUL OUTLOOK.

CHELSEA EMBANKMENT.

COMMANDING uninterrupted views over the River, facing full South; good rooms; excellent decorative order; 3rd floor; four-five bed rooms, well-fitted bath room, two large reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Rent £225 per annum. Premium for Lease.—Recommended by the Agents.

Central Heating. Constant Hot Water.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

EXCEPTIONAL MANSION FLAT, close to Park and Harrods; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall, light offices.

RENT £510 PER ANNUM.

£150 for LEASE and FITTINGS.

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LUXURIOUSLY appointed MAISONNETTE with imposing approach, panelled rooms, parquet floors, constant hot water; four-bed rooms, two bath rooms, delightful lounge, oak-beamed dining room, kitchen, &c.; exquisitely decorated. Premium required.

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Personally inspected by the Agents.

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ELECTRIC TRAINS LONDON BRIDGE 14 MINUTES.

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Six minutes Station.

Well-appointed RESIDENCE, Central heating throughout. Three reception, eight bed, bath.

Good Offices. Good Garden. Space for Garage. Lease 31 years. Ground-rent £14.

FREEHOLD AVAILABLE.

REDUCED PRICE

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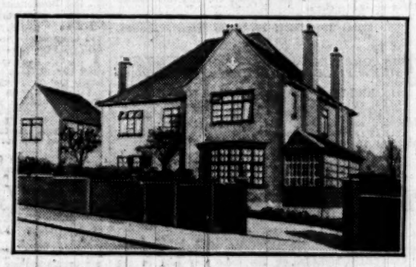

THIS DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY within nine miles of the City, with excellent travelling facilities, occupying a very choice position. Accommodation comprises three good receptions, lounge hall with parquet flooring, perfect domestic accommodation, butler's pantry, six bed rooms, one dressing room (all on one floor), two bath rooms; two garage for two large cars with chauffeur's rooms over; conservatory, lovely garden with hard tennis court. Property in excellent repair. Electric light, gas, main drainage, and every modern convenience. View by appointment only. Freehold £5,500, or near offer.

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FOURTH-FLOOR FLAT, with lift; two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms. Rent £300 or £420 with service.

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REGENT'S PARK.—Attractive SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; entirely redecorated; two bed, bath, one reception, kitchen; rent £125 per annum.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Beautifully FURNISHED MODERN MANSION FLAT; one bed, tiled bath, one reception, kitchen; CONSTANT HOT WATER; rent only 5gns. for quick let.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

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FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, exceptionally well Furnished; constant hot water and central heating; two bed rooms, two reception, &c. Rent only 6gns. for long let.—Apply JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, South Kensington Station. Kens. 8275 and 5882.

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GARDEN MAISONNETTE and GARAGE, charmingly situated; two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath, electric lights, large roof garden; £200 recommended.—HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 39, Wigmore-street, W.1. Langham 4294.

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GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS. Furnished or Unfurnished; rentals from £450 per annum.—Apply Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Grosvenor 6363.

ONLY £150 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.

HAMPSTEAD.—Delightful MANSION FLAT, comprising two-three bed rooms, bath room, one-two reception rooms, &c.; passenger and service lifts; porter; constant hot water.—To view apply Porter, Welbeck mansions, Inglewood-road, West Hampstead.

IN AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-KEPT HOUSE.

HAMPSTEAD (high ground, near Tube and Met. stations).—Attractive SELF-CONTAINED FLAT or MAISONETTE to be LET; tradesmen's lift, &c.; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c. Only £175 per annum.—MAITCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage. N.W.3.

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HANS-CRESCENT.—Exceptionally attractive SERVICE FLAT; two bed, bath, two reception, 6 to 7 GNS. PER WEEK.—Sole Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

HANOVER-SQUARE.—FURNISHED FLAT; two bed, one reception, kitchen, bath room; constant hot water; newly decorated; flat roof garden. Rent 3gns. week.—Apply PORTLAND ESTATE AGENCY, 116, Great Portland-street. Museum 5620.

HARRINGTON-GARDENS.—Three-roomed SERVICE FLAT, two-roomed Suite, furnished and unfurnished; passenger lift, constant hot water, bath room every floor; highly recommended.—Kens. 2240.

HOLLAND PARK.—Newly decorated, well-planned FLAT, comprising four bed, bath, two reception rooms, &c.; constant hot water. Small consideration for improvements. Rent £280 p.a.—BLISS, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

£280 P.A.

JUST REDECORATED and REFURNISHED. Self-contained Service FLAT; bed room, bath room, and sitting room. Inclusive attendance and catering. Really attractive.—Apply Resident Steward, 18-19, Old Burlington-street. Gerrard 5533.

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KENSINGTON.—Charming FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT to be LET; four bed, bath, two reception, large lounge hall, &c.; electric light, passenger lift. Premium £300 for good fittings and improvements.—Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

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Six Bed Rooms, two Bath Rooms, two Reception Rooms.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (close to).—The opportunity to secure, without premium, the LEASE of a modern MANSION FLAT with this exceptional accommodation. Central heating. Constant hot water. Hardwood floors. Ample domestic offices.

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INEXPENSIVE MANSION FLATS.

3 bed, bath,	2 recep.	Rent £140 per ann.	
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4 " "	3 "	" £240 " "	
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Six bed, bath, two reception.

Excellent offices, passenger lift, &c.; rent only £350 per annum; fixtures and fittings £200.—Recommended by MARSH and PARSONS.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—An attractive MANSION FLAT containing four bed, bath, two reception, and office; passenger and service lifts, porters, &c.—Apply to W. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

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MAYFAIR SERVICE FLAT, with central heating and hot water; one bed room, sitting room, bath room. Small service charge.

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NEAR EARL'S COURT STATION, exceptionally lovely, sunny, unfurnished SERVICE SUITE, with garden; housekeeper cooks own food; appointments 2 to 5.—Frobisher 3262.

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PARK-LANE (close to).—To be LET, Unfurnished, an excellent FLAT, having one reception room, three bed rooms, bath, kitchen; passenger lift and constant hot water; rent £296 per annum, including attendance and catering. Recommended by ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 109, Mount-street, W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (by).—MAISONNETTE, very well decorated; two bed rooms, bath, reception room. To be LET, unfurnished, 90 guineas per week, or would be Let Furnished.—HERTRAM and Co., 10, Woodstock-street, W.1. (Mayfair 1650), opposite Marshall and Snelgrove.

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PORTLAND-PLACE (by).—Charming FLAT; three bed, two reception, bath room, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water; rent and rates £300; big sum for carpets. —Sole Agent, J. CROMWELL ASH, 56, Marylebone-lane, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ONLY £155 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.

QUEEN'S-GATE (adjoining).—Delightful FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, recently redecorated and replete with modern conveniences, comprising bed room, bath room, reception room, and kitchen.—To view apply Housekeeper, 11, Manson-place, South Kensington, S.W.7.

QUEEN'S-GATE (adjoining).—An exceptionally bright well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT to be LET for three months; constant hot water, &c.; three bed, bath, two reception rooms; 5gns. a week.—Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

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SELF-CONTAINED FLATS with four bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room, and kitchen; redecorated to choice; delightful outlook over the park.—Apply Resident Porter, 96a, Overstrand Mansions, Prince of Wales-road, Battersea Park, S.W.11.

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Furnished or Unfurnished for any Period.

Furnished High-class Restaurant. Rentals reduced during the winter months. Children specially catered for. Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8. Telephone: Kensington 3673 (six lines).

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A Spacious FLAT in a quiet and select mansion; two large reception, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen. Rental £230 per annum inclusive. Moderate sum asked for carpets and fittings.—Apply CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

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CHOICE MODERN FLATS.

New, self-contained, particularly light and airy, with THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION, Kitchen and Bath Room, &c.

Ample cupboard room, and every modern convenience including electric light and power at 6d. per unit only. Rents from £275 per annum inclusive.

Garages on the premises if required.

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MODERN ETCHINGS, including the property of E. L. KIDD, Esq., of WALTER BLABER, Esq., and of Miss M. D. WISE, and of W. H. WOODWARD, Esq.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6th.

A Valuable Collection of CHINESE PORCELAIN and Works of ART, the property of a Collector, including blue and white, powder blue, whole colour and fine enamelled porcelain, of the Kang-hsi, Yung Cheng and Chien-lung periods, comprising a pair of Imperial tardinieres and stands in cloisonné style; birthday plates; vases, bowls and sets of cups, finely decorated on egg-shell porcelain; also early Chinese pottery and porcelain, of the Tang, Sung and Ming dynasties, comprising Imperial Chun vases, Tang and Tzu Chou wares, mottled and blue and white porcelain of the XVI. and XVII. Centuries; also early Chinese bronzes and hard stones.

Illustrated catalogues (three plates, one in colour) 1s.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th.

OLD LACE, NEEDLEWORK, &c., including the property of a Lady of Title, Metalwork and Carvings; ship models in Bone and Wood; Glass Pictures; OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, &c., comprising a Queen Anne Walnut Bureau-Bookcase, &c., a Pair of Chippendale and Hepplewhite Chairs, including the property of a Gentleman removed from a small residence at Chorleywood, Herts, and Indo-Persian CARPETS, including the property of M. DELAGARDE, Esq.

On view at least TWO DAYS prior. Catalogues may be had.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th.

PRINTED BOOKS, comprising the property of Napoleon and the property of Sir MORTIMER SINGER, K.B.E. (deceased), of Milton Hill, Steventon, Berks. (Sold by order of the Executors.) Standard Editions and bound sets of English and Foreign Authors; extra-illustrated books; Books of Local, historical, and Archæological Works; Books with coloured plates; Works on Art, Accountancy, Travel, &c., including many fine copies in exhaustive modern bindings; First Editions of Beckett, Ackermann's Microcosm, Ainsworth, Bain, W. Combe, Cruikshank, Fleming's Ameiia, 1752, Masterance, Smollett's Peregrine Pickle, 1751, Tennyson, Thackeray, &c., and a Limited Edition Copy of Oscar Wilde's The Happy Prince, 1888; Gourni Monographs; the Sporting Magazine, 1792-1870, Stout-books, &c.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, and following day.

OLD MASTER ENGRAVINGS, comprising the property of Mrs. WALLACE, Little Wyrley Hall, Pelsall, Staffs, and including Dr. Faustus, the rare first state, by Rembrandt van Rhyn; The Virgin seated on a Bank by Martin Schongauer; and Works by H. Aldegrever, A. Camaletto, A. Dürer, Lucas van Leyden, A. van Ostade, Jac. J. Visscher, German Woodcut of S. Antonius, English and French ENGRAVED PORTRAITS, by or after T. Gainsborough, J. Hoppner, J. Houbraken, N. de Largillière, Sir T. Lawrence, P. Mignard, R. Nanteuil, Sir J. Reynolds, B. Rimmel, G. Romney, comprising the property of Mrs. JURGENS, 14, Beechwood-road, Sanderstead, Surrey, and of Miss LE BLANC, Nym Park, Potters Bar; Portraits and Fancy Subjects, principally in colours, after H. Bunbury, A. Kaufmann, G. Morland, W. Peters, and F. Wheatley, the property of R. W. WILDE, Esq., 43, Bullingham-mansions, Kensington, W.8, and NAVAL PRINTS, including The Action between H.M.S. "Shannon and the American Frigate "Chesapeake," the property of MAJOR BUCKLEY, New Hall, Salisbury. SPORTING PRINTS IN COLOURS, by or after H. Alken, J. Harris, C. Hunt, J. Pollard, and W. Ward, including Hunting, Racing and Shooting Subjects; English and American Views in Colours; Caricatures; Drawings, &c.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th.

The very fine and extensive collection of NETSUKE, including a large number with signatures of artists of high reputation, also other Japanese Carvings, Inro, Lacquer, and Books of Reference, the property of C. H. W. MANDER, Esq., Blacketts, Chorley Wood.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13th.

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SUBURBAN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 24)

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

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A PERIOD HOUSE with nice old garden and a few paddocks in an unbeleaguered rural situation; three reception, eight bed rooms, sufficient but modern conveniences, including central heating essential.—Full particulars and photographs to Lady A., care of CRONIN and MERCER, 28B, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

A GOOD TYPE of HOUSE WANTED in SURREY, up to 30 miles from Town; 7-10 bed rooms, all conveniences; five acres or so; cottage.—Details to C., 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

A LADY is anxious to PURCHASE an ESTATE of 100-200 acres within two hours of London (Western counties preferred); high situation and open views; a house of some character is preferred with about 10-12 bed rooms and good stabling; shooting and fishing an attraction.—Full details and photos to Box A.94, D. E. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, Mount-street, W.1.

FURNISHED COTTAGE for a year; secluded; four bed rooms, bath room; garage; some grounds near CHICHESTER or POOLE HARBOURS; low rent.—Write Box 1272, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

SURREY OR SUSSEX, PREFERRED.
GENTLEMAN having just sold London house wishes to ACQUIRE immediately SMALL HOUSE with few acres. *REALLY IN THE COUNTRY.* Queen Anne or Early Georgian Manor house. Ideally situated. Seven or eight bed rooms; modern conveniences. Price £5,000 to £6,000.—Reply, if possible by return of post with photo, to J. K. H., WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair. Grosvenor 2020.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE, preferably in Berks or Wilts., COUNTRY HOUSE with seven or eight bed rooms, three reception rooms; garage, and TWO ACRES ground; modern conveniences. Price about £3,500.—THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

URGENTLY WANTED to PURCHASE, within 20 miles of IPSWICH, COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception, seven bed, bath; garage; five acres grounds; up to £3,000.—Evans, care of COBBE and WINCER, Ipswich.

WANTED to PURCHASE, in or close to the NEW FOREST, COUNTRY HOUSE of CHARACTER, with not less than 30 or 40 ACRES of well-timbered grounds affording absolute seclusion; about 12 bed rooms required, and two or more bath rooms; electric light and company's water desired, also two or three cottages. Usual agents' commission.—Particulars to "C.H.," care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WANTED to RENT for year or longer, Furnished or partly Furnished COUNTRY RESIDENCE (three reception, eight bed rooms), with modern conveniences, cottage, stabling, and garage; Southern Counties within easy reach London; rent moderate.—TRESIDDER, 37, ALBEMARLE-STREET, W.1.

WANTED, by family with boys at Harrow, detached or FURNISHED HOUSE, between London and Harrow; open country preferred; two-three reception rooms, five bed rooms; plate and linen left; garden and garage. Rent 8-10 guineas a week for six months or longer.—Write Box P.621, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

WANTED, within 30 miles of London, Esher district preferred, SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE in own grounds of not more than two acres. Accommodation 4-6 bed rooms.—Send full particulars and photograph, if possible, to Box F.129, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED in SOUTH KENSINGTON, UNFURNISHED HOUSES and FLATS.—Particulars should be sent to Messrs. TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 80, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Tele., Kensington 0805.)

WANTED to RENT, FURNISHED HOUSE, three-six months from March 1st; eight bed rooms; electric light. Oxon, Bucks, or Hants.—Reply W. G., Lest Hill, Kirby Cane, Norfolk.

WANTED to RENT, UNFURNISHED MODERN HOUSE, four-five bed, garage, Barnes-Sheen district, three-seven

AUCTIONEERS,
ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS,
VALUERS.

HAMPTON & SONS,
20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches { HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD Telephone: 2727 Hampstead. WIMBLEDON COMMON. Telephone: 0080 Wimbledon.

Correspondents in all the chief towns in the British Isles.

AUCTION SALES
TO BE HELD AT
THE ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS, 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1

LOVELIEST PART OF SURREY.
Close to pleasant old Town and Railway Station.
The well-built and artistic
Medium-sized Freehold Residence
"BROAD DENE," HASLEMERE.
Glorious position, over 600ft. up. Fine open views.
The accommodation is arranged on only two floors, and comprises roomy hall, three reception rooms, loggia (nearly 40ft. long), compact offices, two staircases, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room.
Company's electric light, gas, and water. Central heating. Telephone.
Span Glasshouse. Garage. Useful outbuildings.
THE PRETTY GARDENS include broad gravelled terrace, tennis and other lawns, fruit and vegetable gardens and paddock, in all nearly
3 ACRES.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION (in conjunction with Messrs. C. BRIDGER and SON), on TUESDAY, 8th APRIL, next (unless previously sold).
Solicitor: Arthur Pearce, Esq., Lincoln's Inn-chambers, 40, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, Messrs. C. BRIDGER and SON, Haslemere, or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BETWEEN FARNBOROUGH AND READING.
In pretty country, over 200ft. up. Delightful Views.
"YATELEY HILL."
A conveniently planned
FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
approached by drive, and containing halls, two or three reception rooms, business room, conservatories, five principal and two secondary bed rooms, three baths, and ample offices.
Company's gas and water. Electric light available. Telephone. Independent hot water.
Stabling, garage, chauffeur's rooms, two cottages, heated greenhouse, farmery, poultry house, &c.
WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS and paddocks, including watercress beds, in all 9½ acres. Also nearly six acres of land suitable for building or poultry farming, and a detached four acres of building land, with 1,200ft. road frontage.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 8th APRIL, in one or three Lots (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Lethbridge, Money and Prior, 25, Abingdon-street, London, S.W.
Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By Order of the Receiver.
THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT FREEHOLD LICENSED PROPERTY
known as
THE NEWLANDS CORNER HOTEL,
NEAR GUILDFORD, SURREY,
containing three fine Public Rooms, Ball Room, 40 Bed Rooms, Tennis and Racquet Courts, Garage, Grounds of 20 acres, conducting an extensive business, and having the
COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS OF A HIGH-CLASS HOTEL,
together with the
VALUABLE FURNISHINGS AND GOODWILL.
Also the
NEWLANDS CORNER TEA GARDENS, including Newlands House, Three Cottages, Bungalow, and 8½ ACRES of beautiful grounds. Held on lease for about 17 years unexpired at the rental of £522, and forming a valuable asset to the Hotel Business.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A GOING CONCERN,
On FEBRUARY 25th NEXT (unless previously sold), as a whole or in two lots.
Receiver:—George Cobley, Esq., F.C.A., 27, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.2.
Solicitors:—Messrs. H. C. Morris, Wecher, Morris and Kennedy, 2, Wallbrook, E.C.4.
Particulars of the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

SURREY.
ADJOINING PURLEY BEECHES.
Healthy position. Dry soil. Seven minutes Station.
ARTISTIC FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
"REDNAL," SANDERSTEAD.
with carriage-drive approach, and containing:
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room and offices.
Companies' electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage, constant hot water, telephone.
Two garages, garden room, and other outbuildings.
Charming gardens with tennis lawn, in all over
1¼ ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Charles Humphries and Co., 36, Basinghall-street, E.C.
Particulars of the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A House which solves the servant problem.
HERTS, NEAR BOXMOOR.
Under one hour from Town.
Healthy and rural situation. 518ft. up on fringe of the Chilterns.
"HILL TOP," BOVINGDON.
Artistic FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with carriage approach, containing on only two floors: Conservatory, entrance hall, two reception rooms, three beds, bath, and convenient offices.
Good repair. Attractive fitments. Oak floorings. Company's electric light, gas, and water. Telephone. Modern drainage.
Large garage with bed room over.
Greenhouse and carpenter's shop.
Charming Gardens, in all nearly 2 Acres.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH (unless previously sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Graham, Son, and Drewry, 11, Hanover-street, London, W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ON THE FRINGE OF PINE AND HEATHER COUNTRY.
NEAR ST. GEORGE'S HILL.
A mile from the Station in a quiet position.
AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE.
"BURCOTE," ELLESMERE-ROAD, WEYBRIDGE.

Approached by a winding carriage drive, and containing lounge hall (24ft. by 19ft.), three reception rooms, two staircases, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.
Company's electric light, gas, water, telephone, main drainage. Constant hot water.
Cottage: detached dance or billiards room.
Large Garage.
Heated Greenhouses.
Beautiful pleasure grounds, with natural woodland, hard and grass tennis courts, in all about
3½ ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Charles Rogers, Sons and Abbott, 13, Victoria-street, S.W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

UPSET PRICE OF £2,950 TO ENSURE SALE.
A BARGAIN.
Over 700ft. up. Beautiful district.
Healthy position within easy reach of Downs, golf courses, and railway station.
"LINTON,"
CATERHAM VALLEY, SURREY.
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing on only two floors, lounge hall, three reception, billiards and school rooms, offices, six principal and two secondary bed rooms, dressing room, two baths.
Company's gas and water. Electric light available. Central heating. Oak floors.
INEXPENSIVE GARDENS on western slope with double tennis lawn and paddock, in all about
4½ ACRES.
Heated greenhouses. Outbuildings.
Vacant possession on completion.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, MARCH 25th (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Waterhouse and Co., 1, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

AT LOW RESERVE TO ENSURE SALE.
RURAL ESSEX.
40 MILES FROM TOWN.
The Attractive Freehold Residential Property,
"QUEENSBOROUGH," BRAINTREE.
Important position on the outskirts of the old Town, with fine views.
IMPOSING HOUSE, approached by carriage drive and containing noble hall, three fine reception rooms, winter garden, two staircases, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices—*all on two floors.*
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
Stabling. Garage. Glasshouses.
WELL-ESTABLISHED GARDENS and grounds, including terraces, tennis and other lawns, herbaceous garden, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock, in all over
26 ACRES.
VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH (unless previously Sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Leonard Gray and Co., 73, Duke-street, Chelmsford.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ON THE SURREY HILLS.
Absolute seclusion, 500ft. up. Healthy locality.
"SHORD HILL," KENLEY,

An Attractive
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
Containing: On only two floors, Hall, four reception rooms, billiards room, two conservatories, six or seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and usual offices.
Company's electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Constant hot water. Part central heating.
GARAGE, COTTAGE, STABLING, FARMERY, &c.
Well-wooded gardens and small paddock, in all over 2½ ACRES. Also a pair of well-built Cottages and three eligible Freehold Building Plots.
With vacant possession of all except one cottage.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH, in 1 or 5 lots (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Dawson and Co., 2, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HANTS.
CLOSE TO THE SEA, GOLF LINKS, AND NEW FOREST.
The Very Attractive and Compact
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
"SAULFLAND," HIGHCLIFF,
NEAR CHRISTCHURCH.
HIGH AND QUIET POSITION.
SOUTH ASPECT. EXTENSIVE VIEWS.
The MODERN GEORGIAN HOUSE is approached by a carriage drive, and contains lounge hall, billiard room, drawing and dining rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and compact offices.
Company's water. Piped for central heating installation and gas. Double garage. Cottage for gardener.
The GARDENS and GROUNDS include broad gravelled walk, large lawn for several sets of tennis, rose and herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, orchard and grassland, in all over
26 ACRES.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 6th MAY (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Trower, Still, and Keeling, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

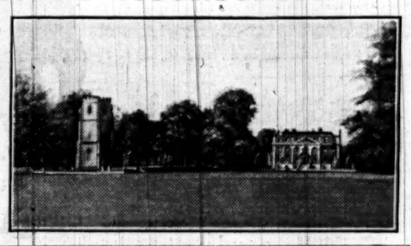
ONE OF THE CHOICEST PROPERTIES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.
In the Beautiful district of
HINDHEAD.
Just over 40 miles by road from Town and within easy reach of two splendid Golf Courses.
The Extremely Attractive and Compact
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
"KEFFOLDS," HASLEMERE.
In wonderful position, about 750ft. up.
Facing South. Lovely views.
The artistic house contains fine lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, lobby, 15 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.
Electric light. Central heating. Luggage lift.
Stabling and garages. Entrance lodge.
TWO COTTAGES.
Exquisite TERRACED GARDENS, wood and grassland, in all about
26½ ACRES.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 6th MAY (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Alfred Bright and Sons, 15, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.4.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FINEST AVAILABLE SITE IN SOUTH LONDON, ADJOINING CLAPHAM JUNCTION STATION.
AREA 32,000 SQUARE FEET.
IN ONE OF THE BUSIEST POSITIONS,
forming an
IDEAL SITE FOR MOTOR-COACH STATION,
CINEMA, GARAGE, MARKET, &c.
Also
1-6, EMPIRE-BUILDINGS, STATION APPROACH, AN IMPORTANT BLOCK OF SHOPS, &c., PRODUCING A GROSS INCOME OF £1,270 PER ANNUM. FALCON-ROAD PORTION FREEHOLD. THE REMAINDER HELD UNDER ONE LEASE, HAVING 70 YEARS UNEXPIRED AT THE GROUND-RENT OF £725 PER ANNUM.
For SALE by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.
in conjunction with EDWIN EVANS and SONS,
on TUESDAY, 11th MARCH, 1930 (unless previously Sold).
Solicitors:—Messrs. H. W. PERKINS and Co., Clarebell House, 5 and 6, Cork-street, W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1., or
EDWIN EVANS and SONS, 8, St. John's-hill and 253, Lavender-hill, S.W.11.

RESIDENTIAL & SPORTING ESTATES.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
CHETWODE PRIORY.
BETWEEN BICESTER & BUCKINGHAM.
A CHARMING XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE,
WITH ALL MODERN REQUIREMENTS RECENTLY INSTALLED.
The House occupies a fine position, 300ft. above sea level, and contains: Lounge hall, four reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN DRAINAGE, &c.
EXCELLENT HUNTER STABLING.
GARAGE. SET OF FARMBUILDINGS. FOUR COTTAGES.
DELIGHTFUL OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS,
with Moat and Ornamental Water, Beautiful Timber, Rich Pasture Lands.
100 ACRES.
IN THE CENTRE OF THE BICESTER HUNT.
HAMPTON and SONS will offer the above by AUCTION, at an early date (unless previously sold).
Auction Offices, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN PRICE,
THIS FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE,
with
its park and grounds of about
130 ACRES,
with or without
SHOOTING RIGHTS OVER THE ESTATE OF ABOUT 3,000 ACRES.
Particulars of the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.



WEST OF ENGLAND
FIRST-CLASS SALMON FISHING
FOR OVER A MILE IN WELL-KNOWN RIVER.
FOR SALE
A most Attractive
RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE
279 ACRES.
EXCELLENT COUNTRY HOUSE,
occupying a very beautiful situation with magnificent views to South.
Two halls, five reception rooms, 17 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, &c.
All modern conveniences installed. Gravel soil.
GARAGES. STABLING. COTTAGES.
CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS.
MODEL HOME FARM. FISHING LODGE.
SALMON AND TROUT FISHING.
Full particulars of the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Properties around the favourite district of
WIMBLEDON COMMON.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT.
WIMBLEDON COMMON.
Nearly 200 feet above sea level, in a delightful position, surrounded by high-class residences.
THE ROYAL WIMBLEDON GOLF CLUB is within walking distance, also the Ranelagh Polo Ground.
For SALE, FREEHOLD, a remarkably fine PROPERTY, comprising:—
SEVEN ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS and
A MOST DIGNIFIED HOUSE
Replete with all up-to-date appointments and possessing the attributes of a gentleman's residence.

Central heating	*Gravel soil*	*Southerly aspect*	*Six bath rooms*

Lodge and carriage drive, lounge hall and conservatory; oak-panelled billiard room and library: three reception rooms.
SPACIOUS GROUND-FLOOR OFFICES.
Chauffeur's quarters.
Three fine bed, dressing and bath room suites, excellent nursery suite, ten secondary and servants' bed rooms.
SPACIOUS GARAGES, seven loose boxes, two COTTAGES.
A valuable portion of the property could be sold off without detriment to the residence.
HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ON THE FAVOURITE
COOMBE HILL.
Close to Kingston Hill and Richmond Park. Adjoining a Golf Course and enjoying delightful views to the South.
For SALE, FREEHOLD, a sumptuously appointed MODERN RESIDENCE, erected regardless of cost, and complete in every detail.
Spacious lounge, loggia, dining and drawing rooms. Billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms.
Central heating. Beautiful panelling. Oak floors and appointments.
TWO MODEL COTTAGES. GARAGE.
The charming grounds include paved terrace, rose garden with lily pond, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, in all about
2 ACRES.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (P.4453.)

By Order of Executors.
FACING WIMBLEDON COMMON.
For SALE, an exceptionally well-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in a fine position overlooking the Common. Carriage sweep.
Accommodation on two floors only.
Four reception, bath, eight bed rooms.
Ground-floor offices.

Gravel Soil.	*South Aspect.*	*Parquetry Floors.*

Motor Garage. Garden.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, and High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

WIMBLEDON HILL (TOP).
To be LET, a perfectly designed MODERN RESIDENCE, in a favourite situation.

South Aspect.	*Central Heating.*	*Electric Light.*

Lounge hall, three-four reception rooms, six-seven bed rooms, bath, ground-floor offices.
Charming Garden. Site for Garage.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BUILDING LAND

CUFFLEY, HERTS.
100 ACRES of well-timbered and undulating
FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND
in the most picturesque part of Herts.
The whole Estate is enclosed by a ring fence, and contains House, farm buildings, entrance lodge.
OVER A MILE OF ROAD FRONTAGE.
Company's gas, water, and electric light are available. Part of the land is sewered.

SOUTHAMPTON.
Just over 8 ACRES of very valuable BUILDING LAND having a frontage of about 600ft. to the main Southampton-Bournemouth road.
The Property is immediately opposite the new Southampton Docks, and
RAPID DEVELOPMENT IS TAKING PLACE in the neighbourhood, houses being already built at the back.
The land is level, and has a main sewer throughout its depth.
PRICE £30,000. FREEHOLD.

OVER 61 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND.
WITHIN HALF-AN-HOUR OF PADDINGTON.
LONG FRONTAGE TO G.W. RY.
SUITABLE FOR SPORTS OR FACTORY PURPOSES.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, OR WOULD BE LET.

THEYDON BOIS, ESSEX.
FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE
OF 317 ACRES.
almost adjoining Theydon Bois Station, L. and N.E. Rly., 15 miles from Liverpool-street.
The Estate is situated in one of the best parts of Essex, and overlooks Epping Forest.
All services are available, and the whole is to be SOLD at the very reasonable price of
£165 PER ACRE.

GREAT GADDESDEN, HERTS.
A part of the OLD ASHRIDGE ESTATE.
embracing an
AREA OF ABOUT 82½ ACRES.
A large portion of the Estate is woodland, and occupies an ideal situation on the hill top, with a Southern aspect.
To be SOLD at the low price of
£30 PER ACRE
FREEHOLD.

SOME OF THE FINEST BUILDING LAND WITHIN 18 MILES OF TOWN.
COPTHALL FARM ESTATE,
HAREFIELD, NR. UXBRIDGE.
5,000FT. OF ACTUAL FRONTAGE
TO PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES,
partly laid with Company's services and Council services.
In a rapidly growing locality, within 300 yards of railway station. Two miles from the fine old county town of Uxbridge.
ABSOLUTELY RIPE
FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.
To be SOLD, by AUCTION, at The Cleavers Hotel, Uxbridge, on THURSDAY, 27th MARCH, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Fladgate and Co., 18, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

COBHAM, SURREY.
Close to Station, frequent electric service to Waterloo.
119 ACRES FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND,
OVER 4,000ft. OF PARISH ROAD FRONTAGE,
absolutely ripe for immediate building operations.
FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

30 MINUTES S.W. OF TOWN
BY ELECTRIC SERVICES.
AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.
SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT modern RESIDENCE in a high situation overlooking a golf course.
Four large reception rooms, three bath rooms. Full-size billiard room, 11 bed rooms.
Electric light. Central heating. Main water.
LODGE. COTTAGE. GARAGE.
Beautifully timbered grounds, tennis lawn, flower and kitchen gardens, &c., in all about
2½ ACRES.
An opportunity for someone to acquire considerable accommodation for little money.
Recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.31591.)

SUSSEX—CROWBOROUGH.
In a fine position about 800ft. up.
Five Minutes from Golf Course.
For SALE, delightful MODERN RESIDENCE, well back from road, sunny aspect.
Large hall with parquet floor, three reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms.
THREE BATH ROOMS.
Central heating. Electric light. Company's water. Constant hot water.
GARAGE FOR TWO.
GOOD COTTAGE with bath room.
Flower and kitchen gardens, tennis court, &c., in all about
4 ACRES.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.41513.)

HASLEMERE, SURREY
SITUATE 700ft. UP WITH FINE VIEWS AWAY TO THE SOUTH DOWNS AND HAMPSHIRE HILLS. ON DRY GRAVEL AND SAND SOIL. A SHORT DISTANCE FROM HINDHEAD GOLF COURSE.
For SALE, this beautifully appointed HOUSE, having RADIATORS IN EVERY ROOM; ELECTRIC LIGHT; FOUR FINE BATH ROOMS. The accommodation includes charming hall, four reception rooms, including a beautiful lounge or music room with polished floor for dancing, 12 bed and dressing rooms, &c.

GARAGES. COTTAGE.
LOVELY GARDENS.
Hard tennis court, grass court, and fine woodlands affording delightful walks, in all nearly
17 ACRES.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY OWNER'S AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.26250.)

NEAR STRATFORD ON AVON.
With long frontage to Shakespeare's Avon.
Attractive old HOUSE with Georgian characteristics, secluded in magnificently timbered walled grounds.
FOR SALE,
OR WOULD BE LET ON LEASE.
The House faces South, and contains four reception rooms, excellent offices, with housekeeper's room, 10 bed rooms, and two baths.
Electric light, gas and water connected.
Main drainage available.
GARAGE AND STABLING.
Walled fruit gardens. Tennis lawn, pergola walks and pleasure grounds, intersected by yew and privet hedges, the whole studded with beautiful specimen timber, in all
OVER 4 ACRES.
(Would be divided.)
Inspected and recommended by Sole London Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.40937.)

SUSSEX.
NEAR TO THE FAMOUS BALCOMBE WOODS WITH THEIR GLORIOUS SCENERY.
FOR SALE
A VERY LOVELY EXAMPLE OF A MODERN HOUSE,
built by an architect for his own occupation, occupying a choice site with fine timber, and within easy reach of a main line station.
Living room 30ft. by 18ft., dining room 18ft. by 13ft., excluding bay; study, nine or 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms. Lavatory basins (hot and cold) in the bed rooms.
Central Heating. Company's water. Electric light.
ARTISTIC COTTAGE FOR GARDENER.
Flagged terrace, large lawn for tennis, herbaceous border, fish pond, rose garden, kitchen garden, orchard, in all about
5 ACRES.
Recommended by the Agents. (C.41380)
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE.
Well placed about 400ft. up. One mile from main line station.
ABOUT 40 MINUTES FROM TOWN.
An exceptionally CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, well back from road in matured grounds of about
2½ ACRES.
Hall with galleried staircase, three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, brick and tiled garage.
Electric light and power. Telephone. Excellent state of repair.
Company's gas and water. Constant hot water.
Double tennis court, rose garden, small orchard, kitchen garden, &c. Hunting.
Close to first-class 18-hole Golf Course.
PRICE MODERATE.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (R.982.)

ON THE BERKSHIRE DOWNS
ABOVE NEWBURY.
About 500ft. above sea level.
FACING SOUTH.
PICTURESQUE COUNTRY HOUSE in very nice surroundings; four reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, capital offices.
Electric light. Independent hot water.
Stabling. Excellent garage. Useful outbuildings.
TASTEFULLY LAID OUT GROUNDS with two tennis courts, flower and kitchen gardens, paddock, &c., in all about
7 ACRES.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.23771.)

SURREY & SUSSEX BORDER
Ten minutes from a station and two miles from Three Bridges Junction, on the main Brighton line.
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
An excellent MODERN RESIDENCE in a convenient and pleasant situation and containing: three good reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, bath, and offices.
Company's electric light, gas and water.
HEATED GARAGE.
The garden includes a tennis court, kitchen garden, &c. Small premium, to include certain fixtures, asked for long lease.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.41361a.)

PROPERTIES IN AND AROUND THE FAVOURITE
HAMPSTEAD HEATH DISTRICT.

47, REDINGTON-ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
DETACHED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.
Super efficient system of central heating.
LARGE GARAGE. CHARMING GARDEN.
Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, complete domestic offices, including maids' sitting room.
Constant hot water. Lavatory basins in bed rooms. Secondary staircase.
FREEHOLD.
Vacant possession on completion.
To be Sold, by Auction, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Gilbert Robertson and Co., Post Office Chambers, Bute Docks, Cardiff.
Sole Agents and Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ADJOINING
HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
TWO FLOORS. TWO GARAGES.
NON-BASEMENT.
Four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, hall. Fine music room or studio in garden.
FREEHOLD.
Sole Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH AND KENWOOD.
"BARONS COURT,"
THE BISHOPS AVENUE.
IMPOSING NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, standing in approximately
2½ ACRES OF WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS.
HARD TENNIS COURT.
SPACIOUS GARAGE PREMISES.
To be offered by AUCTION in APRIL next.
HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FRINGE OF WEST HEATH.
Well-constructed detached double-fronted
NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.
LARGE GARDEN—SPACE FOR TENNIS.
Scope for erection of garage.
FREEHOLD £7,500.
SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

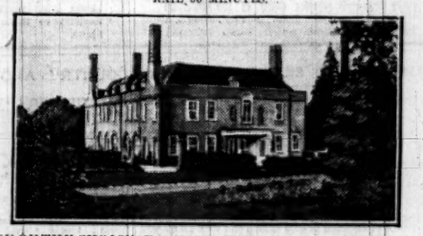
HAMPSTEAD.
PRACTICALLY ADJOINING HEATH AND GOLF LINKS.
Two floors. Garage and rooms.
ABOUT 1½ ACRES.
Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, non-basement domestic offices.
MODERATE PRICE.
HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

AUCTION SALES
OF
LANDED ESTATES, TOWN AND COUNTRY HOUSES, BUSINESS PREMISES,
INVESTMENTS AND BUILDING LAND.
DATES NOW BEING FIXED FOR
THE SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER.
OWNERS, SOLICITORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR DISPOSAL ARE INVITED TO TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY OF INCLUDING PROPERTIES IN ONE OF THESE FORTHCOMING SALES. TERMS FOR WHICH WILL BE QUOTED ON APPLICATION.
INSTRUCTIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN RECEIVED FOR PROPERTIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS IN THE FOLLOWING DISTRICTS:—
LONDON AREA:
CAVENDISH-SQUARE, CITY OF LONDON, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, KING'S CROSS AND HAMPSTEAD.
COUNTRY:
HASLEMERE, BRAINTREE, UXBRIDGE, FARNBOROUGH, BUCKINGHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, CHRISTCHURCH, WOKING, WEYBRIDGE, CATERHAM, KENLEY, CHICHESTER, GUILDFORD, AND WIMBLEDON.
AUCTION OFFICES: 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.
BRANCHES: WIMBLEDON AND HAMPSTEAD.

BERKSHIRE
WITHIN EASY REACH OF READING.

A HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER.
Expensively built and fitted, beautifully appointed throughout, and ready for occupation. It stands well away from road with private drive and occupies a sunny and retired position with a rural outlook.
THREE RECEPTION, 12 BED ROOMS, FOUR FITTED BATH ROOMS.
Electric Light and Central Heating Installed.
WELL LAID-OUT GARDENS, with hard tennis court, rose garden, kitchen garden, orchard and meadowland, in all some
12 ACRES.
Two Cottages. Stabling and Garage.
PRICE ONLY £8,750.
HUNTING WITH THE GARTH AND SOUTH BERKS.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.30947.)

ON SANDY SOIL IN PERFECTLY SECLUDED AND WOODED SURROUNDINGS. UNDER THE
HOUR FROM TOWN BY CAR.
RAIL 30 MINUTES.



ONE OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE PROPERTIES IN THE MARKET.
This very beautiful and perfectly appointed GEORGIAN TYPE RESIDENCE is only for sale owing to the owner having purchased a larger Estate, and its many features must be seen to be appreciated.
The admirably arranged accommodation and the labour-saving devices throughout enable the Residence to be run on quite a small staff.
Handsome suite of reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, each having lavatory, hot and cold basins, three bath rooms, four lavatories, complete offices.
Panel heating throughout. Company's water and gas, electric light. Telephone. Main drainage.
First-rate garage for three cars. Numerous outbuildings.
EXCEPTIONALLY FINE GROUNDS, heavily wooded and of great natural beauty. Delightful rose gardens, tennis and croquet lawns, stone-flagged path and borders, shrubberies.
About 6 ACRES.
More land can be acquired.
Very highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.41676.)

TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS.

An EXCELLENT MAISONNETTE close to
BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
and within a stone's throw of two parks.
RENT £350 PER ANNUM.
GOOD ROOMS.
FIRST-RATE ORDER.
Two reception, four bed rooms, bath room.
Inspected and recommended by the SOLE AGENTS.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.
JACOBEAN PANELLED HOUSE,
DATING FROM 1722.
Charming Bijou Residence, panelled throughout, and containing five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.
Substantial lease at £220 per annum.
PREMIUM £1,200.
Highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE
in the
CENTRE OF FASHION.
12-13 bed rooms, three bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, lounge hall, Garage and rooms over.
QUIET POSITION OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
Exquisitely decorated. Central heating.
THIS IS ONE OF THE CHOICEST OF LONDON'S SMALLER HOUSES, AND IS ALMOST UNIQUE, SINCE IT HAS
Best bed room suite on first floor.
Affording excellent accommodation, and yet easily worked by minimum domestic staff.
SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.
NON-BASEMENT.
South aspect. Quiet, much-sought-after situation.
CHARMING BIJOU RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
Two reception, four bed rooms, bath room.
Beautiful order. All modern requirements.
SMALL PAVED GARDEN.
£4,000 for over 70 years at £15 per annum.
Personally inspected and strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

THE CHOICEST SITUATION
ON SOUTH SIDE OF
HYDE PARK.
For Sale, the long lease of a superb MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, in lovely order. Facing South and
Directly opening to Ornamental Gardens.
Nine-ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, four-five reception rooms and white-tiled domestic offices.
GARAGE.
Every conceivable modern convenience. Central heating, lavatory basins in bed rooms, electric power, &c., &c.
HOUSE OF GREAT DIGNITY AND CHARM.
ONLY JUST IN THE MARKET.
Must strongly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Choice and Very Unusual.
QUIET POSITION, JUST OFF
PARK-LANE.
EASILY RUN COTTAGE RESIDENCE.
PRICE £4,000.
One-two reception, four-five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.
LARGE GARAGE.
58 Years' Lease.
Ground-rent £50.
Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A BEAUTIFUL MAISONNETTE
in favourite open position, with sunny aspect.
W.1.
Embodying the last word in labour-saving devices, and easily run with a small staff.
Suite of three reception rooms, five bed and dressing, two luxurious bath rooms, model offices.
ABSOLUTELY READY TO WALK INTO.
£900 PER ANNUM. NO PREMIUM.
One of the choicest Maisonnettes in the Market.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE-MANS.
AN EXCEPTIONAL FLAT,
in excellent order throughout, and without a dark corner.
Constant hot water. Central heating. Panelled walls. Passenger lift. Polished oak floors.
Five-six bed rooms, bath room, two-three reception rooms, and excellent offices.
Long lease. Rent only £394 10s. per annum.
PREMIUM £300.
Inspected and highly recommended.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT
DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED HOUSE,
possessing great charm, conveniently situated in a quiet situation on the
NORTH SIDE OF HYDE PARK.
Ten-eleven bed, two bath, four reception.
SMALL GARDEN.
UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD.
REASONABLE PRICE.
Recommended from personal knowledge by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Rapidly improving position close to
HYDE PARK (North Side).
CHOICE MEDIUM-SIZE RESIDENCE.
with good rooms and sunny aspect.
Six-seven bed rooms, three-four reception rooms, two bath rooms, splendid offices.
In first-class order and with all modern improvements, and easily run with a small staff.
£2,250 FOR DIRECT LEASE.
Personally inspected and strongly recommended. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.